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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

owing Act of the Governor General of ouncil received the assent of His Excel. Governor General on the 22nd of 1865, and is hereby promulgated for nformation :—

ACT No. XXIX OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Pleaders Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865 (Act No. XX of 1865) ; It is enacted as follows :—

Persons qualified as Pleaders or Mookhtars when Act No. XX of 1865 shall come into operation may continue to practise for six months as if that Act had not been passed.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865, any person who at the time when such Act shall come into operation shall be duly qualified to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court in any part of the territories in which the said Act shall take effect, shall and lawfully may continue to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar, as the case may be, in such Court for the period of six calendar months from the time when the said Act shall come into operation in that part of India without being admitted or enrolled, or having previously obtained a stamped certificate in pursuance of the said Act in the same manner as if such Act had not been passed.

Fees now payable by any person in respect of his adversary's Pleader to be payable during the six months as if Act XX of 1865 had not been passed.

2. All fees which are now by law payable upon proceedings in any Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader shall continue to be payable, and may be allowed during the said period of six calendar months as if the said Act had not been passed.

Persons practising as Revenue Agents when Act No. XX of 1865 shall come into operation, may continue to practise for six months as if that Act had not been passed.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, any person who all the time when such Act shall come in to operation shall practise as an Agent in any proceeding before the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to such Board, in any part of the territories in which the said Act shall take effect, shall and lawfully may continue to practise as an Agent before such Board or in such Office, as the case may be, for the period of six calendar months from the time when the said Act shall come into operation in that part of India without being admitted or enrolled, or having previously obtained a stamped certificate in pursuance of the said Act, in the same manner as if such Act had not been passed.

High Court may permit person entitled, without examination, to a certificate authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts mentioned in Act No. XX of 1865, Section 10, Clause (c), to practise in Small Cause Courts.

4. Whenever the High Court shall cause a certificate, whether original or renewed, authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader in the Courts mentioned in Clause (*c*) of Section 10 of the said Act, to be issued to a person entitled, under the provision Section 5 of the same Act, to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader in the High Court without passing any examination, the Court may in such certificate authorize the holder to practise as a Pleader in Small Cause Courts in addition to the Courts mentioned in the said Clause (*c*), and he shall thereupon be entitled to practise as last aforesaid, subject to the conditions contained in the said Act as to the duration of and stamp on a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader in the Courts mentioned in the said Clause (*c*).

Interpretation Clause.

5. In the construction of this Act and of the said Act No. XX of 1865 the expression 'Office subordinate to such Board' and in the construction of the latter Act, the expression 'Revenue Office,' shall be taken to apply to Collectors and Deputy Collectors trying suits under Act No. X of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.)*

6. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of "The Pleaders, Mookhtars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865."

This Act to be taken as part of Act No. XX of 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 16th December 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the same day, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act VI of 1863 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town and for the levying of rates and fares therein.)*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act VI of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. Nothing in the said Act shall be deemed to prevent the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta from being a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Chairman of the Justices not to be deemed incapable of being a Member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

II. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the said Act VI of 1863.

Act to be read with Act VI of 1863.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

[PERSONS desirous of making suggestions with reference to the provisions of the Bill are invited to communicate as early as possible with the Assistant Secretary, in order that their communications may be laid before the Select Committee before their Report is completed and submitted to the Council.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd December 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 27th of January 1866 :—

A Bill to amend Act I of 1864 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act for regulating Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.)*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law regulating Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. Sections 6, 11, 12, 15, 18, 26, 35, and 43 of Act I of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed, and Section 30, Clause 1, of the said Act, so far as it relates to the wearing of a ticket, shall not be applicable to the driver of any Hackney Carriage of the first Class.

Certain Sections of Act of 1864 repealed and modified.

II. The year of registration shall commence on the first day of March of each year, and every registration made on any date within such year of registration shall be in force to the end thereof and no longer. Any person wishing within the year to use as a Hackney Carriage a Carriage not so in use on the last preceeding day of annual registration, may have such carriage registered on application to the Registering Officer. When any registered Carriage is transferred within the year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred.

Time and duration of registry.

III As often as any registered owner or licensed driver of a Carriage registered under the said Act I of 1864 shall change his residence, he shall give notice thereof in writing signed by him to the Registering Officer, specifying in such notice his new residence. Every registered owner or licensed driver who shall change his residence, and shall neglect for one week to give notice of such change, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty

Owners and drivers of Carriages to give notice of change of residence.

IV. On the expiration of each year of registration the owner of a Carriage registered under the said Act I of 1864 shall cause the plate affixed to such Carriage, affixed under Section 7 of the said Act I of 1864, to be delivered to the Registering Officer; and every person who, after the expiration of the period aforesaid shall wilfully neglect for three days to deliver up the plate to the said Officer, and every person who shall use or detain any plate affixed in respect of a registration which is no longer in force, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees. Every person who shall, for the purpose of deception, use or have any plate resembling or intended to resemble any plate affixed under this Act shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees. It shall be lawful for the Registering Officer, or for any person employed by him for that purpose, to prosecute any person so neglecting to deliver up a plate at any time within twelve calendar months after the expiration of the registration in respect of which such plate was affixed; and it shall be lawful for any Police Officer, or any person employed for that purpose by the Registering Officer, to seize and take away any such plate, or any plate used for the purpose of deception aforesaid, wheresoever the same may be found, and to deliver the same to the Registering Officer.

Penalty on owner for not delivering up plate on expiration of period of registry.

V. For every license to act as driver granted under this Act a fee of two Rupees shall be paid, and the Registering Officer shall, at the time of granting any license, deliver to every driver of a Hackney Carriage of the second or third Class to whom the same may be granted a metal ticket upon which shall be marked or engraved his employment, and a number corresponding with the number which shall be inserted in the license. The Driver to whom such ticket is delivered shall at all times, while acting as such Driver, or while attending before any Magistrate, carry such ticket exposed to view.

Fee for license. Driver to wear a metal ticket.

VI. The particulars of every license which shall be granted as aforesaid shall be entered in books to be kept for that purpose at the Office of the said Registering Officer; and every person, applying at all reasonable times, shall be furnished with a certified copy of the particulars respecting any licensed person or respecting any registered Carriage on payment of a fee of two annas for each copy.

Certified copies of the particulars of licenses and registered Carriages to be given on payment of fee.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Registering Officer to cancel the registration of any Carriage the owner of which shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect to comply with the provisions of Section 22 of the said Act I of 1864. The negligence of the agent or servant of such owner shall not be deemed a reasonable excuse.

Registering Officer may cancel the registration of any Carriage not having the table of fares duly affixed.

VIII. Any person who shall maliciously or knowingly tear, destroy or remove any table of fares which shall have been put up under the provisions of the Section last aforesaid, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and any portion of such last-mentioned fine may be awarded to the owner of the Hackney Carriage to which such table of fares shall have been affixed.

Penalty for destroying, &c., a table of fares.

IX. Any owner or person in charge of any Hackney Carriage registered under this Act who shall, without sufficient reason, refuse to let such Carriage for hire at the fares specified for the hire of the same under this Act, shall, provided the amount of such fare shall have been tendered to him in cash at the time, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to pay such further sum by way of compensation to the prosecutor as to the Magistrate who shall hear the case may seem just, and such further sum shall, in default of immediate payment, be levied in the mode provided for the levying of fines under the said Act I of 1864.

Penalty for refusing to let a Carriage at the specified fares.

X. In case of any dispute between the hirer and driver of any Hackney Carriage of the or third Class registered under the said of 1864, the hirer may, if any Magistrate en sitting, require the driver to drive to the rt of such Magistrate, and such Magistrate ll hear and determine the dispute in a summary way.

Disputes how to be settled.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person to act as the bearer of a registered Palankeen unless such person shall have obtained a license from the Registering Officer in the mode prescribed for drivers of Hackney Carriages under the provisions of the said Act I of 1864 and of this Act, and all the provisions of the said Acts in regard to the grant of such licenses to the drivers of Hackney Carriages, and the registration of the same, shall be applicable to the bearers of Palankeens. For every license to act as a Palankeen bearer, granted under this Act, a fee of eight annas shall be paid, and the Registering Officer shall deliver a ticket under the conditions prescribed by Section 5 of this Act.

Registry of Palankeen bearers.

XII. The bearers of every Palankeen registered under this Act shall (unless they have a reasonable excuse to be allowed by the Magistrate before whom the matter shall be brought in question) carry such Palankeen to any place to which they shall be required by the hirer thereof to carry the same, not exceeding five miles from the place where the same shall have been hired; provided always that, when such Palankeen shall have been hired by time, the bearers thereof may be required to carry it at any rate not exceeding two and a half miles within one hour; and, if the bearers of such Palankeen shall be required to carry it more than two and a half miles within one hour, then, in every such case, they shall be entitled to demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time in Schedule (B) annexed to the said Act I of 1864, for every mile or any part thereof exceeding two and a half miles, the fare regulated by distance as set forth in the same Schedule. All the provisions contained in the said Act I of 1864 or in this Act as to offences committed by or against the owners and drivers of Hackney Carriages shall, save as is otherwise expressly provided, be applicable, so far as the same may reasonably be applied, to the owners and bearers of Palankeens.

To what distance and at what rate of speed bearers of Palankeen bound to go.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by a notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, to extend the provisions of the said Act I of 1864 and of this Act to the Station of Howrah and to any other towns or places within the Provinces under his control.

Power to extend the Act.

XIV. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the said Act I of 1864.

Construction of Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act, the refusal to let a registered Hackney Carriage or Palankeen for hire, at the fares specified therein, is made punishable by fine on conviction before a Magistrate.

It has been found that, notwithstanding this penalty, the owners or persons in charge of these conveyances, relying on the known unwillingness of persons to spend time and trouble in the prosecution of cases of refusal to let for hire at the authorized rates, too frequently disregard the provisions of the law, and practically exact their own terms from the hirers.

The unwillingness to prosecute in these cases may be in great measure attributed to the want of any compensatory provision, for the trouble and loss of time entailed by such prosecution, corresponding to that which the law contains in regard to prosecutions by owners of registered conveyances for the recovery of their lawful fares.

It has also been thought that there should be a complete registration of Palankeen bearers, as well as of drivers of Hackney Carriages, which is not provided for in the Act.

The existing Law also, whilst it makes offences by the owners and bearers of Palankeens liable to be punished in the same way as offences *by* the owners and drivers of Hackney Carriages, gives no corresponding special remedy to the former class in regard to offences committed *against* them.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Oct. 10th ...	2 Parcels, H G M M ...	Str. Thunder.
„ 11th ...	2 Boxes, L B D ...	River Clyde.
„ 19th ...	1 Parcel, [B,] J. E. Bagram, Esq. ...	Str. Reiver.
„ 24th ...	3 Cases, B L B ...	Mahanada.

Calcutta Customs,
The 2nd January 1866. }

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertised for sale:—

	Cambay.		
1866, Mar. 18th ...	[S] 3 Cases ...	D D, 10 Casks ...	S. C. M. and Co., 14 Packages.
„ 18th ...	Revd. J. Cole, 2 Cases. Sanawur Asylum, Kussowlee, care of Day and Company.	—	
	Aphrodita.		
„ 2nd ..	[I C M,] 85 Packages ...	L U S E, 3 Cases ...	T S D R, 3 Cases.
„ 2nd ..	R M B, 13 Casks ...	J. Dennis, Esq., 2 Cases... 5th Lancers, care of Grindlay and Co.	D D, 2 Casks.
„ 2nd ...	M. B. and Co., 18 Packages ...	L U S C, 82 Cases .	[S K S] 1 Case.
	Anglesey.		
1866, Feb. 9th ...	[B] 1 Cask ...	T W, [H H] 1 Case.	
	Guy Mannering.		
1866, Mar. 6th ..	D N D, 36 Packages, Calcutta ..	[255] T. S. and Co., 22 Cases ...	[I C M] 89 Packages.
	City of Lahore.		
1866, Feb. 9th ...	O S S, 1 Case ...	[C] 1 Case ...	A, 19 Casks.
	Trafalgar.		
„ 9th ...	[20] P. and Co., 1 Case.		
	Birman.		
„ 10th ..	L. B. and Co., 4 Cases ...	[C T T M] 120 Cases.	

Calcutta Customs,
The 2nd January 1866. }

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages, landed under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863. if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVI. of Act VI. of 1863:—

	Countess of Ripon.		
1866, Jan. 17th ...	B D D, 3 Cases.		
	Mikado.		
„ 17th ...	B D D, 10 Casks.		
	City of Dublin.		
„ 17th ...	W. and Co., 8 Cases.		
	George Croshaw.		
„ 17th ...	[U I A C] W. D. and Co., 1 Case	...John Short, Esq., School Juttogh, Simla, 1 Case	A. B. [S C] & Co., 1 Case.
	[S C and C] B and M, 1 Cask.		
	Staffordshire.		
„ 17th ...	J C N, 3 Cases	...[J W] 1 Case ...	[C. D. P. and Co.] S B, 1 Case.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 2nd January 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

Sheriff's Office, the 20th December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first Criminal Sessions of 1866 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on the Twelfth day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him."

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ২০ ডিসেম্বর ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্য জন্য আগামি ১২ জানুয়ারি বেলা ১০ ঘটীকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৬ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক ত্রব এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকর্দ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৫ সাল তারিখ ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gopal Chundra Shaha	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
2	Taruck Nauth Mitter	...	Presidency College.
3	Mohendro Nath Dutt	...	Ditto.
4	E. R. T. Teiry	...	Doveton College.
5	Jogendro Nauth Chowdhry	..	Presidency College.
6	Juggut Doorlub Bysack.	...	Ditto.
7	Cally Doss Bhunjo	...	Ditto.
8	Shib Chunder Banerjea	...	Patna College.
9	Juggut Bundhu Dutt	...	Dacca College.
10	Joykristo Sen	...	Presidency College.
11	Kristo Behary Sen	...	Ditto.
12	Rutton Chand	..	Agra College.
13	Francis Beven	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
14	Protool Chunder Chatterjea	...	General Assembly's Institution.
15	S. N. Banerjea	...	Doveton College.
16	Ram Doorlub Khan	...	Presidency College.
	Opendro Nauth Mitter	..	Ditto.
18	Mohindro Nauth Banerjea	...	Ditto.
	Tara Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Cathedral Mission College.
20	Gopaul Loll Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Mothoora Nauth Chatterjea	...	Dacca College.
22	Gopaul Chunder Goopto	..	Presidency College.
23	Chunder Cosmar Roy	...	Ditto.
	Juggobun llu Laha	...	Dacca College.
25	Mohendro Nauth Bose	...	Hooghly College.
26	Sham Kissore Bose	...	Dacca College.
27	Joggut Chunder Doss	...	Presidency College.
	J. Basten	...	Lahore Mission School.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Ahmud	...	Teacher.
	Amrito Coomar Surbadhicary	...	Sanscrit College.
	Anund Gopaul Sen	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Aubinash Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Bacharam Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Behary Lall Baboo	...	Ditto.
	Behary Lall Bose	...	Presidency College.
10	Behary Lall Ghose	..	Kishnagur College.
	Behary Lall Mullick	...	Hooghly College.
	Benode Behary Chowdhry	..	Presidency College.
	Benode Behary Mitter	..	Ditto.
	Bharun Pershad	...	Delhi College.
	Bharut Chunder Dutt	...	Dacca College.
	Bhobany Churn Dutt	...	Presidency College.
	Bhola Nauth Bose	...	Berhampore College.
	Bhola Nauth Dey	...	Presidency College.
	Bhola Nauth Mookerjee	...	Kishnagur College.
20	Bhoobun Mohun Sen	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bhoop Sen Sing	...	Presidency College.
	Bippro Doss Mokerjee	..	Kishnaghur College.
	Bishwa Nauth	...	Teacher.
	Bolye Chund Dutt	...	Presidency College.
	Bunku Behary Paul	...	Teacher.
	Buroda Gobind Sen	...	Berhampore College.
	Buroda Prosad Buxee	...	Ditto.
	Buroda Prosad Ghose	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Butto Behary Banerjee	..	Presidency College.

30	Bykunto Nauth Doss	...	Dacca College.
	Cally Comar Doss	...	Presedency College.
	Cally Prosonno Bose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Choiton Kristo Naug	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chunder Bhoosun Chuckerbutty	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Chunder Shekhor	...	Bareilly College.
	Comola Canto Sen	...	Presidency College.
	Comola Canto Sen	...	Teacher.
	Coonjo Behary Naug	...	Berhampore College.
	Deno Nauth Doss	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
40	Deno Nauth Dutt	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dhone Kristo Dey	...	Hooghly College.
	Dolall Chunder Dey	...	Dacca College.
	Doorga Churn Chatterjea	...	Teacher.
	Doorga Dose Mookerjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Doorga Narain Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Doorga Nauth Bagchee	...	Berhampore College
	Dwarka Nauth Bose	...	Dacca College.
	Dwarka Nauth Sircar	...	Teacher.
	Eshan Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Dacca College.
50	Ferdinands, W. P.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
	Fuckeer Chunder Sircar	...	Presidency College.
	Fuzlool Qudeer	...	Ditto.
	Fuzlur Rouff	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gobin Chunder Dutt	...	Presidency College.
	Gobindo Chunder Doss	...	Dacca College.
	Goolzar Behary	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Grish Chunder Mozoomdar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Hera Loll Bagjee	...	Serampore College.
	Hit Kishore	...	Agra College.
60	Horee Churn Banerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Hur Narayana	...	Teacher.
	Hurro Nauth Bhuttacharjea	...	Presidency College.
	Hurry Churn Doss	...	Teacher.
	Hurry Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Dacca College.
	Jadub Chunder Goshwami	...	Presidency College.
	Jodoo Nauth Ghose	...	Teacher.
	Jodoo Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Jodoo Nundun Sen	...	Berhampore College.
	Jogesh Chunder Dutt	...	Presidency College.
70	Jogesh Chunder Ghose	...	Ditto.
	Johori Lall Samonto	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Joy Gopal Chowdry	...	Presidency College.
	Juggodish Chunder Bose	...	Berhampore College.
	Juggut Chunder Banerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Kailasa Chunder Dutt	...	Sanscrit College.
	Kali Coomar Mitter	...	Teacher.
	Kally Dhone Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Kally Kristo Chowdry	...	Ditto.
	Kedar Nauth Woopadhia	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
80	Khetter Chunder Ghose	...	Hooghly College.
	Khettro Mohun Sengupta	...	Sanscrit College.
	Kishory Mohun Roy	...	Presidency College.
	Koylash Chunder Banerjea	...	Patna College.
	Koylash Chunder Sen	...	Dacca College.
	Kristo Doss Banerjea	...	Serampore College.
	Kristo Kishore Dey	...	Presidency College.
	Lewis, G.	...	Lahore Mission School.
	Mohammed Wajed	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohim Chunder Ghose	...	Kishnaghur College.
90	Mohim Chunder Joardar	...	Berhampore College.
	Mohima Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Mohindro Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Berhampore College.
	Mohindro Lall Ghose	...	Hooghly College.
	Mokhoda Prosaud Ghose	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Mudun Mohun	...	Bareilly College.
	Nepaul Chunder Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Nil Comul Newgy	...	Dacca College.
	Nobin Chunder Banerjea	...	Patna College.
	Nobin Chunder Bose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
100	Nobin Chunder Mitter	...	Hooghly College.
	Nobin Chunder Mitter	...	Teacher.

	Nobin Chuder Sen	...	Presidency College.
	Norendro Nauth Chowdhry	...	Ditto.
	Okhoy Coomar Mullick	...	Ditto.
	Omesh Chunder Chowdry	...	Dacca College.
	Omesh Chunder Ghose	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Oodoy Chunder Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Opendro Chunder Deb	...	Ditto.
	Opendro Lall Bose	...	Ditto.
110	Opendro Nauth Ghose	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Parbutty Coomar Chand	...	Dacca College.
	Pearai Lall Pundit	...	Lahore College.
	Peary Mohun Bose	...	Dacca College.
	Poorno Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Medical College.
	Poorno Chunder Lahiry	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Prem Nauth Pundit	...	Lahore Mission School.
	Preo Nauth Banerjee	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Preo Nauth Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Preo Nauth Mullick	...	Presidency College.
120	Probhat Nauth Roy	...	Dacca College.
	Promotho Nauth Doss	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Prosanro Coomar Chatterjea	..	Sanscrit College.
	Prosunno Coomar Bose	....	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Prosunno Coomar Chand	...	Dacca College.
	Prosunno Coomar Mitter	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Purmeshree Doss	..	Bareilly College
	Radháromun Biswsa	...	Presidency College.
	Raj Coomar Mookerjea	..	Dacca College.
	Raj Krishto Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
130	Raj Mohun Sircar	...	Dacca College.
	Raj Narain Chuckerbutty	...	Teacher.
	Rajendro Loll Goopto	...	Hooghly College.
	Ramgoti Goopto	..	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Ram Jadub Tolapatro	...	Berhampore College.
	Ram Jewan	...	Teacher.
	Ram Jodoo Bhattacharjea	..	Ditto.
	Ram Loll Shanyal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Ram Roop Ghose	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Ram Rutten Pattock	...	Berhampore College.
140	Rhedoy Churn Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Roma Nauth Ghose	...	Hooghly College.
	Rughoobuns Sahay	...	Patna College.
	Sanjhi Mull	..	Lahore College.
	Saroda Prosad Chatterjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Saroda Prosad Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Shaikh Muffizuddin	...	Hooghly College.
	Shama Pedo Chowdry	...	Presidency College.
	Shib Doss Bhuttacharjea	...	Serampore College.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea	...	Dacca College.
150	Shoshee Bhoosun Bose, I.	...	Hooghly College.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt	...	Ditto.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Sircar	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Shyama Churn Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Sitta Nauth Bose	...	Berhampore College.
	Sohun Lall	..	Delhi College.
	Spolukhun Mull	..	Lahore Mission School.
	Soondur Lall	..	Bareilly College.
	Soorjo Canto Mitter	...	Cathedral Mission College.
160	Sree Nauth Doss	...	Presidency College.
	Sree Nauth Goopta	...	Dacca College.
	Sree Nauth Paul	..	Hooghly College.
	Sree Ram	...	Delhi College.
	Sreesh Chunder Roy	...	Berhampore College.
	Surrut Chunder Mozoomdar	..	Dacca College,
	Tara Pudo Banerjea	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Tara Prosonno Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Thackoor Doss Ruckhit	..	Teacher.
	Thakur Doss	..	Lahore Mission School.
170	Trigoono Prosaud Bose	...	Berhampore College.
	Troylukha Nauth Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Uttol Behary Ghose	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Wooma Prosaud Dey	..	Teacher.
174	Younan, John	..	Presidency College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdool Bagi	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Addy Nauth Chand	... Bangla Bazaar Aided School.
	Amrito Laul Ghose	... Konnugger School.
	Anund Nauth Mozoomdar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Aushootoss Rooder	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Ballock Kishen Bose	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bama Churn Dutt	.. Mahanad Free Church Mission School.
	Bama Churn Naug	... Hindu School.
	Bankai Behary	... St. John's College, Agra.
10	Bepin Behary Sen	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Bepin Kristo Bose	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhagut Sing	... Guzrat Government School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Sen	... Pogose School.
	Cally Canto Chatterjea	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Cheda Lall	... Bareilly College.
	Chunder Mohun Chuckerbutty	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Chundy Churn Dutt	... Hindu School.
	D'Sullivan, E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Debendro Nauth Ghose	... Calcutta Training Academy.
20	Doree Lall	... Bareilly College.
	Gokul Prashad	... Ditto.
	Golab Roy	.. Canning College, Lucknow.
	Golap Chundra Sircar	.. Sanscrit College.
	Gopal Chunder Ghosal	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Gordhun	.. Ajmere School.
	Grija Bhoosun Mookerjea	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Hazari Lall	... Ajmere School.
	Hur Churn Chowdhry	... Chittagong School.
	Jeetendro Nauth Chatterjea	... Hooghly Branch School.
30	John Das	... Joy Narain's College.
	Juggodishur Goopto	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Khetter Mohun Sadhookhan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Kishen Loll, II.	... Bareilly College.
	Lall Gopaul Sen	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Lall Mohun Ghose	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Lally Mohun Ruckhit	... Hindu School.
	Mohummed Ali Reza Khan	... Saugor School.
	Money Mohun Banerjea	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Niaz Ahmed	... Bareilly College.
40	Nobo Coomar Mookerjee	... Ooterparah School.
	Nobo Kissen Banerjee	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Nundo Laul Seal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Nundo Laul Sircar	... Juggutbullubpore School.
	Opendro Nauth Bose	.. Hindu School.
	Opendro Nauth Chatterjea	... Ditto.
	Opendro Nauth Gangooly	... Ooterparah School.
	Parbutty Churn Shamonto	... Howrah School.
	Preo Nauth Chatterjea	... Cuttack School.
	Preo Nauth Dutt	... General Assembly's Institution.
50	Prosonno Coomar Saniel	... Coomercolly School.
	Pudma Nana Ghosal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Radha Nauth Roy	... Hindu School.
	Sharoda Churn Mitter	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Shib Chunder Bhuttacharjea	... Balasore School.
	Shiva Nauth Banerjea	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Shooresh Chunder Ghose	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Shreesh Chunder Chowdhry	... Ditto.
	Taij Paul	... Agra College.
59	Wootton, W. H.	... Doveton College.

SECOND DIVISON.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Bary	... Garden Reach School.
Abdool Hye, Moulvie	... Teacher.
Abdoos Ruheem	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
Abid Hossein	... Patna Collegiate School.

	Ajodhya Proshad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Anund Chunder Banerjea	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Anund Chunder Chatterjea	...	Baraset School.
	Anund Nauth Sen	...	Pogose School.
	Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
10	Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Aughore Chunder Chatterjea	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Aughore Nauth Mookerjea	...	Ooterpaiah School.
	Aughore Nauth Mookerjea	...	Jonye Training School.
	Aughore Nauth Sen	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Aukhoy Coomar Bose	...	Tagoria School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Chatterjea	...	Bogra School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Dutt	...	Hindu School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Mitter	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Aukhoy Coomar Shaha	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
20	Aushiny Coomar Banerjea	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Aushiny Coomar Gooho	...	Burrisaul School.
	Autol Behary Bysack	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Bacharam Banerjea	...	Barrackpore School.
	Bal Mokoond	...	Loodiana Mission School.
	Bala Krishna	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Bama Churn Chatterjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Bama Churn Roy	...	Cutwa School.
	Bama Churn Sen	...	Bauleah School.
	Baney Madub Banerjea	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
30	Baney Madub Banerjea	...	Cuttack School.
	Baney Madub Bose	..	Myapore School.
	Baney Madub Bose	..	Hindu School.
	Baney Madub Bysack	...	Calcutta College.
1	Baney Madub Sircar	..	Bauleah School.
	Barlow, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Behary Lall	...	Ajmere School.
	Behary Lall Gangooly	..	Oriental Seminary.
	Behary Lall Goopto .	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Bejoy Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	General Assembly's Institution.
40	Benjamin Brojo Mohun Sircar	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Benode Behary Benerjea	...	Baraset School.
	Benode Behary Bose	.	Cathedral Mission College.
	Benode Lall Banerjea	...	Hindu School.
	Benoy Kishna Dutt	..	Cathedral Mission College.
	Bepin Behary Dutt	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bepin Behary Mookerjea	...	Barrackpore School.
	Bepin Behary Mullick	..	Private Student.
	Bhaddra Nauth Shookul	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Bhobany Coomar Sen	...	Calcutta College.
50	Bhola Nauth	..	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Bhola Nauth Banerjea	.	Colootollah Branch School.
	Bhoobuneshur Dhaw	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Bhoobun Mohun Banerjea	...	Ooterparah School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Gangooly	...	Bullagur School.
	Bhoopendro Nauth Dey	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bhooth Nauth Mookerjea		Behala School.
	Bidhoo Bhoosun Biswas	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Binode Lall Chatterjea	..	Teacher.
	Birch. T. E.	...	Ditto.
60	Birj Kishore	...	Sarun School.
	Bishen Singh	...	Umritsur School.
	Bishtoo Chunder Chatterjea	...	Bagnaparah School.
	Bonomally Chatterjea	...	South Baharoo School.
	Brindabun Chunder Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Brindershwari Prasad	...	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
	Brojo Loll Mookerjea	. .	Kandee School.
	Brojo Loll Mookerjea	...	Kishnughur Anglo Vernacular School.
	Brojo Nauth Roy	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Brojo Sham Mozoomdar	..	Canning Academy.
70	Brojo Soonder Mitter	...	Kandee School.
	Buldeo Prasad	..	Bareilly College.
	Bulloram Dey	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bungshee Dhur Goopto	...	Sarun School.
	Bunko Behary Bose	...	Noral School.
	Burroda Canto Bose	...	Private Student.
	Bussunto Coomar Bose	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Cally Comul Sandial	...	Bograh School.
	Cally Coomar Banerjea	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Cally Dass Goon	...	Dacca Collegiate School.

80	Cally Nauth Chatterjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Cally Nauth Dass	...	Andool School.
	Cally Nauth Gooho	..	Pogose School.
	Cally Podo Banerjea	...	Cuttack School.
	Cally Podo Banerjea	....	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Cally Podo Chatterjea	..	Dushghura School.
	Cally Podo Chowdry	...	Hindu School.
	Cally Prosonno Ghosal	...	Agurparah School.
	Cally Prosonno Ghose	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Cally Prosonno Sen	...	Agurparah School.
90	Cally Ram Burooah	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Charles, D. F.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Charoo Chunder Bose	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Chitty, J T. C.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
	Choitunno Prosad Burat	...	Sarun School.
	Chooney Loll Chowdhry	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Chunder Bhoosun Dutt	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjea	...	Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School
	Chunder Coomar Banerjea	...	Bishop Wilson's School, Chuttra.
	Chunder Coomar Chowdhry	...	Jonye Training School.
100	Chunder Coomar Ghose	..	Jessore School.
	Chunder Coomar Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
	Chunder Mohun Chuckerbutty	..	Pogose School.
	Chunder Mohun Mitter	...	Midnapore School.
	Chunder Mohun Mookerjee	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chunder Mohun Mozoomdar	..	Pubna School.
	Chunder Nauth Chowdhry	...	Bauleah School.
	Chunder Nauth Shaha	...	Barrackpore School.
	Chunder Nauth Toapdar	...	Dacca Normal School.
	Chundoo Lall	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
110	Comul Narain Chuckerbutty	..	Mymensing School.
	Cones, G. A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Constantine, A.	..	Ditto.
	Corbet, E.	..	Ditto.
	Cossi Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Mymensing School.
	Cossi Chunder Sircar	..	Burrisaul School.
	Cossi Canto Naug	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Cossipotee Chowdhry	...	Jonye Training School.
	Dabee Pershad	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Dasarotee Banerjee	...	Bullagur School.
120	Debendro Nauth Nundy	...	Hindu School.
	Deno Nauth Missry	..	Coomercolly School.
	Deno Nauth Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Deo Pershad	...	Agra College.
	Dhurendro Nauth Chatterjea	...	Hindu School.
	Digambur Sen	...	Pubna School.
	Doorga Doss Bhuttacharjea	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Doorga Prosonno Missere	..	Hooghly Branch School.
	Dornhurst, F.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
	Doyal Chunder Banerjea	...	Jonye Training School.
130	Ducklina Churn Roy	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Dwarka Nauth Bysack	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Dwarka Nauth Goopto	...	Commillah School.
	Dwarka Nauth Mookerjea	...	Bhaugulpore School.
	Dwarka Nauth Roy	..	Useful Arts School.
	Dwarka Pershad	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Ellis, J. H.	..	La Martiniere College.
	Eshan Chunder Dutt	..	General Assembly's Institution.
	Eshan Chunder Mullick	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Etisad Hossein	...	Calcutta Mudrissa
140	Fay-vazuddeen	...	Ditto.
	Fuzlur Rusheed	...	Burrisaul School.
	Gan Chunder Surma	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Ga-per, A. M.	...	Doveton College.
	Gobind Chunder Chatterjea	...	Noacolly School.
	Gocul Chand	..	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Gomes, W. A	..	St. Xavier's College.
	Gopaul Chunder Ghose	...	Ooterparh School.
	Gopaul Chunder Seal	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Gopaul Doss Nundy	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
150	Gopaul Kristo Bagchee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Gopaul Kristo Mullick	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Gossye Doss Dey	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Gour Churn Dey	...	Pogose School.
	Grish Chunder Banerjea	...	Cutwa School

	Grish Chunder Bose	South Baharoo School.
	Grish Chunder Bose	Baliati Aided School.
	Grish Chunder Bose	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Grish Chunder Dey	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Gudda Dhur Shukul	Saugor School.
160	Gunga Pershad	Ajmere School.
	Gungadhur Banerjea	Sulkea School.
	Hand, J. R.	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Hanoman Pershaud	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Haradhone Sircar	Serampore College.
	Harakh Chand	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
	Haran Chunder Mitter	Jonye Training School.
	Heera Loll Bose	Konnugger School.
	Heera Loll Coondoo	Bishop Wilson's School, Chattra.
	Hem Chunder Banerjea	Jonye Training School.
170	Hem Chunder Bose	Colootollah Branch School.
	Hem Nauth Bose	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hemunto Loll Mundle	Serampore Aided School.
	Hensman, A.	Queen's College Colombo.
	Horsho Nauth Gangooly	Hooghly Branch School.
	Hur Coomar Roy	Chittagong School.
	Hur Doyal Gooho	Tagoria School.
	Hurrish Chunder Banerjea	Beerbhoom School.
	Hurrish Chunder Mitter	Hooghly Branch School.
	Hurrish Chunder Sen	Noral School.
180	Hurro Kally Mitter	Boroe School.
	Hurry Churn Sen	Pogose School.
	Hurry Mohun Banerjea	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Hurry Mohun Dutt	Tagoria School.
	Hurry Nauth Paulit	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Hurry Nauth Roy	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Hurry Nauth Sen	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Hurry Ram	Loodiana Mission School.
	Isher Chunder Doss	Pogose School.
	Isher Chunder Roy	Beerbhoom School.
190	Jankee Doss	Delhi Collegiate School.
	Janoky Nauth Dutt	Noral School.
	Jansz, J. H	Queen's College, Colombo.
	Jodoo Nauth Banerjea	Barrackpore School.
	Jodoo Nauth Dey	Colootollah Branch School.
	Jodoo Nauth Dey	Kishnagur Collegiate School.
	Jodoo Nauth Ghose	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Jodoo Nauth Moitry	Colootollah Branch School.
	Jodoo Nauth Sahoy	Patna Collegiate School.
	Jodoo Nauth Sircar	Baraset School.
200	Jodoo Potee Banerjee	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Jogendro Nauth Banerjea	Sanscrit College.
	Jogendro Nauth Chowdry	Jonye Training School.
	Jogendro Nauth Ghose	Santipore E. School.
	Jogendro Narain Goopto	Beerbhoom School.
	Jogendro Narain Roy	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Jogendro Narain Seal	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Jogesh Chunder Banerjee	Hooghly Collegiate School
	Jogesh Chunder Chatterjea	Bhaugulpore School.
	Jogesh Chunder Dey	Metropolitan Institution.
210	Jogessur Sen	Colootollah Branch School.
	Johory Lall Chowdhry	Beerbhoom School
	Jonardon Shaw	Colootollah Branch School.
	Joogul Kishore	Bareilly College.
	Joshoda Nundun Pramanick	Santipore E. School.
	Joy Kishun	Lahore Mission School.
	Juggut Bundhoo Naug	Khajah Abdool Gunny's. School.
	Juggut Chunder Dutt	Chittagong School.
	Juggut Lall Bysack	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Kally Krishna Roy	Seal's College.
220	Kaminy Coomar Ghose	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Kanti Chunder Banerjea	Barrackpore School.
	Kanti Chunder Banerjea	Bullagur School.
	Kanye Laul Chunder	Colootollah Branch School.
	Kanye Laul Doss	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Kanye Laul Mookerjea.	Calcutta College
	Kanye Laul Sen	Colootollah Branch School.
	Kasheswar Mookerjea	Cathedral Mission College.
	Kedar Nauth Banerjea	Hindu School.
	Kader Nauth Chatterjea	Howrah School.

230	Kedar Nauth Mookerjea	....	Serampore College.
	Kedar Nauth Panday	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Keshub Laul Sanyal.	...	Furreedpore School.
	Kherode Nauth Sing	...	Beersingha A. S. School.
	Khetter Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Baraset School
	Khetter Mohun Mitter	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Khetter Mohun Mookerjea	...	Konnugger School.
	Khetter Paul Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Khodabux Shaikh	...	Umritsur School.
	Khoodiram Acharjea	...	Culna Free Church Branch School.
240	Kirty Chunder Chatterjea	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
	Kirty Chunder Chatterjea	...	Bhagulpore School.
	Kishen Loll I.	...	Bareilly College.
	Koonjo Behar Chatterjea	..	Goburdangah School.
	Koonjo Behay Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Koonjo Behary Nundy	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Koylas Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Howrah School.
	Koylas Chunder Ghose	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Koylas Chunder Paul	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Kristo Coomar Sen	...	Pogose School.
250	Kristo Doss Law	...	Hindu School.
	Kristo Gopul Banerjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Kristo Laul Bysack	..	Colootollah Branch School,
	Kunhia Lall	...	Umritsur School
	Kunhia Lall	..	Bareilly College·
	Lall Behary Bysack	..	Hindu School.
	Lall Behary Gangooly	..	Ooterparah School.
	Latoo Laul Mullick.	...	Hindu School.
	Luchmee Narain	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Luchmun Doss	..	Delhi Collegiate School.
260	Lukhy Narain Misary	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Lukhy Narain Mullick	...	Calcutta Collegiate School.
	Luffman, W. C.	..	La Martiniere College.
	McIntyre, C. A.	..	Bengal Academy.
	Mackertoon, A. G.	...	Doveton College.
	Makun Loll Gocyn	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Makun Lall Mudduck	..	Hooghly Branch School.
	Marshall, C. J. A.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
	Mirza Mahmood Beg	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Modhoo Soodun Bhucto	...	Santipore E. School.
270	Modhoo Soodun Sing	...	Nizamut School.
	Modhoo Soodun Sing	...	Kandee School.
	Mohendro Chunder Bhuttacharjea	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Mohendro Chunder Chatterjea	..	Beerbhoom School.
	Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar	..	Mymensing School.
	Mohendro Chunder Paulit	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohendro Loll Sadhoo	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Mohendro Nauth Chatterjea	..	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mohendro Nauth Dey	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Mohendro Nauth Doss	..	Hindu School.
280	Mohendro Nauth Doss	...	Howrah School.
	Mohendro Nauth Dutt	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Mohendro Nauth Roy	....	Calcutta College.
	Mohun Loll	...	Bareilly College.
	Moorlee Dhur	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Mudden Mohun Mundle	..	Serampore College.
	Murray, C. M.	....	La Martiniere College.
	Muthoo Loll	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
	Mutty Laul Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Mutty Laul Mookerjea	..	Bullagur School.
290	Muzaffer Ally	...	Jullundur Mission School.
	Nasir Ally	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
	Nasir-Ooddeen	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Nedhoo Laul Haldar	...	Hindu School.
	Nemy Churn Mookerjea	...	Paikparah School.
	Netye Chand Bose	...	Hindu School.
	Netye Gobindo Chowdhry	...	Seal's College.
	Nilruttun Banerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Nilruttun Mitter	...	Hindu School.
	Nobin Chunder Banerjea	...	Beerbhoom School.
300	Nobin Chunder Chowdhry	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Nobin Chunder Nath	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Nobin Chunder Sandyal.	...	Agra College.
	Nobodip Chunder Dey	...	Berhampore Collegiate School
	Nogendra Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Bauleah School.

	Nogendro Kristo Ghose	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Nogendro Nauth Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Nolin Behary Ghose (Senior)	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Nolin Behary Ghose (Junior)	...	Ditto.
	Nolinee Nauth Mitter	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
310	Noro Narain Ghose	...	Midnapore School.
	Noro Sing Dutt	...	Howrah School.
	Nund Coomar Dey	...	Chittagong School.
	Nund Kishore	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
	Obhoya Churn De	...	Jessore School.
	Obhoya Churn Dutt	...	Bansbaria Mission School.
	Omesh Chunder Banerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Omesh Chunder Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Omesh Chunder Mundle	...	Ditto.
	Omirto Laul Banerjea	...	Jonye Training School.
320	Omirto Laul Ghose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Opendro Chunder Nundy	..	Hindu School.
	Opendro Nauth Chunder	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Opendro Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Oroon Chunder Gangooly	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Otool Chunder Mookerjea	..	Bullutee School.
	Otool Krishna Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School
	Panch Cowry Bysack	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Peary Laul Dutt	...	Serampore College.
	Peary Mohun Chowdry	...	Chittagong School.
330	Peary Mohun Raha	...	Bogra School.
	Poorno Chunder Banerjea	..	Gournagore School.
	Poorno Chunder Bhuttacharjea	...	Santipore E. School.
	Poorno Chunder Mitter	..	Hooghly Branch School.
	Poorno Chunder Sing	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Poyrag Loll Panday	...	Ditto.
	Pran Gopaul Mookerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Pran Kristo Seal	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Pran Nauth Pundit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Preo Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Serampore College.
340	Preo Nauth Dutt	..	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Preo Nauth Ghose	..	Barripore School.
	Preo Nauth Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Probodh Chunder Mullick	...	Hindu School.
	Promotho Nauth Mookerjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Promotho Nauth Roy	...	Hindu School.
	Prosonno Coomar Ghose	...	Jessore School.
	Punchanun Biswas	...	Hindu School.
	Punchanun Chatterjea	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Rabutty Chunder Banerjee	...	Kallypara School.
350	Radha Churn Sen	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Radhamoy Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Radha Nauth Roy	..	Ditto Ditto.
	Radha Sham Kor	..	Cuttack School.
	Radhica Prosad Bose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Raj Coomar Mookerjea	..	Howrah School.
	Raj Mohun Roy	...	Nizamut School.
	Rajendro Nauth Dutt	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Rakhal Chunder Doss	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Rakhal Chunder Ghose	...	Behalla School.
360	Rakhal Doss Dutt	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Rakhal Doss Mozoomdar	...	Hindu School.
	Rakhal Doss Sen	...	Ditto.
	Ram Chundra	...	Ajmere School.
	Ram Chunder Ghose	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Ram Churn Dey	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Ramdin Bhuttacharjea	...	Private Student.
	Ram Doss Bromho	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Ramessur Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Ram Gopal Bural	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
370	Ram Gotee Mookerjee	...	Okershan School.
	Ram Kanye Tolapatro	...	Baulcah School.
	Ram Lall Chowdry	...	Paikparah School.
	Ram Lall Mookerjee	...	Kandee School.
	Ram Lall Paul	...	Ranaghat School.
	Ram Narain Banerjee	...	Ooterparah School.
	Ram Nauth Bhattachrjee	...	Bullagur School.
	Robinson, H.	...	Lahore College.
	Rojoni Kanto Banerjee	...	Mymensing School.
	Rojoni Canto Chowdhry	...	Pogose School.

380	Rojoni Canto Gangooly	... L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore.
	Rojoni Canto Ghose	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Rojoni Canto Ghose	... Pogose School.
	Rojoni Canto Sanial	... Kandee School.
	Roma Nauth Dey	... Saugor School.
	Roman Kristo Ghose	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Rulha Ram	.. Christ's College, Umritsur.
	Ru-sick Chunder Bose	... Burrisaul School.
	Russomoy Dutt	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sandhi	... Christ's College, Umritsur.
390	Savi, J.	... St. Xaviers College.
	Senanayeke, J. G.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
	Sham Lall	... Agra College.
	Sham Soonder Aich	... Mymensing School.
	Shama Churn Dey	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Shama Churn Moitro	... Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School.
	Shama Churn Sandel	... Howrah School.
	Sharman, L. T.	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Sharoda Prosad Dass	... Howrah School.
	Sheo Dial	... Delhi Collegiate School.
400	Sheo Nauth	... Ditto.
	Sheo Narain Pandit	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sheo Narain Pandit	... Private Student.
	Sheo'ul Chunder Chatterjee	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Shib Chunder Bhunjo	... Boroe School.
	Shitta Nauth Goshwani	... Santipore-E. School.
	Shitta Nauth Mookerjee	... Jessore School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Bhadoory	... Cossipore School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Ghosaul	.. Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Sen	.. Pogose School.
410	Shoshee Shekhur Moitro	.. Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Shoshodhur Roy Chowdhry	... Jessore School.
	Shumbhoo Narain Singh	... Sylhet Mission School.
	Shyama Churn Banerjee	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Siddessur Banerjea	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Soodam Churn Patnaik	.. Balasore School.
	Soorendro Nauth Mitter	... Hindu School.
	Sooresh Chunder Dutt	... Ditto.
	Sooresh Chunder Ghose	... Oriental Seminary.
	Sooresh Chunder Sen	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
420	Sreedam Chunder Seal	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Sree Nauth Chuckerbutty	... Coomercolly School.
	Sreeram Gangooly	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sreeram Mozoomdar	... Baulesh School.
	Surrut Chunder Chatterjee	... Konnugger School.
	Surrut Chunder Roy	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Surrut Chunder Roy	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Surrut Coomar Sen	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Syed Ahmed	... Colingah Branch School.
	Tacoor Doss Chowdry	... Howrah School.
430	Tara Nauth Bose	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Tariny Churn Bose	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Tariny Loll Chowdry	... Beerbhoom School.
	Tarnek Chunder Mozoomdar	... Commillah School.
	Thomas, A.	... Doveton College.
	Tin Cowry Buxy	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Umbica Churn Naug	... Tumlook School.
	Umbica Churn Sen	... Noral School.
	Umbica Churn Sircar	... Ditto.
	Umrao Rae	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
440	Umeola Prosad Banerjea	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Umoo.. Prosad Bose	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Umeda Prosad Chowdhry	... Berhampoor Collegiate School.
	Umoda Prosad Mookerjea	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Ward, W. G.	... Doveton College.
	W.. r Sing	... Delhi College.
	Wickremaratne, E. W.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
	Wijeyes k re, H. D. S.	... Ditto.
	Woma Churn Kor	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Woma Churn Mookerjea	.. Queen's College, Benares.
	Woordhub Chunder Sen	.. Colootollah Branch School.
451	Zaheer-ood-deen	... Colingah Branch School.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 30th December 1865.

SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FROM THE 28TH TO THE 30TH DECEMBER 1865.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Jowar, Joar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	14th Dec.	8	15	11	...	..	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	First Return.
Durrung ..	18th "	8	32	12	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Gowalparah ...	18th "	12	16	15	11	14	14	8	9	8	6	..	...	Rice cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Kamroop ...	18th "	13	23	16	10	18	20	23	15	8	8	...	...	} Same as last week.
Luckimpore ...	11th "	8	10	10	5⅓	6½	6⅔	11½	11½	5½	5½	...	...	
Nowgong ..	18th "	7	32	11	6	8	9	15	8	6½	8½	...	..	
Seebsaugur ...	11th "	10	16	12	7	10	7	8	10	4	4	..	...	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Darjeeling ..	25th "	6½	11½	8	6½	6½	5	.	...	7½	5½	20	16	Jowra cheaper.
Monghyr ..	28th "	8⅔	25	13⅓	9¼	27	13⅓	16	11½	14	9½	41	15½	Same as last week.
Purneah ..	23rd "	15	32	16	8	30	14	16	17	9½	7	..	...	Wheat cheaper. Attah dearer.
Nya-Doomka ..	23rd "	10	35	17	10	...	11	8	5½	11	8½	55	23	Same as last week.
Rajmehal .	30th "	11	26	12	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Pulses cheaper.
Beerbhoom ...	21st "	10½	16½	15	...	16	12	20	9	15	7½	67½	18	} Rice cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Burdwan ..	28th "	14	20½	14½	7½	26	15	13	10½	10½	8	...	...	
Hooghly ...	28th "	8	17	13	6½	20	14	15	10	10	6⅔	...	...	Same as last week.
Howrah ...	28th "	10	17	13½	6⅔	19½	11½	16	7	9½	7	...	...	Wheat dearer.
Balloonh ...	14th "	13	35½	17	7	31	21	0	6	5	5	..	...	Pulses dearer.
Chittagong ..	24th "	12	18	10	7	18	10	13	12½	10	8	..	...	Wheat cheaper.
Tipperah ...	21th "	15	44	20	9	40	18	20	11½	12	..	..	...	Rice and Wheat dearer.
Lohardugga ..	2nd "	10	32	19	8	18	12½	24	10	16	6	40	23	Pulses and Attah dearer.
Singbhoom ...	25th "	8	36	16	8	24	12	20	7	10	5	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Balasore ...	28th "	10	32	15	6	20	12	16	9	12	7	...	...	Rice and Attah dearer.
Cuttack ..	18th "	10	32	14	10	30	14	28	7½	18	6½	66	17½	Rice cheaper.
Backergunge ...	25th "	14	21	10	8	28	21	12	10	7½	6	...	...	Same as last week.
Cachar ...	18th "	10	26	13½	8	15	8	13	8	6½	6	...	...	} Rice dearer.
Dicca ...	21th "	13	25	15	7	12	8	13	10	9	7	...	...	
Furreedpore ...	26th "	10	21	14	13	25½	13	16	16	..	...	...	...	
Mymensing ...	24th "	16	25	18	8	30	17	16	10	10	8	...	...	} Rice and Pulses dearer.
Sylhet ..	15th "	12	52	17	8	60	17½	14	8	13	7	...	...	
Jessore ..	24th "	8	17	18	6	32	20	20	8	10½	6	...	...	} Same as last week.
Nuddea ..	25th "	10	30	14½	8	32	...	16	11½	10½	6½	...	...	
Cya ...	25th "	12	34	14	7	30	8	28	11½	24	9	60	15	} Rice dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Champarun ..	23rd "	8	24	10	7½	24	9	28	8	17	6	58	15	All articles little dearer.
Patna ...	25th "	11	22	12½	7	24	11	16	12	13	9	32	15	
Sarun ...	23rd "	8	24	14½	9½	22½	13	23½	11½	13½	9	33	16	} Same as last week.
Tirhoot ...	25th "	8	32	14	12	30	13	28	10	18	8½	45	14½	
Bograh ..	25th "	16	30	20	8	17½	14½	15	15	8	8	60	35	Rice cheaper.
Dinagepore ..	18th "	.	30	19½	...	21	16	12	15	5½	9½	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Maldah ...	25th "	12	28½	13½	8	35	19	16	12½	11½	9	...	...	Rice cheaper. Pulses and Attah dearer.
Moorshedabad ..	24th "	10½	22½	12½	8	32½	18	14½	11½	12½	8	...	...	} Nearly the same as last week.
Pubna ..	24th "	15	24	17½	6	32	20½	19½	15	9½	8	...	...	

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

Fort William,
The 2nd January 1866.

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

Sheriff's Office.

Notice is hereby given that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction for the year 1866 will be held on the under-mentioned dates, *viz.*:—

1st Criminal Sessions, Friday, 12th January.
2nd ditto ditto, Friday, 23rd February.
3rd ditto ditto, Monday, 9th April.
4th ditto ditto, Friday, 18th May.
5th ditto ditto, Monday, 25th June.
6th ditto ditto, Friday, 3rd August.
7th ditto ditto, Monday, 10th Sept.
8th ditto ditto, Monday, 8th October.
9th ditto ditto, Monday, 10th December.

Calcutta,
The 20th December 1865.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff

Notice.

An Exhibition of Live-stock, Agricultural Produce, and Implements will be held at Debroogh ur, in Upper Assam, from the 1st to the 5th of February 1866.

Among the Prizes some will be offered to general competition, others will be open to exhibitors from the Provinces of Assam only. Prize Lists will be published hereafter.

Henry Hopkinson,
Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of Assam.

Cherra Poonjee,
The 9th August 1865.

No. 3.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders are invited for the supply of lbs. 345,000 of China Black Tea, deliverable as follows, at the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut:—

		lbs.
In all May 1866	... ...	86,250
In all October 1866	.. ...	86,250
In all March 1867	... ...	172,500
Total	...	345,000

Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street on Monday, the 19th February next, up to 2 o'clock, and opened there at noon on the day following.

Form of Tender can be obtained in this Office.

G. S. MACREAN, *Major*,
Asst. Commsy. General.

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
The 6th December 1865.

No. 2.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling up to 2 P. M. of the 15th day of January 1866, and opened by him at his Office, at noon, on the following day, in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. Tenders are to be superscribed with Tenders for—"Here specify the names of Articles."

III. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of articles are required to tender a rate for each article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash, Treasury Receipt, or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for the Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.		
1	Barrack Bedding ...	From 1st February 1866 to 31st January 1867.	As required.	Commissariat Godown Jullapahar. To Commissariat Gomashta.	According to indents of Commanding Officers.	150	600	Equal to Muster.	
2	Hospital Clothing and Bedding.		Ditto ...		According to indents of Medical Officers.	100	100	Equal to Muster.	

DARJEELING;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 20th December 1865.

G. R. ROBERTS, *Major*,
Offg. Assistant Commissary General.

Notice.

Mr. H. Muspratt, Collector of Balasore, received charge of the Treasury on the 11th instant from Mr. Deputy Collector J. D. White.

J. H. Ravenshaw,
Offg. Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Cuttack Division,
The 16th December 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 15*th to* 21*st December* 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
	Ft. In.	
Matabangah.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles ...		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ..	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	5 0	
Bhagirutteb.		
Entrance Bar ...	2 3	
Below the Entrance	2 6	
Thence to Jeangunge .	2 3	
Jeangunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ..	2 3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gunge at Berhampore, on the 26th December 1865, + 2½ inches above Zero.

A fall of 4 inches since 19th December.

G. W. Vivian, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

Berhampore,
The 26th December 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,986 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Ramoo, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of March 1866, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. Smith,
Collector.

Chittagong,
The 14th November 1865.

Boundaries.

Lot No. 90.—Thannah Ramoo, area about 2,986 Acres.

North—By the Dola Serra, the assessed lands of Mouzahs Dholee Serra and Panee Serra.

South—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Joarriah Nullah and Nuncla Khalee.

East—By a line running North and South nearly parellel to the Arracan road from post 1017 on the Joarriah Nullah to post 1034 on the Doloo Serra, as delineated on the Plan marked E drawn by Chundro Coomar Bhuttajee, Ameen, and filed in the Collector's Office.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Ooltah Colly and Nund Colly.

A. Smith,
Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Lot No. 28, containing about 2 Acres of the unreserved building sites situated at the Civil Station of Youdo, in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills District, as shewn in the Plan thereof, having been applied for under the Rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government Order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1864, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder at the upset price of Rupees 50 per Acre for 1st Class, and Rupees 20 for 2nd Class land, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Cherra Poonjee, on the 2nd day of January 1866.

The manner and Condition of the sale can be ascertained by intending purhasers by application to the undersigned.

W. C. S. Clarke,
Offg Deputy Commr.

Deputy Commr's Office;
Cherra Poonjee,
The 22nd November 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about 1,115 Acres, situate in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal." All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre at noon on the 9th day of January 1866, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

G. C. KILBY,
Offg. Supdt. of Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONAH.
The 20th December 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOTS.

LOT No. 45.

North—A line drawn from the spot where the Sookna Churry falls into the Kurnafoolee on the East to Kookeeghatta on the Kurnafoolee on the West.

South—
East and
West— } By the Kurnafoolee River.

G. C. KILBY,
Offg. Superintendent.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 58¾ acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Pattee, Durrung, Mouzahs Ootolah, Woloobaree, Daychapra, and Bangnabaree, of Zillah Kamroop, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by Auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the 3rd day of April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

GOWHATTY,
The 18th December 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

North—By Bor Nuddee.
South—By Sál Posts, Plum Tree, and Mouzahs Haldha and Kendooah.
East—By Bor Nuddee.
West—By Government Jungle Land and Sál Posts.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about 148 Acres, situate in the Darjeeling District (Hill Tract) and bounded as shewn on the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an Acre, on the 2nd day of April 1866 at noon, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

BLAIR REID, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 19th December 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North—By Major Hathorn's land at Turzum.
South-West—The Rungbung River.
South-East—The Sungmur Jhora.

BLAIR REID, *Major.,*
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency, where they have been issued.

To avoid delay parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad Circle, Notes for			Rupees...	Nil
Lahore	„	„	„ ...	8,39,660
Nagpore	„	„	„ ...	12,3 3

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

The 30th December 1865.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Stewart Tullerton, late of Delna, having been this day granted by the High Court to Martha White Tullerton, the widow and the sole Executrix named in the said Will, all parties having claims on the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known to Reverend James Long Scott, and those indebted thereto are also requested to make payment to him of their respective debts without delay.

HATCH & STEWART,
Proctors.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1865.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 26th December 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,24,775 14 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs.	27,30,440 8 0	1,01,89,689 8 2
Ditto ditto at Branches	,,	74,59,249 0 2	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,27,24,331 14 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	3,66,333 3 6
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	1,86,745 0 0
Sundries	...	...	10,00,438 0 3
	Rupees	...	5,81,93,313 9 9

ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	50,59,337 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,21,24,000 0 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	ditto	8,45,865 0 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	ditto	1,90,30,765 10 4
Dead Stock	ditto	ditto	5,01,212 8 8
Stamps	ditto	ditto	11,468 14 0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	4,35,013 5 5
Sundries	...	...	1,49,971 7 11
			3,81,47,272 10 9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	Rs. 1,01,55,539 10 1
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	...	,, 99,05,141 4 11
			2,00,71,040 15 0
		Rupees ...	5,81,93,313 9 9

W. E. CARBERY,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,

C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, 30TH DECEMBER 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 2nd to the 15th January 1866, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Salt Water Lakes R. and I. Co., "Ld."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 4th January 1866, at noon, when certain correspondence relating to the establishment of the Company in London will be submitted to the Meeting, and the necessary measures to be adopted by the Directors determined.

By Order of the Directors,

MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th December 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Juggenpersaud, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 18th day of November last, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 3rd day of March next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a Statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent, duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Moses, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 19th December 1865.

In the matter of Albert Roston Mitchell, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of December instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of January next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of John Colthurst, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Richard Monarch Crow, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of December instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of these several matters, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to their after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 22nd December 1865.

Notice.

We have admitted Mr Robert Andrew Lyall Partner in our Firm form this date.

Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Calcutta,
The 1st January 1866.

Notice.

From this date the business of the undersigned as Merchant and Agent will be carried on under the style and firm of Young, Gray & Co.

James Young.

8-1, Old Court House Corner;
Calcutta,
1st January 1866.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 27th day of January 1866, at 4. P. M. precisely, to receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 3rd October 1865.

The Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of authorising the Directors of the Company to sell the Company's Estates at Simla, to pass a Resolution to voluntarily wind up the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

B. Smyth & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 20th December 1865.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association, "Limited."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Wednesday, 10th January 1866, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at the Meeting held on 28th November 1865:—

That the purchase by the Directors of the Steam Tugs *Paris* and *Bombay*, or *Mauritius*, from the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," at the price of Four and a half lakhs of Rupees be, and the same is hereby, confirmed.

That for the purpose of carrying out and completing such purchase the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 750 new Shares, of the nominal value of Rupees six hundred each, aggregating Four and a half lakhs of Rupees, and that of such number 250 Shares be issued to the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," in part payment for the said Tugs, and in terms of the Agreement entered into by the Directors with the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited."

That the remaining 500 Shares be issued to the Shareholders, including the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," agreeably to the 7th Clause of the Articles of Association.

That for the purpose also of carrying out and completing such purchase, and until the issue of the said Shares, the Directors be, and they are hereby, empowered, if necessary, to borrow the sum of Three lakhs of Rupees, the payment thereof to be secured by the issue of Debentures bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, or on such other terms and conditions as the Directors may think proper.

That the Board of Directors consist of not more than seven, nor less than three, and that their Meetings shall be held not less frequently than once in every fourteen days; and that at each Meeting a sum equal to twenty Rupees for each existing Director for the time being be divided amongst the Directors present.

That the alternations in the Deed rendered necessary by the foregoing Resolutions be made.

Gordon, Stuart & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 1st December 1865.

Notice.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," shall be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Old China Bazaar Lane, on Saturday, the 3rd February next, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and doing such other matters as may be then submitted.

Hajee Jackariah Mahomed & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Printing Company, "Limited" will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghaut, at 3 P. M., on Thursday, the 25th January 1866, for the purpose of considering the advisability of altering Clause No. 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company with a view of reducing its Capital.

By Order of the Directors,
ERASMUS JONES,
Secretary and Manager.

Notice.

MR. J. S. DOUGLAS ceased to be a Partner in our Firm from the 30th December 1865.

The business will be carried on, as heretofore, by Mr. David Knox Mair.

The Accounts of the late Partnership will be liquidated by Mr. J. S. Douglas, the resident Partner of the late Firm.

MAIR & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1866.

Partnership.

MR. CHARLES DUMAINE is from this date admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CAMIN, LAMOUROUX & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th December 1865.

Partnership,

MR. E. DELATOUCHE is from this date admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CAMIN, LAMOUROUX & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1866.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company stands further adjourned to Monday, the 15th day of January next, at 3-30 P. M.

Lost,

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of Ellahi Begum, the proprietress:—No. 11179, of 1854-55, for Rupees 4,000, and No. 11180, of 1854-55, for Rupees 2,000. Payment of the above Notes and Interest thereupon has been stopped, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of Duplicate Notes.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note No. A67188, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

FIRST-HALVES of Currency Notes,—

No. $\frac{A}{15}$54035, for 20 Rs.
No. $\frac{A}{10}$10304, for 10 Rs.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

Destroyed by Damp,

THE Government Promissory Note, No. 5699, of 4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33, for Sicca Rupees 1,000, originally standing in the name of my late husband, Prem Chand Ghose. Application has been made to Government for the issue of a duplicate one in my name.

SREEMUTTY BHUGGOBUTTY DOSSEE.

The 12th December 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 190.

The 20th December 1865.—The Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 6th January 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 197.

The 27th December 1865.—Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 5th January 1866, at 6 P. M.

No. 198.

The 27th December 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Golconda* will be closed on Monday, the 8th January 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

N. B.—From the 1st September 1865 the postage per ½ Ounce letters to China, Australia, Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena is 8 annas instead of 4 annas.

No. 202.

The 2nd January 1866.—The Overland Mails of the 22nd December 1865, and Express Packets of the 23rd idem, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the Backergunge portion of the Soonderbuns, will be put up to sale, in the Soonderbun Commissioner's Office at Allipore on Friday, the 2nd February 1866, corresponding with 21st Magh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these two Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*,—

That the Purchase will have effect from 1273 *B. S.*

No. on the District Rent Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
			Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
		A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	Abad Hulta ...	5,641 2 2	13,405 3 0	134 1 0	13,539 4 0	27,078 8 0	These estates are under Khas management.
...	Sonakhalee ...	3,563 3 26	5,865 3 6	58 10 6	5,923 14 0	11,847 12 0	

Soonderbun Commissioner's Office;
Allipore,
The 19th October 1865.

C. P. Casperz,
Commissioner, Soonderbuns.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Rajshahye, will be put up to sale, in the Rajshahye Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 17th January 186 , corresponding with 5th Maugh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition:—That the Purchasers will be bound for the maintenance of the Police of these Estates.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
7	1591	Kismut Bijarah, Pergunnah Luskerpore	155 3 16	40 0 0	0 8 0	40 8 0	80 0 0	Leased out for 1272 *B. S.*
62	677	Digboy, Pergunnah Kattarmullo	68 0 18	20 0 0	0 5 0	29 5 0	58 0 0	Under Khas management.
52	591	Kismut Shampore, Pergunnah Luskerpore	77 0 3	27 9 0	0 4 0	27 13 0	55 2 0	Leased out up to 1272 *B. S.*
21	1616	Chuck Cutchooah, Pergunnah Chowgong	110 1 14	117 7 0	1 3 0	118 10 0	234 14 0	
12	1603	Mouzah Arkandee, Pergunnah Kallarmullo	38 1 32	6 4 0	0 1 0	6 5 0	12 8 0	

Zillah Rajshahye Collectorate,
The 4th December 1865.

P. A. Humphrey,
Officiating Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Chyte 1273 Fusleo.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ..	81 3 30½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Debee Burah Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ..	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deonarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

Shahabad Collectorate,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. Maclean,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Friday, the 12th January 1866, corresponding with the 11th Maugh 1273 Fusly.

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the exception of 1st, 2nd, and 5th, and with the addition of the following Condition:—

"The Estate to be sold Revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price."

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1 of 1864-65	.....	Khanabary Pershad Singh Sepoy, Thannah Beejoye, Pergh. Chyee	0 0 23	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	

Bhaugulpore;
Collector's Office,
The 30th November 1865.

F. Alexander,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Plots of C. lands relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Friday, the 12th January 1866, corresponding with 11th Maugh 1273 Fusly.

The purchasers of these Plots will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the exception of 1st, 2nd, and 5th, and with the addition of the following Condition.—

"The Plots to be sold as free-hold tenures to the highest bidders above the upset price."

Number of Statement of Government Plots of Railway Class C. Lands.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.				s.	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Muthoorapore, Pergunnah Colgong, bounded—North by the Jote of Ruttun Ram; South by the Jote of Parus Chowdry; East by the Jote of Baboo Ram, and West by the lands of Mouzah Muthoorapore..	4 3 17 B. C. C. 14 14 0, four cubits to the rod.	...	..	..	00	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Ghogha, Pergunnah Colgong, bounded—North by the high road from Bhaugulpore to Colgong; South by the Jageer lands of Shewdeen Sing and another Jageer purchased by Mr. Thomas Martin; East by the Jageer lands purchased by Mr. Thomas Martin; and West by the Englis lands of Bhugwan Doss Gossain ...	6 1 16 B. C. C. 19 4 5, four cubits to the rod.	...	...	...	110	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Mohessee, Pergunnah Jahangeerah, bounded—North and East by the lands of Mouzah Mohessee; South by the Jote of Jafroo Koonjrah and West by the Jote of Bhugwan Roy ...	1 1 30 B. C. C. 4 11 0, four cubits to the rod.	...	...	..	35	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Chowkee, Pergunnah Musdee, bounded—North by the Jageer land of Ramzan Khan bordering the River; South by the Road; East by the Jageer of Gyan Chund Loll, and West by the Mâl lands of Musdee ...	6 2 0 B. C. C. 19 14 0, four cubits to the rod.	..	..	...	145	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Khyragungapershaud *alias* Hurio, bounded—North by the Railway excavation; South and East by the Jageer land of Kally Das, and West by the Jageer lands of Khoosall Sing, Soobadar, within Mouzah Akburnuggur ...	7 2 3 B. C. C. 22 15 0, four cubits to the rod.	...	...	...	125	

ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 11th December 1865.

F. ALEXANDER,
Officiating Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866.

No. 452.

The 28th December 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT of Progress made on the several Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal ending with the Month of October 1865.

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Total Work required in each Road. Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Bridgework.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Bridgework.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
		NORTHERN CIRCLE.				Rupees		Lacs of C. Ft.			Lacs of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
1	L	Mudehpoora Feeder ...	Ganges ...	Kissengunge ...	25	51,861	June 1863...	142·8	1	100	...	1·	·0	·0	·0	1·	·0	43,725	Bridges not commenced yet.
2			Kissengunge ...	Mudehpoora ...	20	52,192	„ 1864...	111·	6	492	...	1·	·0	·0	·0	1·	·0	42,548	Ditto.
3	„	Sooltangunge Feeder ...	Arjusgunge ...	Rampore Haut.	8¼	22,600	.....	13¼	...	...	...	·0	·0	·0	1·	·0	·0	...	Not yet commenced, land not having been made over as yet.
4	„	Kujrah Feeder...	Kujrah ...	Soorujghurrah...	6	30,700	May 1864 ...	23·	2	600	...	1·	1·	...	·0	·0	...	18,661	200 feet of Embankment cut away, will require to be bridged.

5	„	Burriarpore Feeder ...	Burriarpore ...	Khurruckpore ...	11	25,225	April 1864 ...	...	...	..	Miles 11	1·	1·	·5	·0	·0	·5	14,744	A sum of Rs. 14,17,291 has been expended on the whole length from Caragolah to Silligoree, 123 miles.
6	I	Darjeeling Road ...	Purneah ...	Silligoree ...	96	6,47,786	Feb. 1862 ...	...	...	5,865	46·	1·	1·	·90	·0	·0	·10	...	
7			Panchkeelah ..	Kurseong ...	22	9,25,300	June 1861 ...	...	340	1,870	...	·7	·7	·0	·3	·3	·0	6,57,015	
8	„	Bhaugulpore and Sooree Road...	Hausdeah ...	More River ..	46	1,15,478	.....	...	124	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	Collecting materials.
9	L	Nattore Road ...	Dadapore, on the Ganges ...	Nattore ...	28¼	1,91,799	Aug. 1863 ...	382·5	16	1,061	...	·99	·9	...	·01	·1	...	2,08,577	Estimate for earthwork has been much exceeded.
			SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCLE.																		
1			Jenidah ...	Chooadangah ...	22	2,01,131	Dec. 1862 ...	179	21	326	10·5	·81	·90	·34	·19	·10	·66	1,37,252	Earthwork completed.
2			Meherpore ...	Ditto ...	17	1,57,852	Jan. 1864 ...	98·5	23	323	10·75	1·	·80	·09	·0	·20	·91	1,35,150	8 Lakhs of metal burnt.
3			Kotechandpore ..	Kissengunge ...	21	1,60,626	May 1861 ...	93	20	106	10	1·	1·	·5	·0	·0	·5	2,60,272	
4	„	Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders ...	Ditto ...	Kaliygunge ...	8	64,463	Nov. 1863 ...	44	12	129	4	·90	·80	·40	·10	·20	·60	25,200	
5			Kanchraparrah Workshop approaches ...		3	1,891	May 1865 ...	3·5	...	..	·5	·60	·0	·40	·40	·0	·60	2,848	
6			Chogdah Station approaches ..		1	3,036	Ditto ...	·0	1·25	6	·25	·90	·80	·80	·10	·20	·20	2,425	

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Total Work required in each Road. Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Bridgework.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Bridgework.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
			South-Eastern Circle.—*(Continued.)*			Rupees.		Lacs of C. Ft.			Lacs of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
7			Sodepore ...	Grand Trunk Road ...	½	3,323	Jan. 1865 ..	1·5	...	8	·25	1·	1·	·50	·0	·0	·50	3,004	
8			Echapore Railway Station ...	Gunpowder Agency ...	½	3,679	June „ ..	1·	1	...	·17	1·	·0	·40	·0	1·	.60	389	
9	L	Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders,—*(Continued.)*	Kopenessur ...	Beejpore ...	7	51,586	Jan. 1864 ...	32·5	10	74	3·25	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	52,547	
10			Kooshteah ...	Salgamoodee ...	10½	1,00,072	March 1864...	86·75	.19	218	6·5	1·	·0	·0	·0	1·	1·	56,145	One lac soling bricks laid, 7,400 cubic feet of metal on road side, and 10,000 cubic feet off road.
11	„	Dadapore Road...	Kooshtea ...	Dadapore ...	7½	74,109	Nov. 1863 ...	50·75	10	214	4·6	1·	·0	·05	·0	1.	·95	42,423	2½ lacs of metal burnt

12	I	Dacca Road ...	Dacca ...	Chittagong Road	46½	9,292	Feby. 1865 ...	1·12	5	489	...	·70	·80	...	·30	·20	...	6,325
13	„	Jessore Road ...	Bongong ...	Jessore ...	19	72,262	Jan. 1865 ...	...	...	...	9·5	·0	·0	·5	·0	·0	·5	58,567
			PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.																
1	L	Doobrajpore Road ...	Raneegunge ...	Doobrajpore ...	24	1,17,126	March 1862 ..	90	38	599	9·5	·95	·9	·5	·02	·1	·2	1,02,071
2	„	Raneegunge Road ..	Ditto ..	Bancoorah ..	30	40,838	Jan. 1864 ...	39·25	24	200	1·72	1·	1·	·99	·0	·0	·01	26,809
3	„	Bancoorah Road	Bancoorah ..	Phoolbanee ...	30	1,19,396	Oct 1862 ..	74·5	45	304	13·5	·70	1·	·8	·30	·0	·2	95,383
4	„	Synthea Feeder ...	Andee ..	Nowgram, 3rd portion ...	3½	67,767	Jan. 1865 ...	24·8	9	554	1 4	·99	·0	·0	·01	1·	1·	27,000
5			Synthea ..	Sooree ..	11	9,930	Ditto ..	14·6	16	77	·6	1·	1·	·4	·0	·0	·6	5,415
6	„	Burdwan Feeder.	Burdwan ..	Cutwa, 1st portion ..	17	20,074	Ditto ..	26	5	81·5	2	·60	·0	·1	·40	1·	·9	9,078
7	„	Mancoor Feeder	Mancoor ..	Bood-Bood ..	1½	9,532	March 1864..	7·	5	84	·66	1·	6	·0	·0	·4	1·	6,139
8	„	Bhulpore Feede	Bhulpore ...	Adjee River ..	12	7,059	Jan. 1865 ..	8 6	6	122	·5	·8	1·	1·	·2	·0	0	7,030
9	„	Panaghur Feeder	Kistobatty ...	Joyrampore ..	...	10,107	Dec. 1864 ..	7·43	6	195	·57	·8	·6	·3	·2	·4	·7	5,243

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
		Presidency Circle.—*(Continued.)*				Rupees.		Lacs of C. Ft.			Lacs of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
10	L	Ghooskhara Feeder ...	Ghooskhara ...	Dignuggar ...	5½	47,465	Dec. 1864 ...	23·25	30	345	1·5	·99	·8	·0	·01	·2	1·	35,000	
11			Ditto ...	Nittyanundpore..	14	6,010	Jan. 1865 ...	4	14	112	...	·3	1·	...	·7	·0	...	4,133	
12	„	Mymaree Feeder	Mymaree ...	Jamulpore ...	11	20,720	Ditto ...	11·25	1	12	3·	·82	·0	·0	·18	1·	1·	11,650	
13	„	Pandooah Feeder	Pandooah ...	Culna ...	17	31,002	May 1864 ...	18·74	6	46	18·75	·90	·0	·0	·10	1·	1·	12,731	
		Behar Circle.																	
2	I	Patna Branch Road ...	Poon-Poon ...	Jehanabad ...	22	6,87,260	Dec. 1862 ...	205	13	6,016	...	1·	·6	·0	·0	·4	1·	1,69,521	
			Jehanabad ...	Mooshee ...	10·75	1,07,238	„ 1861 ...	132	2	330	8·6	1·	·2	·9	·0	·8	·1	93,994	

3	L	Baroon Road ...	Baroon ...	Beetah ...	65	70,873	21st Dec. 1863	220	Doubtful		...	1·	·0	·0	·0	·0	·0	41,375	
4	„	Tirhoot Road ...	Mozufferpore ...	Dulsingseerai ...	43	44,679	9th „ 1863	208,960	15	416	...	1·	·9	·0	·0	·1	·0	43,972	This road is completed, except a little earth-work in 19 miles, which has been flooded.
5	„	Nubbegunge Road ...	Revilgunge ...	Gobindgunge ..	49·5	Not known.					...	·9	·0	·0	·1	·0	·0	3,773	
6	I	Chuttra Road ...	Chowparun ...	Chuttra ...	31	91,313	15th Jan. 1862	60	40	402	14	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	83,746	Road completed.
7			Nowadah ...	Behar ...	20·5	1,03,661	Jan. 1863 ...	120	35	305·5	10	1·	·8	·8	·0	·2	·2	82,755	
8			Ditto ...	Rajowlee ...	16·5	95,863	Feb. 1863 ...	67	42	222	9	1·	·4	·6	·0	·6	·4	53,107	
	L	Behar Road...																	
9			Rajowlee ...	Grand Trunk Road ...	27	Not known.	March 1864...	90	...	Not known.	...	·6	·0	·0	·4	·0	·0	16,204	
10			Girriek ...	Luckeeserai ...	37·5	1,07,402	„ 1863...	37·5	...		23	1·	·3	·8	·0	·7	·2	69,654	
11			Burrakhur ...	Rughoonauth-pore ...	22	78,904	Oct. 1863 ...	166·14	52	342	...	·96	·63	·0	·04	·37	·0	68,517	
	„	Burrakhur Road ...																	
12			Rughoonauth-pore ...	Puruliah ...	24	38,279	May 1864 ...	175·87	40	243	...	·01	·0	·0	·99	1·	·0	1,814	

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Road. Name of Road.	From	To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Causeways. Number.	Causeways. Running feet of bed.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Causeways.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Causeways.	Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
		Cuttack Circle.				Rupees		Lacs of C. Ft.														Rupees.	
1	I	Cuttack Trunk Road	Rajghat	Byturnee River	88	4,94,198	May 1862	457	62	2,412	6	3,550	...	·9	·7	1·	...	·1	·3	·0	..	3,62,859	
					10¾	42,276	May 1865	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	...	...	....	5	...	...	...	·5	24,405	
					45½	1,92,066	Nov. 1861	126	20	1,055	3	1,600	...	1·	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	·0	1,96,560	All works as per estimate completed, except little plastering to 2 bridges.
2	,,	Ditto ..	Byturnee River	Mahanuddy ..	6½	23,427	Dec. 1864	...	...	...	..	...	4·19	...	..	..	·8	...	...	..	·2	13,222	
					27½	68,995	July „	...	...	...	...	...	17·25	...	...	...	1·	..	...	....	·0	67,319	Completed.
3	,,	Sumbulpore Road	Cuttack ..	Kotasingah ..	120	15,989	Feb. 1863	6	...	...	58	5,620	...	1·	·0	·9	...	·0	0	·1	..	12,907	No progress during the quarter on account of rains.
4	,,	Sonepore Road ...	Ditto ...	Sonepore ..	150	96,788	Nov. „	19	...	...	...	...	....	·75	·0	0	...	·25	·0	0	...	72,328	
5	,,	Rajghat Road	Khurruckpore	11th Mile ..	7	17,058	May 1864	9	...	...	...	...	3	·5	..	..	1·	·5	...	..	·0	15,484	
6	,,	Tumlook Road .	Punchkoorah	Tumlook ...	18½	62,578	Feb. 1863	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	·7	..	...	...	3	49,021	

N. B.—The Reports of the Assam and Presidency Circles have not yet been received.

J. E. T. Nicolls, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866.

No. 39.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the Sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the application in Register A. and name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah or Sub-division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
53	61 Nundeenath Surmah.	Mehal Mikirpar, Thannah Nowgong.	Coreagang ...	Area about 27½ Acres. On the North by Kasoopeet Julah or innundated land and posts On the South by Rangoloo Jooree or stream. On the East by Bugeeram Komar's Bustee lands, old Bustee land of Kacharee-gang. Seemoloo Tree and posts. On the West by Kasoopeet Julah or innundated land and posts.	2nd Dec. 1865.	Nundeenath Surmah, of Nowgong.	29 1 0	68 12 0, at 2 Rs. 8 as. per Acre.
54	64 Komolakanto and Rutnodhur.	Mehal Nowgong, Thannah Nowgong.	Pootonee Burhumpoor.	Area about 101 Acres. On the North by Ahumhoolah or marsh and the land already granted to Hurkanto under a rent-paying pottah and posts. On the South by Nonai River. On the East by Nonai River On the West by Alcoathabut or Ruber tree, Chakolee Hoola or marsh, Gurur Jan or pool, and posts.	Ditto ...	Komolakanto and Rutnodhur's heirs, of Nowgong.	57 3 0	252 8 0, at 2 Rs. 8 as. per Acre.
55	78 Nundeenath, Premnarain, Cheekowram, Meenaram, Kaseenath, and Sonaram.	Mehal Murungee, Thannah Kohabur.	Rangolooghur	Area about 100 Acres. On the North by Bakree Beel or Lake, Seebdoolah Beel or Lake, Kathporah Beel or Lake and posts. On the South by a Kathalgas or tree, Jam tree, Mangoe tree, and posts. On the East by Jamoogooree Jan or pool. On the West by Rangolooghur and posts.	Ditto ...	Nundeenath, Premnarain, Cheekowram, Meenaram, Kaseenath, and Sonaram, of Nowgong.	57 0 0	250 0 0, at 2 Rs. 8 as. per Acre.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Nowgong, Assam,
The 2nd December 1865.

A. E. CAMPBELL,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of sales in the order in which they are made.	Pergunnah, Thannah or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.	Rate per Acre.
						Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
60	Thanna Ramoo	Bhomoreah Ghonah.	3,122 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Bhomoreah Ghonah. South—By the Dolloo Serrah. East—By a line running North from the Dolloo Serrah to the northern boundary adjoining the Edging River delineated on the Map of the lot by Chunder Coomar Banerjee in the Collector's Office and demarcated by posts on the spot. West—By the assessed lands of Edging and Machoa Khallee.	2nd Nov. 1865.	Mr Robert Windram.	For Survey 400 „ Advertisement ... 16 416	7,805 0 0	2 8 0

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Chittagong,
The 8th December 1865.

W. G. YOUNG,
Commissioner.

No. 46.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the Sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Application in Register No. 40 and name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Dated of possession being given.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold and rate per Acre.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
17	1 C. E. Livesay, for Messrs. Robert and Charriol.	Pergunnah Jellalpore, Thannah Katigoree	About 80 Acres. North and East—Grant No. 214. West—Jynteah boundary. South—Mouzah Nutwanpore	2nd December 1865.	Messrs. Robert and Charriol, of Calcutta.	2nd December 1865.	54 0 0	200 0 6, at 2 Rs. as. per Acre.
18	8 R. B. Davidson for Taylor Davidson & Company.	Pergunnah Luchipore, Thannah Suddet.	About 200 Acres. East—Church Nuddee. West—Grant No. 150. North—Low lands of Joypore Bund. South—Continuation of the Southern boundary of Grant No. 150 drawn eastward.	Ditto ...	Taylor, Davidson and Company, of Calcutta.	Ditto ...	111 0 0	500 0 0, at 2 Rs. 8 as. per Acre.

CACHAR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 13th December 1865.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd of December 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIX OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865 (Act No. XX of 1865); It is enacted as follows:—

Persons qualified as Pleaders or Mookhtars when Act No. XX of 1865 shall come into operation may continue to practise for six months as if that Act had not been passed.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865, any person who at the time when such Act shall come into operation shall be duly qualified to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court in any part of the territories in which the said Act shall take effect, shall and lawfully may continue to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar, as the case may be, in such Court for the period of six calendar months from the time when the said Act shall come into operation in that part of India without being admitted or enrolled, or having previously obtained a stamped certificate in pursuance of the said Act in the same manner as if such Act had not been passed.

Fees now payable by any person in respect of his adversary's Pleader to be payable during the six months as if Act XX of 1865 had not been passed.

2. All fees which are now by law payable upon proceedings in any Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader shall continue to be payable, and may be allowed during the said period of six calendar months as if the said Act had not been passed.

Persons practising as Revenue Agents when Act No. XX of 1865 shall come into operation, may continue to practise for six months as if that Act had not been passed.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, any person who all the time when such Act shall come in to operation shall practise as an Agent in any proceeding before the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to such Board, in any part of the territories in which the said Act shall take effect, shall and lawfully may continue to practise as an Agent before such Board or in such Office, as the case may be, for the period of six calendar months from the time when the said Act shall come into operation in that part of India without being admitted or enrolled, or having previously obtained a stamped certificate in pursuance of the said Act, in the same manner as if such Act had not been passed.

High Court may permit person entitled, without examination, to a certificate authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts mentioned in Act No. XX of 1865, Section 10, Clause (c), to practise in Small Cause Courts.

4. Whenever the High Court shall cause a certificate, whether original or renewed, authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader in the Courts mentioned in Clause (*c*) of Section 10 of the said Act, to be issued to a person entitled, under the provision Section 5 of the same Act, to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader in the High Court without passing any examination, the Court may in such certificate authorize the holder to practise as a Pleader in Small Cause Courts in addition to the Courts mentioned in the said Clause (*c*), and he shall thereupon be entitled to practise as last aforesaid, subject to the conditions contained in the said Act as to the duration of and stamp on a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader in the Courts mentioned in the said Clause (*c*).

Interpretation Clause.

5. In the construction of this Act and of the said Act No. XX of 1865 the expression 'Office subordinate to such Board' and in the construction of the latter Act, the expression 'Revenue Officer,' shall be taken to apply to Collectors and Deputy Collectors trying suits under Act No. X of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.)*

This Act to be taken as part of Act No. XX of 1865.

6. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of "The Pleaders, Mookhtars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd December 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1865.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PRELIMINARY.

Section.

1. Short Title.
2. Commencement of Act.
3. Interpretation Clause.
4. Probition of partnerships exceeding certain number.
5. Division of Act.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Memorandum of Association.

6. Mode of forming Company.
7. Mode of limiting liability of Members.
8. Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by shares.
9. Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by guarantee.
10. Memorandum of Association of an unlimited Company.
11. Stamp, signature, and effect of Memorandum of Association
12. Power of certain Companies to alter Memorandum of Association.
13. Power of Companies to change name.

Articles of Association.

14. Regulations to be prescribed by Articles of Association.
15. Application of Table A.
16. Stamp, signature, and effect of Articles of Association.

General Provisions.

17. Registration of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association with fees as in Table B.
18. Effect of registration.
19. Copies of Memorandum and Articles to be given to members.
20. Prohibition against identity of names in Companies

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AND LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Distribution of Capital.

21. Nature of interests in Company.
22. Definition of "Member."
23. Transfer by personal representative.
24. Register of Members.
25. Annual list of Members.
26. Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper register.
27. Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.
28. Effect of conversion of shares into stock.
29. Entry of trusts on register.
30. Certificate of shares or stock.

Section.

31. Inspection of register
32. Power to close register.
33. Notice of increase of capital and of Members to be given to Registrar.
34. Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in register.
35. Notice to Registrar of rectification of register.
36. Register to be evidence.

Liability of Members.

37. Liability of present and past Members of Company.

PART III.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

38. Registered Office of Company.
39. Notice of situation of registered Office.
40. Publication of name by a limited Company.
41. Penalties on non publication of name.
42. Contracts how made.
43. Register of mortgages.
44. Certain Companies to publish statement entered in Schedule.
45. List of Directors to be sent to Registrar.
46. Penalty on Company not keeping register of Directors.
47. Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Hundis.
48. Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven Members.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

49. General Meeting of Company.
50. Power to alter regulations by special resolution.
51. Definition of special resolution.
52. Provision where no regulations as to meetings.
53. Registry of special resolutions.
54. Copies of special resolutions.
55. Execution of deeds abroad.
56. Examination of affairs of Company by Inspectors
57. Application for inspection to be supported by evidence.
58. Inspection of books.
59. Result of examination how dealt with.
60. Power of Company to appoint Inspectors.
61. Report of Inspectors to be evidence.

Notices

62. Service of notices on Company.
63. Rules as to notices by letter.
64. Authentication of notices by Company.

Legal Proceedings.

65. Adjudication of offences and recovery of penalties under this Act.
66. Evidence of proceedings at meetings.
67. Provision as to costs in actions brought by certain limited Companies.
68. Plaint in suits against Members.

Alteration of Forms.

69. Governor General in Council may alter Forms in Schedule.

Arbitrations.

70. Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.
71. Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.
72. Agreements to be carried into effect.

Section.

73. Reference to Arbitrator.
74. Reference to two or more Arbitrators.
75. Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies.
76. Appointment of Arbitrators by Governor General of India in Council.
77. Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.
78. Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government to supply vacancies.
79 Appointment of Arbitrator not revocable.
80. Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators.
81. Appointment of Umpire by Governor General of India in Council
82. Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators to supply vacancy.
83 Appointment of Umpire by Local Government to supply vacancy.
84. Succeeding Arbitrators and Umpires to have powers of predecessors.
85. Reference to Umpire.
86. Power for Arbitrators. &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.
87. Procedure in the arbitration.
88. Arbitration may proceed in absence of Companies.
89. Several awards may be made.
90 Awards made in due time to bind all parties.
91. Power for Umpire to extend period for making his award.
92. Awards not to be set aside for informality.
93. Awards to be obeyed.
94. Agreements, arbitrations, and awards to have effect.
95. Costs of arbitration and award.
96. Payment of costs.
97. Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court.

PART IV.

WINDING UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

98. Meaning of contributory.
99. Nature of liability of contributory.
100. Contributories in case of death.
101. Contributories in case of insolvency.

Winding up by Court.

102. Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.
103. Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.
104. Definition of "the Court."
105. Application for winding up to be made by petition.
106. Commencement of winding up by Court.
107. Court may grant injunction.
108. Course to be pursued by Court on hearing application.
109 Actions and suits to be stayed after order for winding up.
110. Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.
111. Power of Court to stay proceedings.
112. Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.
113. Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

Official Liquidators.

114. Appointment of official liquidator
115. Resignations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.
116. Style and duties of official liquidator.

Section.

117. Powers of official liquidator.
118. Discretion of official liquidator.
119. Appointment of Attorney to official liquidator.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

120. Collection and application of assets.
121. Provision as to representative contributories.
122. Power of Court to require delivery of property.
123. Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.
124. Power of Court to make calls.
125. Power of Court to order payment into Bank.
126. Regulation of account with Court.
127. Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.
128. Order conclusive evidence.
129. Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.
130. Court to adjust rights of contributories.
131. Court to order costs.
132. Dissolution of Company.
133 Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.
134. Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.
135. Application for winding up to be *lis pendens.*

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

136. Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.
137. Examination of parties by Court.
138. Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.
139. Powers of Court cumulative.

Enforcement of and Appeal from Orders.

140. Power to enforce orders.
141. Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.
142. Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.
143. Appeals from orders.
144. Judicial notice to be taken of signature of Officers.
145. Special Commissioners for receiving evidence
146. Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain or Ireland or abroad before any competent Court or person.

Voluntary winding up of Company

147. Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.
148. Commencement of voluntary winding up.
149. Effect of voluntary winding up on status of Company.
150. Notice of resolution to wind up voluntarily.
151. Consequences of voluntary winding up.
152. Effect of winding up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.
153. Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint liquidators.
154. Arrangement when binding on creditors.
155. Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.
156. Power for liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding up to apply to Court.
157. Power of liquidators to call general meeting.

Section.

158. Power to fill up vacancy in liquidators.
159. Power of Court to appoint liquidators
160. Liquidators on conclusion of winding up to make up an account.
161. Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.
162. Costs of Voluntary liquidation.
163. Saving of rights of creditors.
164. Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding up.

Winding up subject to the Supervision of the Court.

165. Power of Court, on application, to direct winding up subject to supervision.
166. Petition for winding up subject to supervision.
167. Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.
168. Power to Court to appoint additional liquidators in winding up subject to supervision.
169. Effect of order of Court for winding up subject to supervision.
170. Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

Supplemental Provisions.

171. Dispositions after the commencement of the winding up avoided.
172. The books of the Company to be evidence.
173. As to disposal of books, accounts, and documents of the Company.
174. Inspection of books
175. General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.
176. Power to compromise.
177. Power for liquidators to accept shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.
178. Mode of determining price.
179. Certain attachments, distresses, and executions to be void.
180. Fraudulent preference.
181. Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent Directors and Officers.
182. Penalty on falsification of books.
183. Prosecution of deliquent Directors in the case of winding up by Court.
184. Penalty of perjury.

Power of High Court to make Rules.

185. Power of High Court to make rules.

PART V.

Registration Office.

186. Constitution of Registration Office.

PART VI.

Application of Act to Companies registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

187. Application of Act to Companies formed under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII of 1860.
188. Application of Act to Companies registered under Joint Stock Companies' Acts.
189. Mode of transferring shares.

PART VII.

Companies authorized to register under this Act.

Section.

190. Companies capable of being registered.
191. Regulations as to registration of existing Companies.
192. Definition of Joint Stock Company.
193. Requisitions for registration by Companies.
194. Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a Joint Stock Company.
195. Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.
196. Authentication of statements of existing Companies.
197. Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.
198. On registration of Banking Company with limited liability notice to be given to customers.
199. Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.
200. Power to Company to change name.
201. Certificate of registration of existing Companies.
202. Certificate to be evidence of compliance with Act.
203. Transfer of property to Company.
204. Registration under this Act not to affect obligations incurred previously to registration.
205. Continuation of existing suits.
206. Effect of registration under Act.
207. Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.
208. Order for winding up Company.

PART VIII.

Application of Act to unregistered Companies.

209. Winding up of unregistered Companies.
210. Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.
211. Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.
212. Effect of order for winding up Company.
213. Provision in case of unregistered Company.
214. Provisions in this part of Act cumulative.

PART IX.

Repeal of Acts and Temporary Provisions.

215. Repeal of Acts.
216. Saving Clause as to repeal.
217. Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act XXI of 1860.
218. Saving of existing proceedings for winding up.
219 Saving of Conveyance Deeds
220. Compulsory registration of certain Companies.
221. Penalty on Company not registering.
222. Temporary power for Companies to change registered Office.
223. Restrictions on issue of certificate.
224. Act not to apply to Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.

No 24 of 1865.

Bill for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the laws relating to the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations should be consolidated and amended; It is enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Indian Companies' Act, 1866."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the *first* day of *March* 1866, and the time at which it so comes into operation is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"British India."

"British India" means the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India."

"Year." "Month."

"Year" and "Month" respectively denote a year and month reckoned according to the British calendar.

"Insurance Company."

An "Insurance Company" means a Company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses.

"District Court."

"District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, but does not include the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction;

"Local Government." "High Court."

And, in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" means the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part; and High Court denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal therein.

Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. No Company, Association, or Partnership consisting of more than *ten* persons shall be formed, after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association, or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed, after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose or carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association, or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or of Letters Patent

Division of Act.

5. This Act is divided into nine parts relating to the following subject-matters:—

The first Part—to the constitution and incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act:

The second Part—to the distribution of the capital and liability of members of Companies and Associations under this Act:

The third Part—to the management and administration of Companies and Associations under this Act:

The fourth Part—to the winding up of Companies and Associations under this Act:

The fifth Part—to the registration Office:

The sixth Part—to the application of this Act to Companies registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 *(for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof)* and Act No. VII of 1860 *(to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability)*, or either of them.

The seventh Part—to Companies authorized to register under this Act:

The eighth Part—to the application of this Act to unregistered Companies:

The ninth Part—to repeal of Acts.

PART I.

Constitution and Incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Memorandum of Association.

Mode of forming Company.

6. Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability.

Mode of limiting liability of members.

7. The liability of the members of a Company formed under this Act may, according to the Memorandum of Association, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, or to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the Memorandum of Association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by shares.

8. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by shares, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things; (that is to say)—

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(5.) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount, subject to the following regulations:—

(1.) That no subscriber shall take less than one share.

(2.) That each subscriber of the Memorandum of Association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by guarantee.

9. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to such amount as the members respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by guarantee, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things; (that is to say)—

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding a specified amount.

Memorandum of Association of an unlimited Company.

10. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its members hereinafter referred to as an unlimited Company, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things; (that is to say)—

(1.) The name of the proposed Company:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established.

Stamp, signature, and effect of Memorandum of Association.

11. The Memorandum of Association shall bear the same stamp as if it were a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. It shall, when registered, bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto, and there were in the Memorandum contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, a covenant to observe all the conditions of such Memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Power of certain Companies to alter Memorandum of Association.

12. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by special resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, as to increase its capital by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock; but, save as aforesaid, and save as hereinafter provided in the case of a change of name, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association.

Power of Companies to change name.

13. Any Company under this Act, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company passed in manner hereinafter mentioned, and with the approval of the Local Government testified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government may change its name, and upon such change being made the Registrar shall enter the new name on the registrar in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall effect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

Articles of Association.

Regulations to be prescribed by Articles of Association.

14. The Memorandum of Association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association deem expedient. The Articles shall be expressed in separate paragraphs numbered arithmetically. They may adopt all or any of the provisions contained in the table marked A in the first Schedule hereto. They shall, in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has a capital divided into shares, state the amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered; and in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has not a capital divided into shares, state the number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to determine the fees payable on registration. In a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, and having a capital divided into shares, each subscriber shall take one share at the least, and shall write opposite to his name in the Memorandum of Association the number of shares he takes.

Application of Table A.

15. In the case of a Company limited by shares, if the Memorandum of Association is not accompanied by Articles of Association, or, in so far as the Articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the Table marked A in the first Schedule hereto, the last mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been inserted in Articles of Association and the Articles had been duly registered.

16. The Articles of Association shall be printed, they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. When registered, they shall bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in such Articles contained a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators to conform to all the regulations contained in such Articles, subject to the provisions of this Act. All monies payable by any member to the Company in pursuance of the conditions and regulations of the Company, or any of such conditions or regulations, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member to the Company.

Stamp, signature, and effect of Articles of Association.

General Provisions.

17. The Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies hereinafter mentioned, who shall retain and register the same. There shall be paid to the Registrar by a Company having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked B in the first Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct, and by a Company not having capital divided into shares in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked C in the first Schedule hereto, the several feest herein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct. All fees paid to the said Registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to Government.

Registration of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association with fees as in Table B.

18. Upon the registration of the Memorandum of Association and of the Articles of Association in cases where Articles of Association are required by this Act, or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a limited Company, that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a body corporated by the name contained in the Memorandum of Association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wounded up as is hereinafter mentioned. A certificate of the incorporation of any Company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with.

Effect of registration.

19. A copy of the Memorandum of Association, having annexed thereto the Articles of Association, if any, shall be forwarded to every member at his request on payment of the sum of one Rupee, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company for each copy; and if any Company makes default in forwarding a copy of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, if any, to a member in pursuance of this Section, the Company so making default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles to be given to members.

20. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires. If any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company, and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

PART II.

Distribution of Capital and Liability of Members of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Distribution of Capital.

21. The shares or other interest of any member in a Company under this Act shall be moveable property capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations of the Company, and shall not be of the nature of real estate or immoveable property, and each share shall, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Nature of interest in Company.

22. The subscribers of the memorandum of Association of any Company under this Act shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company whose Memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the Company shall be entered as members on the register of members hereinafter mentioned; and every other person who has agreed to become a member of a Company under this Act, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be deemed to be a member of the Company.

Definition of "Member."

23. Any transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company under this Act, made by his personal representative, shall, notwithstanding such personal representative may not himself be a member, be of the same validity as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Transfer by personal representative.

Register of members.

24. Every Company under this Act shall cause to be kept in one or more books a register of its members, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars :—

(1.) The names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members of the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, of a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member :

(2.) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the register as a member :

(3.) The date at which any person ceased to be a member.

Any Company acting in contravention of this Section shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which its default in complying with the provisions of this Section continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such contravention shall incur the like penalty.

Annual list of members.

25. Every Company under this Act, and having a capital divided into shares, shall make, once at least in every year, a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting, or if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings, is held, are members of the Company. Such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars :—

(1.) The amount of the capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided :

(2.) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary :

(3.) The amount of calls made on each share :

(4.) The total amount of calls received :

(5.) The total amount of calls unpaid :

(6.) The total amount of shares forfeited :

(7.) The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper register.

26. If any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to forwarding such list of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the Registrar, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.

27. Every Company under this Act having a capital divided into shares that has consolidated and divided its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or converted any portion of its capital into stock, shall give notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of such consolidation, division, or conversion, specifying the shares so consolidated, divided, or converted.

Effect of conversion of shares into stock.

28. Where any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares has converted any portion of its capital into stock, and given notice of such conversion to the Registrar, all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to shares only shall cease as to so much of the capital as is converted into stock ; and the register of members hereby required to be kept by the Company, and the list of members to be forwarded to the Registrar shall shew the amount of stock held by each member in the list instead of the amount of shares and the particulars relating to shares hereinbefore required.

Entry of trusts on register.

29. No notice of any trust—express, implied, or constructive—shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India.

Certificate of shares or stock.

30. A certificate under the common seal of the Company specifying any share or shares or stock held by any member of a Company shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to the share or shares or stock therein specified.

Inspection of register.

31. The register of members commencing from the date of the registration of the Company shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned. Except when closed as hereinafter mentioned, it shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one Rupee or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection. Every such member or other person may require a copy of such register, or of any part thereof, or of such list or summary of members as is hereinbefore mentioned on payment of eight annas for every hundred words required to be copied. If such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding forty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding forty Rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly authorize or permit such refusal shall incur the like penalty. In addition to the above penalty any Judge of a High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Power to close register.

32. Any Company under this Act may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the District in which the registered Office of the Company is situated, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Notice of increase of capital and of members to be given to Registrar.

33. Where a Company has a capital divided into shares, whether such shares may or may not have been converted into stock, notice of any increase in such capital beyond the registered capital, and, where a Company has not a capital divided into

shares, notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number, shall be given to the Registrar in the case of an increase of capital within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days from the time at which such increase of members has been resolved on or has taken place, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase of capital or members. If such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and willfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in register.

34. If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered in, or omitted from, the register of members of any Company under this Act, or if default is made, or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the Company, the person or member aggrieved, or any member of the Company, or the Company itself, may, by application to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply for an order of the Court that the register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs, to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such application and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained. The Court may, in any proceeding under this Section, decide on any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in, or omitted from, the register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members, or between any members or alleged members and the Company, and generally the Court may, in any such proceeding, decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register; provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised, and an appeal in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure shall lie.

Notice to Registrar of rectification of register.

35. Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register in the case of a Company hereby required to send a list of its members to the Registrar, the Court shall, by its order, direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Register to be evidence.

36. The register of members shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

Liability of Members.

Liability of present and past members of Company.

37. In the event of a Company formed under this Act being wound up, every present and past member of such Company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of the winding up and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves with the qualifications following; (that is to say)—

(1.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding up:

(2.) No past member shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member:

(3.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act:

(4.) In the case of a Company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member:

(5.) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf by the Memorandum of Association:

(6.) Nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract:

(7.) No sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits, or otherwise shall be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the Company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

PART III.

Management and Administration of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

Registered Office of Company.

38. Every Company under this Act shall have a registered Office, to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any Company under this Act carries on business without having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

Notice of situation of registered Office.

39. Notice of the situation of such registered Office and of any change therein shall be given to the Registrar and recorded by him. Until such notice is given the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered Office.

Publication of name by a limited Company.

40. Every limited Company under this Act, whether limited by shares or by guarantee, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is

carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible in the English language, and also, if the registered Office be situate in a District beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in the language required to be used in judical proceedings in such District, and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such languages in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications of such Company, and in all Bills of Exchange, Hundis, Promissory Notes, endorsements, cheques, and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts, and letters of credit of the Company.

Penalties on non-publication of name.

41. If any limited Company under this Act does not paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner directed by this Act, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to the like penalty. If any Director, Manager, or Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement, or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company any Bill of Exchange, Hundi, Promissory Note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the Company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand Rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hundi, Promissory Note, cheque, or order for money or goods for the amount thereof unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Contracts how made.

42. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows; (that is to say)—

(1). Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and if made according to English law to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing under the common seal of the Company, and such contract may be in the same manner varried or discharged:

(2). Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same manner be varied or discharged:

(3). Any contract which if made between private persons would by law be valid, although made by parol only, and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Company by any person acting under express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto their heirs, executors, or administrators, as the case may be.

Register of mortgages.

43. Every limited Company under this Act shall keep a register of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the Company, and shall enter in such register in respect of each mortgage or charge a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to such charge. If any property of the Company is mortgaged or charged without such entry as aforesaid being made, every Director, Manager, or other Officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the omission of such entry shall incur a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees. The register of mortgages required by this Section shall be open to inspection by any creditor or member of the Company at all reasonable times. If such inspection is refused, any Officer of the Company refusing the same, and every Director and Manager of the Company authorizing or knowingly and wilfully permitting such refusal, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding forty Rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. In addition to the above penalty any Judge of the High Court sitting in Chambers may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Certain Companies to to publish statement entered in Schedule.

44. Every limited Banking Company and every Insurance Company, and Deposit, Provident, or Benefit Society under this Act shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked D in the first Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered Office of the Company and in every branch Office or place where the business of the Company is carried on. If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this Section, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and willfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Every member and every creditor of any Company mentioned in the Section shall be entitled to a copy of the above-mentioned statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

List of Directors to be sent to Registrar.

45. Every Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares shall keep at its registered Office a register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its Directors or Managers, and shall send to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of such register, and shall from time to time notify to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers.

Penalty on Company not keeping register of Directors.

46. If any Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares makes default in keeping a register of its Directors or Managers, or in sending a copy of such register to the Registrar in compliance with the foregoing rules, or in notifying to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers, such delinquent Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Hundis.

47. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Hundi shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company under this Act if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company, or if made, accepted, or endorsed by or on behalf, or on account of the Company, by any person acting under the authority of the Company.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven members.

48. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, and is cognizant of the fact that it is so carrying on business with fewer than seven members, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the suit of any other member.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

General meeting of Company.

49. A general meeting of every Company under this Act shall be held once at the least in every year. If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this Section, every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand Rupees.

Power to alter regulations by special resolution.

50. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the conditions contained in the Memorandum of Association, any Company formed under this Act may, in general meeting from time to time by passing a special resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, alter all or any of the regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Associations or in the Table marked A in the first Schedule, where such Table is applicable to the Company, or make new regulations to the exclusion of, or in addition to, all or any of the regulations of the Company. Any regulations so made by special resolution shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company of the same validity as if they had been originally contained in the Articles of Association, and shall be subject in like manner to be altered or modified by any subsequent special resolution.

Definition of special resolution.

51. A resolution passed by a Company under this Act shall be deemed to be special whenever a resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members of the Company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company to vote as may be present, in person or by proxy, (in cases where, by the regulations of the Company, proxies are allowed,) at any general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such members for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote as may be present, in person or by proxy, at a subsequent general meeting, of which notice has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed. At any meeting mentioned in this Section, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration of the Chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against the same. Notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held, whenever such notice is given and meeting held in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company. In computing the majority under this Section, when a poll is demanded, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the regulations of the Company.

Provision where no regulations as to meetings.

52. In default of any regulations as to voting every member shall have one vote, and in default of any regulations as to summoning general meetings, a meeting shall be held to be duly summoned, of which seven days' notice in writing has been served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by the Table marked A in the first Schedule hereto. In default of any regulations as to the persons to summon meetings, five members shall be competent to summon the same, and in default of any regulations as to who is to be Chairman of such meeting, it shall be competent for any person elected by the members present to preside.

Registry of special resolutions.

53. A copy of any special resolution that is passed by any Company under this Act shall be printed and forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and be recorded by him. If such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the confirmation of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty Rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Copies of special resolutions.

54. Where Articles of Association have been registered, a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be annexed to, or embodied in, every copy of the Articles of Association that may be issued after the passing of such resolution; where no Articles of Association have been registered, a copy of any special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member requesting the same on payment of one Rupee, or such less sum as the Company may direct. If any Company makes default in complying

with the provisions of this Section, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty Rupees for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Execution of deeds abroad.

55. Any Company under this Act may, by instrument of writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its Attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in British India; and every deed signed by such Attorney on behalf of the Company, and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company, and have the same effect as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

Examination of affairs of Company by Inspectors.

56. The Local Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to examine into the affairs of any Company under this Act, and to report thereon in such manner as the Local Government may direct upon the applications following; (that is to say.)—

(1.) In the case of a Banking Company that has a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-third part of the whole shares of the Company for the time being issued:

(2.) In the case of any other Company that has a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-fifth part of the whole shares of the Company for the time being issued:

(3.) In the case of any Company not having a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the register of the Company as members.

Application for inspection to be supported by evidence.

57. The application shall be supported by such evidence as the Local Government may require for the purpose of shewing that the applicants have good reason for requiring such investigation to be made, and that they are not actuated by malicious motives in instituting the same. The Local Government may also require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry before appointing any Inspector or Inspectors.

Inspection of books.

58. It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agent of the Company to produce for the examination of the Inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power. Any Inspector may examine upon oath or affirmation the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may administer such oath or affirmation accordingly. If any Officer or Agent refuses to produce any book or document hereby directed to be produced, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees in respect of each offence.

Result of examination how dealt with.

59. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the Inspectors shall report their opinions to the Local Government in Council. Such report shall be written or printed as the Local Government directs. A copy shall be forwarded by the Local Government to the registered Office of the Company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the members upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them. All expenses of, and incidental to, any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the members upon whose application the Inspectors were appointed, unless the Local Government shall direct the same to be paid out of the assets of the Company, which the Local Government is hereby authorized to do.

Power of Company to appoint Inspectors.

60. Any Company under this Act may by a special resolution appoint Inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company. The Inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as Inspectors appointed by the Local Government, with this exception that, instead of making their report to the Local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs. The Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties in case of any refusal to produce any book or document hereby required to be produced to such Inspectors, or to answer any question as they would have incurred if such Inspector had been appointed by the Local Government

Report of Inspectors to be evidence.

61. A copy of the report of any Inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in such report.

Notices.

Service of notices on Company.

62. Any summons, notice, order, or other document required to be served upon the Company may be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post by a registered letter addressed to the Company at their registered Office; and any notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may be served by sending it to him through the post by a registered letter, or by delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his Office.

Rules as to notices by letter.

63. Any document to be served by post on the Company shall be posted in such time as to admit of its being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the service thereof, and in proving service of such document it shall be sufficient to prove that such document was properly directed and that it was put as a registered letter into the Post Office.

Authentication of notices of Company.

64. Any summons, notice, order, or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any Director, Secretary, or other authorized Officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company, and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Legal Proceedings.

65. All offences under this Act made punishable by any penalty may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act No. XIII. of 1856, as amended by Act No. XLVIII. of 1860, relating to the adjudication of fines and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Adjudication of offences and recovery of penalties under this Act.

66. Every Company under this Act shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, and of the Directors or Managers of the Company, in cases where there are Directors or Managers, to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose; and any such minute as aforesaid, if purporting to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting, at which such resolutions were passed or proceedings had, or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be received as evidence in all legal proceedings; and until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the Company or meeting of Directors or Managers in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened, and all resolutions passed thereat or proceedings had, to have been duly passed and had, and all appointments of Directors, Managers, or Liquidators shall be deemed to be valid, and all acts done by such Directors, Managers, or Liquidators shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in their appointments or qualifications.

Evidence of Proceedings at Meetings.

67. Where a limited Company is plaintiff in any suit, any Judge having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears, by any credible testimony, that there is reason to believe that, if the defendant be successful in his defence, the assets of the Company will be insufficient to pay his costs, require sufficient security to be given for such costs, and may stay all proceedings until such security is given.

Provision as to costs in actions brought by certain limited Companies

68. In any suit brought by the Company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Company, and is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made or other monies due whereby a suit has accrued to the Company.

Plaint in suits against members.

Alteration of Forms.

69. The forms set forth in the second Schedule hereto, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, shall be used in all matters to which such forms refer. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Tables and forms contained in the first Schedule hereto, so that he does not increase the amount of fees payable to the Registrar in the said Schedule mentioned, and in the forms in the second Schedule, or make such additions to the last-mentioned forms as he deems requisite. Any such Table or form, when altered, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and upon such publication being made, such Table or form shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act; but no alteration made by the Governor General of India in Council in the Table marked A contained in the first Schedule shall affect any Company registered prior to the date of such alteration, or repeal, as respects such Company, any portion of such Table.

Governor General in Council may alter forms in Schedule.

Arbitrations.

70. Any Company under this Act may from time to time, by writing under its common seal, agree to refer and may refer to arbitration any matter whatsoever in dispute between itself and any other Company or person; and the Companies parties to the arbitration may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the Companies themselves, or by the Directors or other managing body of such Companies.

Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.

71. The Companies jointly but not otherwise, from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may add to, alter, or revoke any agreement for reference in accordance with this Act theretofore entered into between the Companies, or any of the terms, conditions, or stipulations thereof.

Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.

72. Every reference or agreement in accordance with this Act, except so far as it is from time to time revoked or modified in accordance with this Act, shall bind the Companies, and may and shall be carried into full effect.

Agreements to be carried into effect.

73. Where the Companies agree, the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator.

Reference to Arbitrator.

74. Except where the Companies agree that the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator, the reference shall be made as follows; to wit—

Reference to two or more Arbitrators.

Where there are two Companies, the reference shall be made to two Arbitrators

Where there are three or more Companies, the reference shall be made to so many Arbitrators as there are Companies.

75. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, every Company shall, by writing under their common seal, appoint one of the Arbitrators, and shall give notice in writing thereof to the other Company or Companies.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies.

76. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, if any of the Companies fail to appoint an Arbitrator within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government, instead of the Company so failing to appoint an Arbitrator, may appoint an Arbitrator, and the Arbitrator so appointed shall,

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government.

for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.

77. When the reference is made to two or more Arbitrators, if before the matters referred to them are determined any Arbitrator dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Arbitrator, the Company by which he was appointed shall, by writing under their common seal, appoint an Arbitrator in his place.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government to supply vacancies.

78. Where the Company by which an Arbitrator ought to be appointed in the place of the Arbitrator so deceased, incapable, unfit, or failing to act, fails to make the appointment within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies, or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Arbitrator, and the Arbitrator so appointed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Appointment of Arbitrator not revocable.

79. When any appointment of an Arbitrator is made, the Company making the appointment shall have no power to revoke the appointment without the previous consent in writing of the other Company, or every other Company in writing under their common seal.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators.

80. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed, they shall, before entering on the business of the reference, appoint by writing under their hands an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government.

81. If the Arbitrators do not appoint an Umpire within seven days after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, then, on the application of the Companies, or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire, and the Umpire so appointed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators to supply vacancy.

82. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed, if before the matters referred to them are determined their Umpire dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Umpire, the Arbitrators shall by writing under their hands appoint an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire in his place.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government to supply vacancy.

83. If the Arbitrators fail to appoint an Umpire within seven days after notice in writing to them of the decease, incapacity, unfitness, or failure to act of their Umpire, then, on the application of the Companies, or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire, and the Umpire so appointed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators so failing.

Succeeding Arbitrators and Umpires to have powers of predecessors.

84. Every Arbitrator appointed in the place of a preceding Arbitrator, and every Umpire appointed in the place of a preceding Umpire, shall respectively have the like powers and authorities as his respective predecessor.

Reference to Umpire.

85. Where there are two or more Arbitrators, if they do not within such a time as the Companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, agree on their award thereon, then the matters referred to them, or such of those matters as are not then determined, shall stand referred to their Umpire.

Power for Arbitrators, &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.

86. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire, respectively, may call for the production of any documents or evidence in the possession or power of the Companies respectively, or which they respectively can produce, and which the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think necessary for determining the matters referred, and may examine the witnesses of the Companies respectively on oath or affirmation, and may administer the requisite oath or affirmation.

Procedure in the arbitration.

87. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the business of the reference in such manner as he and they respectively shall think fit.

Arbitration may proceed in absence of Companies.

88. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the absence of all or any of the Companies in every case in which, after giving notice in that behalf to the Companies respectively, the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think fit so to proceed.

Several awards may be made.

89. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may, if he and they respectively think fit, make several awards, each on part of the matters referred, instead of one award on all the matters referred, and every such award on part of the matters shall for such time as shall be stated in the award, the same being such as shall have been specified in the agreement for arbitration, or in the event of no time having been so specified, for any time which the Arbitrator may be legally entitled to fix, be binding as to all the matters to which it extends, and if the matters awarded on were all the matters referred, and that notwithstanding the other matters or any of them be not then or thereafter awarded on.

Awards made in due time to bind all parties.

90. The award of the Arbitrator, or of the Arbitrators, or of the Umpire, if made in writing under his or their respective hand or hands, and ready to be delivered to the Companies within such a time as the Companies agree on, or failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the matters in difference are referred to (as the case may be) the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire, shall be binding and conclusive on all the Companies.

Power for Umpire to extend period for making his award.

91. Provided always that (except where and as the Companies otherwise agree) the Umpire, from time to time by writing under his hand, may extend the period within which his award is to be made, and if it be made and ready to be delivered within

the extended time, it shall be as valid and effectual as if made within the prescribed period.

Awards not to be set aside for informality.

92. No award made on any arbitration in accordance with this Act shall be set aside for any irregularity or informality.

Awards to be obeyed.

93. Except only so far as the Companies bound by any award in accordance with this Act from time to time otherwise agree, all things by every award in accordance with this Act lawfully required to be done, omitted, or suffered shall be done omitted, or suffered accordingly.

Agreements, arbitrations, and awards to have effect.

94. Full effect shall be given by the Courts according to their respective jurisdiction, and by the Companies respectively, and otherwise, to all agreements, references, arbitrations, and awards in accordance with this Act; and the performance or observance thereof may, where the Courts think fit, be compelled by any process against the Companies respectively or their respective property that the Courts or any Judge thereof shall direct and, where requisite, frame for the purpose.

Costs of arbitration and award.

95. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrator and the Arbitrators and the Umpire respectively.

Payment of costs.

96. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, and if and so far as the award does not otherwise determine, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be borne and paid by the Companies in equal shares, and in other respects the Companies shall bear their own respective costs.

Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court.

97. On the application of any party interested, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the High Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon, with any directions the Court thinks fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

PART IV.

WINDING UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

Meaning of contributory.

98. The term "contributory" shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up; it shall also, in all proceedings for determining the persons who are to be deemed contributories, and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of such persons, include any person alleged to be a contributory.

Nature of liability of contributory.

99. The liability of any person to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up shall be deemed to create a debt accruing due from such person at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time or respective times when calls are made, as hereinafter mentioned, for enforcing such liability; and it shall be lawful, in the case of the insolvency of any contributory, to prove against his estate the estimated value of his liability to future calls as well as calls already made.

Contributories in case of death.

100. If any contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories hereinafter mentioned, his personal representatives, heirs, and devisees shall be liable, in a due course of administration, to contribute to the assets of the Company in discharge of the liability of such deceased contributory, and such personal representatives, heirs, and devisees shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly.

Contributories in case of insolvency.

101. If any contributory becomes insolvent, either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his assignees shall be deemed to represent such insolvent for all the purposes of the winding up, and shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly, and may be called upon to admit to prove against the estate of such insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any monies due from such insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the Company being wound up.

Winding up by Court.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.

102. A Company under this Act may be wound up by the Court as hereinafter defined under the following circumstances; (that is to say)—

(1.) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up by the Court:

(2.) Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year:

(3.) Whenever the members are reduced in number to less than seven:

(4.) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(5.) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

103. A Company under this Act shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(1.) Whenever a creditor, by assignment or otherwise to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred Rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at their registered Office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of *three* weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor:

(2.) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favor of any creditor, in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part:

(3.) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

104. The expression "the Court," as used in this part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate; unless in the regulations for the management of the Company it shall be stipulated that the Company if wound up shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras, or Bombay, (as the case may be,) or by the Chief Court of the Punjab, in which case the word 'Court' shall mean the said High Court or Chief Court (as the case may be) in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction.

Definition of "the Court."

105. Any application to the Court for the winding up of a Company under this Act may be made by the Company, or by any one or more creditor or creditors, contributory or contributories of the Company, or by all or any of the above parties together or separately; and every order which may be made on any such application shall operate in favor of all the creditors and all the contributories of the Company in the same manner as if it had been made upon the joint application of a creditor and a contributory.

Application for winding up to be made by petition.

106. A winding up of a Company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding up.

Commencement of winding up by Court.

107. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up a Company under this Act, and before making an order for winding up the Company, upon the application of the Company, or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the Company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit. The Court may also at any time, after the presentation of such petition, and before the first appointment of liquidators, appoint provisionally an official liquidator of the estate and effects of Company.

Court may grant injunction.

108. Upon hearing the application, the Court may dismiss the same with or without costs, may adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, and may make any interim order, or any other order that it deems just.

Course to be pursued by Court on hearing application.

109. When an order has been made for winding up a Company under this Act, no suit or other proceeding shall be proceeded with, or commenced against, the Company except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Actions and suits to be stayed after order for winding up.

110. When an order has been made for winding up a Company under this Act, a copy of such order shall forthwith be forwarded by the Company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who shall make a Minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.

111. The Court may at any time after an order has been made for winding up a Company, upon the application by motion of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Power of Court to stay proceedings.

112. When an order has been made for winding up a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company and to be a debt due to the Company from each member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Court.

Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

113. The Court may, as to all matters relating to the winding up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories, as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may, if it thinks it expedient, direct meeting of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held, and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard is to be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

Official Liquidators.

114. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a Company, and assisting the Court therein, there may be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators; and the Court may appoint such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidator or official liquidators. In all cases if more persons than one are appointed to the office of official liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons. The Court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by any official liquidator on his appointment. If no official liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

Appointment of Official liquidators.

115. Any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shewn: And any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled by the Court. There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Designations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.

116. The official liquidator or liquidators shall be described by the style of the official liquidator or official liquidators of the particular Company in respect of which he is or they are appointed, and not by his or their individual name or names. He or they shall take into his or their custody, or under his or their control, all the property, effects, and things in action to which the Company is, or appears to be, entitled, and shall

Style and duties of official liquidator.

perform such duties in reference to the winding up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

Powers of official liquidator.

117. The official liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

(1.) To bring or defend any suit, or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company:

(2. To carry on the business of the Company so far as may be necessary, for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(3.) To sell the immoveable and moveable property, effects, and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels:

(4.) To do all acts, and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal:

(5.) To prove, rank, claim, and draw a dividend, in the matter of the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against the estate of such contributory, and to take and receive dividends in respect of such balance in the matter of the insolvency as a separate debt due from such insolvent, and rateably with the other separate creditors:

(6.) To draw, accept, make, and endorse any Bill of Exchange, Hundi or Promissory Note in the name and on behalf of the Company, also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making, or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange, Hundi or Promissory Note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such Bill, Hundi or Note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof:

(7.) To take out, if necessary, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act that may be necessary for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory or from his estate, and which act cannot be conveniently done in the name of the Company; and in all cases where he takes out letters of administration, or otherwise uses his official name for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory, such monies shall, for the purpose of enabling him to take out such letters or recover such monies, be deemed to be due to the official liquidator himself:

(8.) To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for windig up the affairs of the Company and distributing its asssets.

Discretion of official liquidator.

118. The Court may provide by any order that the official liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an official liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Appointment of Attorney to official liquidator.

119. The official liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an Attorney or Vakeel to assist him in the performance of his duties.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Collection and application of assets.

120. As soon as may be after making an order for winding up the Company, the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the register of members in all cases where such rectification is required in pursuance of this Act, and shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities.

Provision as to representative contributories.

121. In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right and persons who are contributories as being representatives of, or being liable to, the debts of others.

Power of Court to require delivery of property.

122. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding up a Company, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, trustee, receiver, banker, or agent, or Officer of the Company, to pay, deliver, convey, surrender, or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to or into the hands of the official liquidator, any sum or balance, books, papers, estate or effects which happen to be in his hands for the time being, and to which the Company is *primâ facie* entitled.

Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.

123. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding up the Company, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, directing payment to be made, in manner in the said order mentioned, of any monies due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the Company exclusive of any monies which he or the estate of the person whom he represents may be liable to contribute by virtue of any call made or to be made by the Court in pursuance of this part of this Act; and it may, in making such order, when the Company is not limited, allow to such contributory by way of set-off any monies due to him or the estate which he represents from the Company on any independent dealing or contract with the Company, but not any monies due to him as a member of the Company in respect of any dividend or profit. Provided that when all the creditors of any Company, whether limited or unlimited, are paid in full, any monies due on any account whatever to any contributory from the Company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call or calls.

Power of Courts to make calls.

124. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding up a Company, and either before after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

Power of Court to order payment into Bank.

125. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser, or other person from whom money is due to

the Company to pay the same into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be, or any branch thereof respectively, to the account of the official liquidator, instead of to the official liquidator, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

Regulation of account with Court.

126. All monies, bills, notes, and other securities paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, or any branch thereof respectively, in the event of a Company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject to such order and regulation for the keeping of the account of such monies and other effects, and for the payment and delivery in, or investment and payment and delivery out of, the same as the Court may direct.

Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.

127. If any person made a contributory as personal representative of a deceased contributory makes default in paying any sum ordered to be paid by him, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of such deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the monies due.

Order conclusive evidence.

128. Any order made by the Court in pursuance of this Act upon any contributory shall, subject to the provisions herein contained for appealing against such order, be conclusive evidence that the monies, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid are due, and all other pertinent matters stated in such order are to be taken to be truly stated as against all persons, and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.

129. The Court may fix a certain day or certain days on or within which creditors of the Company are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Court to adjust rights of contributories.

130. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories among themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto.

Court to order costs.

131. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in winding up any Company in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Dissolution of Company.

132. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.

133. Any order so made shall be reported by the official liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make a Minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company.

Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.

134. If the official liquidator makes default in reporting to the Registrar, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court, the order that the Company be dissolved, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which he is so in default.

Application for winding up to be *lispendens*.

135. Any application for winding up a Company by the Court under this Act shall constitute a suit pending within the terms of the sixth Section of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.

136. The Court may, after it has made an order for winding up the Company, summon before it any Officer of the Company or person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate or effects of the Company. The Court may require any such Officer or person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the Company. If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, having no lawful impediment, (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it,) the Court may cause such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination. Nevertheless, in cases where any person claims any lien on documents produced by him, such production shall be without prejudice to such lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding up to determine all questions relating to such lien.

Examination of parties by Court.

137. The Court may examine upon oath or affirmation, either by word of mouth or upon written interrogatories, any person appearing or brought before it in manner aforesaid concerning the affairs, dealings, estate, or effects of the Company, and may reduce into writting the answers of every such person and require him to subscribe the same.

Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.

138. The Court may, at any time before or after it has made an order for winding up a Company, upon proof being given that there is probable cause for believing that any contributory to such Company is about to quit British India or otherwise abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or chattels, for the purpose of evading payment of calls, or for avoiding examination in respect of the affairs of the Company, cause such contributory to be arrested, and his books, papers, monies, securities for monies, goods, and chattels to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Power of Court cumulative.

139. Any powers by this Act conferred on the Court shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any other powers subsisting of instituting proceedings against any contributory, or the estate of any contributory, or against any debtor of the Company for the recovery of any call or other sums due from such contributory or debtor, or his estate, and such proceedings may be instituted accordingly.

Enforcement of, and Appeal from, Orders.

Power to enforce orders.

140. All orders made by a Court under this Act may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

141. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding up of a Company under this Act shall be enforced in any part of British India other than that in which such Court is situate in the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such Company if the registered Office of the Company had been situate in such other part, and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

142. Where any order or decree made by one Court is required to be enforced by another Court, as hereinbefore provided, a certified copy of the order or decree so made shall be produced to the proper Officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order or decree having been made, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court shall take such steps in the matter as may be requisite for enforcing such order or decree in the same manner as if it were the order or decree of the Court enforcing the same.

Appeals from orders.

143. Re-hearings of, and appeals from, any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding up of a Company by the Court may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction; subject to this restriction, that no such re-hearing or appeal shall be heard unless notice of the same is given within three weeks after any order complained of has been made, in manner in which notices of appeal are ordinarily given under the Code of Civil Procedure, unless such time is extended by the Court of Appeal.

Judicial notice to be taken of signature of Officers.

144. In all proceedings under this part of this Act every Court, Judge, and person judicially acting, and all other Officers, judicial or ministerial, of any Court, or employed in enforcing the process of any Court, shall take judicial notice of the signature of any Officer of any other Court, and also of the official seal of any other Court, when such seal is appended to any document made, issued, or signed under the provisions of this part of the Act, or any official copy thereof.

Special Commissioners for receiving evidence.

145. The Judges of the District Courts who sit at places more than twenty English miles from the usual place of sitting of the High Court shall be Commissioners for the purpose of taking evidence under this Act in cases where any Company is wound up in a High Court, and it shall be lawful for the High Court to refer the whole or any part of the examination of any witnesses under this Act to any person hereby appointed Commissioner, although such Commissioner is out of the jurisdiction of the Court that made the order or decree for winding up the Company. Every such Commissioner shall, in addition to any power of summoning and examining witnesses, and requiring the production or delivery of documents and certifying or punishing defaults by witnesses, which he might lawfully exercise as a Judge of a District Court, have, in the matter so referred to him, all the same powers of summoning and examining witnesses and requiring the production or delivery of documents and punishing defaults by witnesses, and allowing costs and charges and expenses to witnesses, as the Court which made the order for winding up the Company has; and the examination so taken shall be returned or reported to such last mentioned Court in such manner as it directs.

Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain, or Ireland or abroad before any competent Court or person.

146. If any affidavit, affirmation, or declaration required to be sworn or made, under the provisions or for the purposes of this part of this Act, be lawfully sworn or made in British India, or in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any Colony, Island, Plantation or place under the dominion of Her Majesty in foreign parts, before any Court, Judge, or person lawfully authorized to take and receive affidavits, affirmations, or declarations, or before any of Her Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls in any foreign parts out of Her Majesty's dominions, all Courts, Judges, Justices, Commissioners, and persons acting judicially in British India shall take judicial notice of the seal, or stamp, or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, Judge, person, Consul or Vice-Consul attached, appended, or subscribed to any such affidavit, affirmation, or declaration, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this part of this Act:

Voluntary Winding up of Company.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.

147. A Company under this Act may be wound up voluntarily—

(1.) Whenever the period, if any, fixed for the duration of the Company by the Articles of Association expires, or whenever the event, if any, occurs upon the occurrence of which it is provided by the Articles of Association that the Company is to be dissolved, and the Company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(2.) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(3.) Whenever the Company has passed an extraordinary resolution to the effect that it has been proved to their satisfaction that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same.

For the purpose of this Act any resolution shall be deemed to be extraordinary which is passed in such manner as would, if it had been confirmed by a subsequent meeting, have constituted a special resolution as hereinbefore defined.

Commencement of voluntary winding up.

148. A voluntary winding up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorizing such winding up.

Effect of voluntary winding up on status of Company.

149. Whenever a Company is wound up voluntarily, the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding up, cease to carry on its business except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof; and all transfers of shares, except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidators, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company taking place after the commencement of such winding up, shall be void,

but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding it is otherwise provided by its regulations, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound up.

Notice of Resolution to wind up voluntarily.

150. Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution passed for winding up a Company voluntarily shall be given by advertisement in the local Official Gazette and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the place where the registered Office of the Company is situate.

Consequences of voluntary winding up.

151. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding up of a Company :—

(1.) The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu*, and subject thereto shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the regulations of the Company, be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interests in the Company :

(2.) Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property :

(3.) The Company in general meeting shall appoint such persons or person as it thinks fit to be liquidators or a liquidator, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him :

(4.) If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him :

(5.) Upon the appointment of liquidators all the powers of the Directors shall cease, except in so far as the Company in general meeting or the liquidators may sanction the continuance of such powers :

(6.) When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined at the time of their appointment, or, in default of such determination, by any number not less than two :

(7.) The liquidators may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Act given to the official liquidators :

(8.) The liquidators may exercise the powers hereinbefore given to the Court of settling the list of contributories of the Company, and any list so settled shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories :

(9.) The liquidator may at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, call on all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories to the extent of their liability to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and the liquidators may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same :

(10.) The liquidators shall pay the debts of the Company and adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Effect of winding up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

152. Where a Company limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares, is being wound up voluntarily, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company, and to be a debt due from each member to the Company to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the liquidators.

Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint liquidators.

153. A Company about to be wound up voluntarily, or in the course of being wound up voluntarily may, by an extraordinary resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any Committee of its creditors, the power of appointing liquidators or any of them, and supplying any vacancies in the appointment of liquidators, or may by a like resolution enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators and the manner in which they are to be exercised; and any act done by the creditors in pursuance of such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the Company.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

154. Any arrangement entered into between a Company about to be wound up voluntarily, or in the course of being wound up voluntarily, and its creditors shall be binding on the Company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, subject to such right of appeal as is hereinafter mentioned.

Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.

155. Any creditor or contributory of a Company that has in manner aforesaid entered into any arrangement with its creditors may, within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement, appeal to the Court against such arrangement, and the Court may thereupon as it thinks just amend, vary, or confirm the same.

Power for liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding up to apply to Court.

156. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators or any contributory of the Company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding up, or to exercise, as respects the enforcing of calls or in respect of any other matter all, or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the Company were being wound up by the Court, and the Court, if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or it may make such other order or decree on such application as the Court thinks just.

Power of liquidators to call general meeting.

157. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators may, from time to time during the continuance of such winding up, summon general meeting of the Company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Company by special resolution or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purposes they think fit. In the event of the winding up continuing for more than one year, the liquidators shall summon a general meeting of the Company at the end of the first year, and of each succeeding year from the commencement of the

winding up, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before such meeting an account shewing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Power to fill up vacancy in liquidators.

158. If any vacancy occurs in the office of liquidators appointed by the Company by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Company in general meeting may, subject to any arrangement they may have entered into with their creditors, fill up such vacancy, and a general meeting for the purpose of filling up such vacancy may be convened by the continuing liquidators, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, and shall be deemed to have been duly held if held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company, or in such other manner as may, on application by the continuing liquidator, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, be determined by the Court.

Power of Court to appoint liquidators.

159. If, from any cause whatever, there is no liquidator acting in the case of a voluntary winding up, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator or liquidators. The Court may also, on due cause shewn, remove any liquidator and appoint another liquidator to act in the matter of a voluntary winding up.

Liquidators on conclusion of winding up to make up an account.

160. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, the liquidators shall make up an account shewing the manner in which such winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and thereupon they shall call a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of having the account laid before them, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators. The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting, and such advertisement shall be published one month at least previously to the meeting in the manner specified in Section 150.

Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.

161. The liquidators shall make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held, and of the date at which the same was held, and on the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of such return the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved. If the liquidators make default in making such return to the Registrar, they shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues.

Costs of voluntary liquidation.

162. All costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

Saving of rights of creditors.

163. The voluntary winding up of a Company shall not be a bar to the right of any creditor of such Company to have the same wound up by the Court if the Court is of opinion that the rights of such creditor will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding up.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding up.

164. Where a Company is in course of being wound up voluntarily, and proceedings are taken for the purpose of having the same wound up by the Court, the Court may if it thinks fit, notwithstanding that it makes a, order directing the Company to be wound up by the Court, provide in such order or in any other order for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings taken in the course of the voluntary winding up.

Winding up subject to the Supervision of the Court.

Power of Court, on application, to direct winding up, subject to supervision.

165. When a resolution has been passed by a Company to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order directing that the voluntary winding up should continue, but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contributories, or others, to apply to the Court, and generally upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just.

Petition for winding up subject to supervision.

166. A petition praying wholly or in part that a voluntary winding up should continue, but subject to the supervision of the Court, and which winding up is hereinafter referred to as a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding up the Company by the Court.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.

167. The Court may, in determining whether a Company is to be wound up altogether by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the appointment of liquidator or liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding up, subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held, and regulated in such manner as the Court directs for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Power to Court to appoint additional liquidators in winding up, subject to supervision.

168. Where any order is made by the Court for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may, in such order or in any subsequent order, appoint any additional liquidator or liquidators, and any liquidators so appointed by the Court shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if they had been appointed by the Company. The Court may from time to time remove any liquidators so appointed by the Court, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal, or by death, or resignation.

Effect of order of Court for winding up subject to supervision.

169. Where an order is made for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, the liquidators appointed to conduct such winding up may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all their powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound up altogether voluntarily; but, save as aforesaid, any order made by the Court for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court shall, for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be

an order of the Court for winding up the Company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding up the Company altogether by the Court; and in the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to, or in favor of, the official liquidators, the expression official liquidators shall be deemed to mean the liquidators conducting the winding up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

170. Where an order has been made for the winding up of a Company subject to the supervision of the Court, and such order is afterwards superseded by an order directing the Company to be wound up compulsorily, the Court may, in such last-mentioned order, or in any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary liquidators, or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without the addition of any other persons to be official liquidators.

Supplemental Provisions.

Dispositions after the commencement of the winding up avoided.

171. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court all dispositions of the property, effects, and things in action of the Company, and every transfer of shares, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company made between the commencement of the winding up, and the order for winding up, shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

The books of the Company to be evidence.

172. Where any Company is being wound up all books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

As to disposal of books, accounts, and documents of the Company.

173. Where any Company has been wound up under this Act and is about to be dissolved, the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the liquidators may be disposed of in the following way; that is to say, where the Company has been wound up by, or subject to the supervision of, the Court, in such way as the Court directs, and where the Company has been wound up voluntarily in such way as the Company by an extraordinary resolution directs. But after the lapse of five years from the date of such dissolution, no responsibility shall rest on the Company, or the liquidators, or any one to whom the custody of such books, accounts, and documents has been committed, by reason that the same, or any of them, cannot be made forthcoming to any party or parties claiming to be interested therein.

Inspection of books.

174. Where an order has been made for winding up a Company by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for the inspection by the creditors and contributories of the Company of its books and papers as the Court thinks just, and any books and papers in the possession of the Company may be inspected by creditors or contributories in conformity with the order of the Court, but not further or otherwise.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

175. The liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, pay any classes of creditors in full, or make such compromise or other arrangement as the liquidators may deem expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, or persons having, or alleging themselves to have, any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

Power to compromise.

176. The liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts, and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting, or supposed to subsist, between the Company and any contributory, or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to, or affecting the assets of, the Company or the winding up of the Company, generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

Power for liquidators to accept shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.

177. Where any Company is proposed to be or is in the course of being wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or a portion of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another Company, the liquidators of the first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company by whom they were appointed, conferring either a general authority on the liquidators, or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale, shares, policies, or other like interests in such other Company, for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the Company being wound up, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the Company being wound up may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, policies, or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of, or receive any other benefit from, the purchasing Company; and any sale made or arrangement entered into by the liquidators in pursuance of this Section shall be binding on the members of the Company being wound up; subject to this proviso that, if any member of the Company being wound up who has not voted in favor of the special resolution passed by the Company of which he is a member at either of the Meetings held for passing the same expresses his dissent from any such special resolution in writing addressed to the liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered Office of the Company not later than seven days after the date of the Meeting at which such special resolution was passed, such dissentient member may require the liquidators to do one of

the following things as the liquidators may prefer; that is to say, either to abstain from carrying such resolution into effect, or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner hereinafter mentioned, such purchase money to be paid before the Company is dissolved, and to be raised by the liquidators in such manner as may be determined by special resolution. No special resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purposes of this Section by reason that it is passed antecedently to, or concurrently with, any resolution for winding up the Company, or for appointing liquidators; but if an order be made within a year for winding up the Company by, or subject to the supervision of, the Court, such resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the Court.

Mode of determining price.

178. The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration, under the provisions contained in the Code of Civil Procedure regarding arbitration between the parties to a suit, so far as such provisions are applicable.

Certain attachments, distresses, and executions to be void.

179. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment or execution put in force against the estate or effects of the Company after the commencement of the winding up shall be void.

Fraudulent preference.

180. Any such conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property as would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his insolvency to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any Company, be deemed, in the event of such Company being wound up under this Act, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such Company, and shall be invalid accordingly; and, for the purposes of this Section, the making of an application for winding up a Company shall, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding up the Company shall, in the case of a voluntary winding up, be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual trader; and any conveyance or assignment made by any Company formed under this Act of all its estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors shall be void.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent Directors and Officers.

181. Where, in the course of the winding up of any Company under this Act, it appears that any past or present Director, Manager, official or other liquidator, or any Officer of such Company, has misapplied or retained in his own hands, or become liable or accountable for any monies of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company, the Court may, on the application of any liquidator or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally responsible, examine into the conduct of such Director, Manager, or other Officer and compel him to re-pay any monies so misapplied or retained, or for which he has become liable or accountable, together with interest after such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retainer, misfeasance, or breach of trust as the Court thinks just.

Penalty on falsification of books.

182. If any Director, Officer, or contributory of any Company wound up under this Act secretes, destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any books, papers, writings, or securities, or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account, or other document belonging to the Company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, every person so offending shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine, which may extend to five hundred Rupees.

Prosecution of delinquent Directors in the case of winding up by Court.

183. Where any order is made for winding up a Company by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, if it appear in the course of such winding up that any past or present Director, Manager, Officer, or member of such Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in such winding up, or of its own motion, direct the official liquidators, or the liquidators, (as the case may be,) to institute and conduct a prosecution or prosecutions for such offence, and may order the costs and expenses to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

Penalty of perjury.

184. If any person, upon any examination upon oath or affirmation authorized under this Act, or in any affidavit, deposition, or solemn affirmation in or about the winding up of any Company under this Act, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Act, *intentionally* gives false evidence, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to the punishment provided by Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of intentionally giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

Power of High Court to make Rules

Power of High Court to make Rules.

185. The High Court may, as often as circumstances require, make such rules concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding up a Company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto as may from time to time seem necessary, and as may be consistent with the other provisions of this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure; but until such rules are made, the general practice of the Court, including the practice hitherto in use in winding up Companies, shall, so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with this Act, apply to all proceedings for winding up a Company.

PART V.

Registration Office.

Constitution of Registration Office.

186. The Registration of Companies under this Act shall be conducted as follows; (that is to say)—

(1) The Local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General of India in

Council to the creation of any such offices shall have been obtained, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure:

(2.) The Local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as aforesaid:

(3.) The Local Government may from time to time determine the places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be established, so that there be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at least one such Office, and that no Company shall be registered except at an Office within that part of British India in which, by the Memorandum of Association, the registered Office of the Company is declared to be established:

(4.) The Local Government may from time to time direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of any documents required for or connected with the registration of Companies:

(5.) Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; and there shall be paid for such inspection such fees as may be appointed by the Local Government, not exceeding one Rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any Company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the Registrar; and there shall be paid for such certificate of incorporation, certified copy, or extract such fees as the Local Government may appoint, not exceeding 3 Rupees for the certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding 2 annas for each hundred words of such copy or extract:

(6.) The existing Registrar, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and other Officers and servants in the Office for the Registration of Joint Stock Companies shall, during the pleasure of the Local Government, hold the offices and receive the salaries hitherto held and received by them, but they shall, in the execution of their duties, conform to any regulations that may be issued by the Local Government:

(7.) There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk, or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint Stock Companies such salaries as the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, direct:

(8.) Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, such act shall, until the Local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or in his absence to or by such person as the Local Government may for the time being authorize; but in the event of the Local Government altering the constitution of the existing Registry Office, such act shall be done to or by such Officer or Officers and at such place or places with reference to the local situation of the registered Offices of the Companies to be registered as the Local Government may appoint.

PART VI.

Application of Act to Companies registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

Application of Act to Companies formed under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860.

187. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, this Act, with the exception of Table A in the first Schedule, shall apply to Companies formed and registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 and Act No. VII. of 1860 or either of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited Company as if such Company had been formed and registered under this Act as a Company limited by shares; and in the case of a Company other than a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered as an unlimited Company under this Act, with this qualification that whenever reference is made, expressly or impliedly, to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them, and the power of altering regulations by special resolution given by this Act shall, in the case of any Company formed and registered under the said Acts, or either of them, extend to altering any provisions contained in the Table marked B annexed to Act No. XIX. of 1857, and shall also, in the case of an unlimited Company formed and registered as last aforesaid, extend to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or its distribution into shares, notwithstanding such regulations are contained in the Memorandum of Association.

Application of Act to Companies registered under Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

188. This Act shall apply to Companies registered but not formed under the said Acts or either of them in the same manner as it is hereinafter declared to apply to Companies registered but not formed under this Act, with this qualification that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them.

Mode of transferring shares.

189. Any Company registered under the said Acts or either of them may cause its shares to be transferred in manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the Company may direct.

PART VII.

Companies authorized to register under this Act.

Companies capable of being registered.

190. With the exceptions made in the next following Section, and subject to the regulations therein contained, every Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any Company registered under either of the said Acts, consisting of seven or more members, and any Company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council other than this Act, or of Letters Patent, or being otherwise duly constituted by law and consisting of seven or more members, may at any time hereafter register itself under this Act as an unlimited Company, or a Company limited by shares, or a Company limited by guarantee, and

no such registration shall be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the Company being wound up.

Regulation as to registration of existing Companies.

191. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of Companies under this part of this Act; (that is to say)—

(1.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent, and not being a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof:

(2.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof as an unlimited Company, or as a Company limited by guarantee:

(3.) No Company that is not a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined shall, in pursuance of this part of this Act, register under this Act as a Company limited by shares:

(4.) No Company shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof unless an assent to its so registering is given by a majority of such of its members as may be present, personally, or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulation of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for the purpose:

(5.) Where a Company not having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent, is about to register as a limited Company, the majority required to assent as aforesaid shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at such last-mentioned general meeting:

(6.) Where a Company is about to register as a Company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contributes to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceased to be a member, and of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the Company and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

In computing any majority under this Section, when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the regulations of the Company of which he is a member.

Definition of Joint Stock Company.

192. For the purposes of this part of this Act, so far as the same relates to the description of Companies empowered to register as Companies limited by shares, a Joint Stock Company shall be deemed to be a Company having a permanent paid up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares in such capital, or the holders of such stock, and no other persons; and such Company when registered with limited liability under this Act shall be deemed to be a Company limited by shares.

Requisitions for the registration by Companies.

193. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this part of this Act, of any Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar the following documents; (that is to say —

(1.) A list shewing the names, addresses, and occupations of all persons who on a day named in such list, and not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, where members of such Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing, in cases where such shares are numbered, each shares by its number:

(2.) A copy of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company:

(3.) If any such Joint Stock Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars; that is to say—

The nominal capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

The number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share:

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word thereof:

With the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a Joint Stock Company.

194. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this part of this Act, of any Company not being a Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar a list shewing the names, addresses, and occupations of the Directors or other Managers (if any) of the Company, also a copy of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General of India in Council, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by a guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of guarantee.

Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.

195. Where a Joint Stock Company authorized to register under this Act has had the whole or any portion of its capital converted into stock, such Company shall, as to the capital so converted, instead of delivering to the Registrar a statement of shares, deliver to the Registrar a statement of the amount of stock belonging to the Company, and the names of the persons who were holders of such stock, on some day to be named in the statement not more than six clear days before the day of registration.

Authentication of statements of existing Companies.

196. The lists of Members and Directors and any other particulars relating to the Company hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same, or any two of them, or

of any two other principal Officers of the Company made before a Justice of the Peace or a District Judge

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.

197. The Registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether an existing Company is or is not a Joint Stock Company as hereinbefore defined.

On registration of Banking Company with limited liability, notice to be given to customers.

198. Every Banking Company existing at the date of the passing of this Act which registers itself as a limited Company shall, at least thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of registration with limited liability, give notice that it is intended so to register the same to every person and partnership firm who have a banking account with the Company. Such notice shall be given either by delivering the same to such person or firm, or leaving the same or putting the same into the post addressed to him or them at such address as shall have been last communicated or otherwise become known as his or their address to or by the Company. In case the Company omits to give any such notice as is hereinbefore required to be given, then, as between the Company and the person or persons only who are for the time being interested in the account in respect of which such notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects such account and all variations thereof down to the time at which such notice shall be given, but not further or otherwise the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.

199. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company in cases where such Company is not registered as a limited Company, or where, previously to its being registered as a limited Company, the liability of the shareholders was limited by some Act of Parliament or act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent.

Power to Company to change name.

200. Any Company authorized by this part of this Act to register with limited liability shall, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limitted liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "limited."

Certificate of registration of existing Companies.

201. Upon compliance with the requisitions in this part of this Act contained with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under the Tables marked B and C in the first Schedule hereto, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to hold lands.

Certificate to be evidence of compliance with Act.

202. A certificate of incorporation given at any time to any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with, and that the Company is authorized to be registered under this Act as a limited or unlimited Company, as the case may be, and the date of incorporation mentioned in such certificate shall be deemed to be the date at which the Company is incorporated under this Act

Transfer of property to Company.

203. All such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to, and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company at the date of its registration under this Act, shall, on registration, pass to and vest in the Company as incorporated under this Act for all the estate and interest of the Company therein.

Registration under this Act not to affect obligations incurred previously to registration.

204. The registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company shall not affect or prejudice the liability of such Company to have enforced against it, or its right to enforce, any debt or obligation incurred, or any contract entered, into, by, to, with, or on behalf of such Company previously to such registration.

Continuation of existing suits.

205. All such suits and other legal proceedings as may at the time of the registration of any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act have been commenced by or against such Company, or the public officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if such registration had not taken place. Nevertheless, execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of such Company upon any decree or order obtained in any suit or proceeding so commenced as aforesaid; but in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy such decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding up the Company.

Effect of registration under Act.

206. When a Company is registered under this Act, in pursuance of this part thereof, all provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor Genral of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent, or other instrument, constituting or regulating the Company, including, in the case of a Company registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarntee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the Company in the same manner and with the same incidents as if they were contained in a registered Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association; and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company and the members, contributories, and creditors thereof in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under this Act, subject to the provisions following; (that is to say)—

(1.) That Table A, in the first Schedule to this Act, shall not, unless adopted by special resolution, apply to any Company registered under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof:

(2.) That the provisions of this Act relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any Joint Stock Company whose shares are not numbered:

(3.) That no Company shall have power to alter any provision contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Legislatve Council, or Act of

the Governor General of India in Council relating to the Company :

(4.) That no Company shall have power, without the sanction of the Governor General of Indian Council, to alter any provision contained in any Letters Patent relating to the Company :

(5.) That in the event of the Company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory in respect of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted prior to registration who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company contracted prior to registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves in respect of any such debt or liability : or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the Company so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid; and every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid, and in the event of the death or insolvency of any such contributory as last aforesaid, or marriage of any such contributory being a female, the provisions herinbefore contained with respect to the representatives, heirs, and devisees of deceased contributories, and with refer to the assignees of insolvent contributories, and to the husbands of married contributories, shall apply.

(6.) That nothing herein contained shall authorize any Company to alter any such provisons contained in any Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company as would if such Company had originally been formed under this Act, have been contained in the Memorandum of Association, and are not authorized to be altered by this Act.

But nothing herein contained shall derogate from any power of altering its constitution or regulations which may be vested in any Company registering under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof by virtue of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company.

Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.

207. The High Court may at any time, after the presentation of a petition for winding up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act, and before making and order for winding up the Company upon the application by motion of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or legal proceeding against any contributory of the Company as well as against the Company as hereinbefore provided upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Order for winding up Company.

208. Wherein order has been made for winding up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of the Act, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained, it is hereby further provided that no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the High Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART VIII.

Application of Act to unregistered Companies.

Winding up of unregistered Companies.

209. Subject as hereinafter mentioned any, partnership, association, or Company, except Railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, consisting of more than seven members, and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to winding up shall apply to such Company with the following exception and additions : —

(1.) An unregistered Company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding up, be deemed to be registerd in that part of British India where its principal place of business is situate ; or if it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India, then in each part of British India where it has a principal place of business ; moreover, the principal place of business of an unregistered Company, or (where it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India) such one of its principal places of business as is situate in that part of British India in which proceedings are being instituted, shall, for all the purposes of the winding up of such Company, be deemed to be the registered Office of the Company.

(2.) No unregistered Company shall be wound up under thisAct voluntarily, or subject to the supervision of the Court.

(3.) The circumstances under which an unregisterd Company may be wound up are as follows ; (that is to say) —

(*a.*) Whenever the Company is dissolved or has ceased to carry on business, or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding up its affairs :

(*b.*) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts :

(*c.*) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up :

(4.) An unregistered Company shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts.

(*a.*) Whenever a creditor to whom the Company is indebted, by assignment or otherwise, in a sum exceeding five hundred Rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company, or by delivering to the Secretary or some Director or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has, for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor :

(*b.*) Whenever any suit or other proceeding has been instituted against any member of the Company for any debt or demand due, or claimed to be due from the Company, or from him in his character of member of the Company, and notice in writing of the institution of such suit or other legal proceeding having been served upon the Company by leaving the same at the principal

place of business of the Company, or by delivering it to the Secretary or some Director, Manager, or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the Company has not, within ten days after service of such notice, paid, secured, or compounded for such debt or demand, or procured such suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against such suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages, and expenses to be incurred by him by reason of the same:

(*c.*) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favor of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, or any member thereof as such, or against any person authorized to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the Company, is returned unsatisfied:

(*d.*) Whenever it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.

210. In the event of an unregistered Company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the Company, and every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid; but in the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the personal representatives, heirs, and devisees of a deceased contributory, and to the assignees of an insolvent contributory, shall apply.

Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.

211. The Court may, at any time after the making of an application for winding up an unregistered Company and before making an order for winding up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company as hereinbefore provided upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Effect of order for winding up unregistered Company.

212. Where an order has been made for winding up an unregistered Company in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained in the case of Companies formed under this Act, it is hereby further provided that no suit shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Provision in case of unregistered Company.

213. If any unregistered Company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name, or if, for any reason, it appears expedient, the Court may, by the order made for winding up such Company, or by any subsequent order, direct that all such property, real and personal, including all interests, claims, and rights into and out of property, real and personal, and including things in action as may belong to, or be vested in, the Company, or to or in any person or persons on trust for or on behalf of the Company or any part of such property, is to vest in the official liquidator or official liquidators by his or their official name or names, and thereupon the same or such part thereof as may be specified in the order shall vest accordingly, and the official liquidator or official liquidators may, in his or their official name or names, or in such name or names, and after giving such indemnity as the Court directs, bring or defend any suits or other legal proceedings relating to any property vested in him or them, or any suits or other legal proceedings necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding up the Company and recovering the property thereof.

Provisions in this part of Act cumulative.

214. The provisions made by this part of this Act with respect to unregistered Companies shall be deemed to be made in addition to, and not in restriction of, any provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to winding up Companies by the Court, and the Court or official liquidator may, in addition to any thing contained in this part of this Act, exercise any powers or do any act in the case of unregistered Companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding up Companies formed under this Act; but an unregistered Company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a Company under this Act, and then only to the extent provided by this part of this Act.

PART IX.

Repeal of Acts and temporary Provisions.

Repeal of Acts.

215. After the commencement of this Act, there shall be repealed the several Acts specified in the third schedule hereto.

Saving Clause as to repeal.

216. No repeal hereby enacted shall affect—

(1. Any thing duly done under any Acts hereby repealed:

(2.) The incorporation of any Company registered under any Act hereby repealed.

(3.) Any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under any Act hereby repealed:

(4.) Any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred in respect of any offence against any Act hereby repealed:

(5.) Table B in the Schedule annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857 or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act.

Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act XXI of 1860.

217. In Sections 1 and 18 of Act No. XXI of 1860 *(for the registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies)* the words "Registrar" of Joint Stock Companies shall be construed to mean Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under this Act or any Act for the time being in force.

Saving of existing proceedings for winding up.

218 Where, previously to the commencement of this Act, an order has been made for winding up a Company under any Acts or Act hereby repealed, or a resolution has been passed for winding up a Company voluntarily, such Company shall be wound up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Act were not passed, and for

the purposes of such winding up such repealed Acts or Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Saving of Conveyance Deeds.

219. Where, previously to the commencement of this Act, any conveyance, mortgage, or other deed has been made in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed, such deed shall be of the same force as if this Act had not passed, and, for the purposes of such deed, such repealed Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Compulsory registration of certain Companies.

220. Every Company required by any Act hereby repealed to register under the said Acts, or either of them, and which has not so registered, shall, on or before the expiration of the thirty-first day form the commencement of this Act, register itself as a Company under this Act in manner and subject to the regulations hereinbefore contained. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration of any Company required to register by this Section.

Penalty on Company not registering.

221. If any Company required by the last Section to register under this Act makes default in complying with the provisions thereof then from and after the day upon which such Company is required to register under this Act, until the day on which such Company is registered under this Act, (which it is empowered to do at any time,) the following consequences shall en ue; (that is to say)—

(1.) The Company shall be incapable of suing, but shall not be incapable of being made a defendant to a suit:

(2.) No dividend shall be payable to any shareholder in such Company:

(3.) Each Director or Manager of the Company shall for each day during which the Company so being in default carries on business incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and such penalty may be recovered by any person, whether a shareholder or not in the Company, and be applied by him to his own use.

Nevertheless, such default shall not render the Company so being in default illegal, nor subject it to any penalty or disability other than as specified in this Section, and registration under this Act shall cancel any penalty or forfeiture, and put an end to any disability which any Company may have incurred by reason of its not having registered under the said Act XIX of 1857.

Temporary power for Companies to change registered Office.

222. Upon the application of the Directors of any Company registered under the said Acts of 1857 and 1860, or either of them, made within one year after the date of the commencement of this Act, sanctioned by a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting, but subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned, the Governor General of India in Council shall have authority, by his certificate in writing signed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, to change the registered Office of any such Company from any one part of British India to any other part thereof. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies with whom the Memorandum of Registration of such Company has been registered shall, upon receipt of such certificate, note in writing upon the margin or at the foot of the said memorandum the name of the place to which such registered Office is to be transferred, and the day upon which such transfer is, pursuant to such certificate, to take place, and shall attach the certificate to the memorandum, and the said Registrar shall thereupon transmit to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for that part of British India to which the registered Office is to be so transferred copies of the said certificate and of the said Memorandum of Registration so noted certified by him. The said Registrar for the said last-mentioned part of British India shall, upon receipt of such copies of certificate and memorandum, retain and register the same in like manner, and on payment of the like fees to him as provided in the case of the registration of an original Memorandum of Registration, and thereupon the place of the registered Office shall, from the said last-mentioned registration, and the said day mentioned in the said certificate, be the place mentioned as such on the said certificate: Provided, however that such change shall in no wise alter or affect any thing theretofore done by the said Company or any of their rights or liabilities in respect thereof.

Restrictions on issue of certificate.

223. The Governor General of India in Council shall not issue his certificate in pursuance of the foregoing Section until he is satisfied that an advertisement of the intention of the Company to apply to him for a certificate, with a declaration that all parties objecting thereto are forthwith to apply to the Governor General of India in Council, has been published once at the least in each of four successive weeks in the local Gazette, nor until the Governor General of India in Council is satisfied that the objections, if any, that may be urged against the issue of such certificate are groundless.

Act not to apply to Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.

224. Nothing in this Act shall affect Act VI of 1839 *(relating to the Bank of Bengal)*. Act III of 1840 *(for the incorporation of a Bank at Bombay)*, or Act IX of 1843 *(for the incorporation of a Bank at Madras)*. or shall be deemed to apply to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay incorporated by the said Acts respectively.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Shares.

(1.) If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

(2.) Every member shall, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

(3.) If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe.

Calls on Shares.

(4.) The Directors may from time to time make such calls upon the members in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think

fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of such call; and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Directors.

(5.) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorizing such call was passed.

(6.) If the call payable in respect of any share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being of such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

(7.) The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the Directors agree upon.

Transfers of Shares.

(8.) The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferer and transferee, and the transferer shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register book in respect thereof.

(9.) Shares in the Company shall be transferred in the following form:—

I, A B, of in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to me by C D of do hereby transfer to the said C D the share (or shares) numbered standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said C D, his executors, administrators, and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said C D, do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

(10.) The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a member who is indebted to them.

(11.) The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

Transmission of Shares.

(12.) The executors or administrators of a deceased member shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

(13.) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

(14.) Any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such share.

(15.) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such share.

(16.) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, accompanied with such evidence as the Directors may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a member.

Forfeiture of Shares.

(17.) If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Directors may, at any time hereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him, requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

(18.) The notice shall name a further day, on or before which such call, and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such non-payment, are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made (the place so named being either the registered Office of the Company or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable.) The notice shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(19.) If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may, at any time thereafter before payment of all calls, interest, and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

(20.) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company in general meeting thinks fit.

(21.) Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

(22.) A solemn declaration in writing, made before a Magistrate that the call in respect of a share was made and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was made by a resolution of the Directors to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons entitled to such share, and such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the price of such share shall constitute a good title to such share, and a certificate of proprietorship shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

(23.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting, convert any paid-up shares into stock.

(24.) When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may

thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein, or any part of such interests, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which any shares in the capital of the Company may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(25.) The several holders of stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the amount of their respective interests in such stock, and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders thereof respectively the same privileges and advantages for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Company, and for other purposes, as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company; but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the Company, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages.

Increase in Capital.

(26.) The Directors may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company previously given in general meeting, increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, as the Company in general meeting directs, or, if no direction is given, as the Directors think expedient.

(27.) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the meeting that sanctions the increase of capital, all new shares shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given, that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(28.) Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

General Meetings.

(29.) The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the registration of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

(30.) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(31.) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings, all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(32.) The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(33.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(34.) Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other members amounting to the required number, may themselves convene an extraordinary general meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(35.) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day, and the hour of meeting, and, in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(36.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at any ordinary meeting, with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, and the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets, and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(37.) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business, and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the persons who have taken shares in the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed twenty.

(38.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved: In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(39.) The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

(40.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman.

(41.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(42.) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence

of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against such resolution.

(43.) If a poll is demanded by five or more members it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting. In the case of an equality of votes at any general meeting the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Votes of Members.

(44.) Every member shall have one vote for every share up to ten: he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares.

(45.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot he may vote by his Committee, or other legal Curator; and if any shareholder is a minor he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

(46.) If one or more persons are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the member whose name stands first in the Register of Members as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

(47.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share that he has acquired by transfer at any meeting held after the expiration of three months from the registration of the Company unless he has been possessed of the share in respect of which he claims to vote for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(48.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(49.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Company.

(50.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.

(51.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company Limited.

I of being a Member of the Company, Limited, and entitled to vote or votes, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*) General Meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof *(or*, at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year .)

As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(52.) The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association.

(53.) Until Directors are appointed the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association shall be deemed to be Directors.

(54.) The future remuneration of the Directors, and their remuneration for services performed previously to the first general meeting, shall be determined by the Company in general meeting.

Powers of Directors.

(55.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the foregoing Act, or by these Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting, subject, nevertheless, to any regulations of these Articles, to the provisions of the foregoing Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(56.) The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Disqualification of Directors.

(57.) The office of Director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company:

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent:

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company:

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions:—That no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with, or done any work for, the Company of which he is Director: nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work, and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

(58.) At the first ordinary meeting after the registration of the Company the whole of the Directors shall retire from office, and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year one-third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

(59.) The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the first ordinary meeting of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot. In every subsequent year, the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

(60.) A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

(61.) The Company at the general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

(62.) If at any meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place the places of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the meeting

shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting the places of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the vacating Directors, or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the ordinary meeting in the next year, and so on from time to time until their places are filled up.

(63.) The Company may from time to time in general meeting increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

(64.) Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the Directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

(65) The Company, in general meeting, may, by a special resolution, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Proceedings of Directors.

(66.) The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

(67.) The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(68.) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit. Any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any Regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors.

(69.) A Committee may elect a Chairman of its meetings. If no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(70.) A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(71.) All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

Dividends.

(72.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.

(73.) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company.

(74.) The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company, or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they may select.

(75.) The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

(76.) Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member in manner hereinafter mentioned, and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

(77.) No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

Accounts.

(78.) The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

Of the stock in trade of the Company;

Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place; and

Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

The books of account shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Company in General Meeting, shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.

(79.) Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

(80.) The statement so made shall shew, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the

expense of the establishment, salaries, and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

(81.) A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in general meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(82.) A printed copy of such balance sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be served on every member in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served.

Audit.

(83.) Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

(84.) The first auditors shall be appointed by the Directors, subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company in general meeting.

(85.) If one auditor only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to auditors shall apply to him.

(86.) The auditors may be members of the Company; but no person is eligible as an auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

(87.) The election of auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting in such year.

(88.) The remuneration of the first auditors shall be fixed by the Directors; that of subsequent auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting.

(89.) Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

(90.) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor appointed by the Company, the Directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

(91.) If no election of auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the Local Government may, on the application of not less than five members of the Company, appoint an auditor for the current year and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(92.) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(93.) Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. He may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may, in relation to such accounts, examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(94.) The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have or has been given by the Directors, and whether they or it have or has been satisfactory, and such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(95.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any Member either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(96.) All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the register of members, and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such share.

(97.) Any notice if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notices was properly addressed and put into the Post Office.

Dr. *Balance-sheet (a) of the* *Company made up to* 18 *Cr.*

		Capital and Liabilities.	Rs.	As.			Property and Assets.	Rs.	As.
I. Capital.		Shewing—			III. Property held by the Company.		Shewing—		
	1	The number of shares				7	Immoveable property, distinguishing ...		
	2	The amount paid for shares					*(a)* Freehold land		
	3	If any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrear and the names of the defaulters ...					*(b)* „ Buildings		
	4	The particulars of any forfeited shares ...					*(c)* Leasehold „		
II. Debts and Liabilities of the Company.		Shewing—				8	Moveable property, distinguishing ...		
	5	The amount of loans on mortgages or debenture bonds					*(d)* Stock in Trade		
	6	The amount of debts owing by the Company, distinguishing					*(e)* Plant		
		(a) Debts for which acceptances have been given					The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund of profit and loss ...		
		(b) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles ...			IV. Debts owing to the Company.		Shewing—		
		(c) Debts for law expenses				9	Debts considered good for which the Company hold bills or other securities ...		
		(d) Debts for interest on debentures or other loans				10	Debts considered good for which the Company hold no security		
		(e) Unclaimed dividends				11	Debts considered doubtful and bad, any debt due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to to be separately stated		
		(f) Debts not enumerated above ...							
VI. Reserve Fund.		Shewing—			V. Cash and investments.		Shewing—		
		The amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies				12	The nature of investment and rate of interest		
VII. Profit and Loss.		Shewing—				13	The amount of cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest..		
		The disposable balance for payment of dividends, &c.							
Contingent Liabilities.		Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts							
		Monies for which the Company is contingently liable							

(a) See Clauses 81 and 82 of the foregoing Table A.

TABLE B.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.			
For Registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rupees 20,000, a fee of ...	40	0	0
For Registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rupees 20,000 the above fee of 20 Rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 Rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 Rupees after the first 20,000 Rupees up to 50,000 Rupees ...	20	0	0
For every 10,000 Rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 Rupees after the first 50,000 Rupees up to 1,000,000 Rupees ...	5	0	0
For every 10,000 Rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 Rupees after the first 1,000,000 Rupees ...	1	0	0
For Registration of any increase of capital made after the first Registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 Rupees or part of 10,000 Rupees, as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of Registration.			
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on Registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than taking into account, in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after Registration, the fees paid on Registration.			
For Registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of Registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered other than the Memorandum of Association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

TABLE C.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares.			
For Registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20 ...	40	0	0
For Registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100 ...	100	0	0
For Registration of a Company whose number of Members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rupees 100, with an additional Rupees 3 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For Registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of ...	400	0	0
For Registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase ...	5	0	0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rupees 200 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first Registration of the Company.			
For Registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of Registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For Registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered other than the Memorandum of Association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

FORM D.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART III. OF THE ACT.

* The Capital of the Company is Rupees , divided into shares of each.

The number of shares issued is . Calls to the amount of Rupees per share have been made, under which the sum of Rupees has been received.

The liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (or July) were—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the Company :

Under decree.

On specialty.

On Notes or Bills.

On Simple Contracts.

On estimated Liabilities.

* If the Company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the Statement relating to capital and shares must be omitted.

The assets of the Company on that day were—
Government Securities [stating them.]
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
Cash at the Bankers.
Other Securities.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form A.

Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by Shares.

1*st*.—The name of the Company is "the Company, limited."

2*nd*.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3*rd*.—The objects for which the Company is established are, " and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conclusive to the attainment of the above object."

4*th*.—The liability of the Members is limited.

5*th*.—The Capital of the Company is Rupees divided into shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, address, and Descriptions of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber.
1. A. B. of ...	
2. C. D. „ ...	
3. E. F. „ ...	
4. G. H. „ ...	
5. I. J. „ ...	
6. K. L. „ ...	
7. M. N. „ ...	
Total shares taken ...	

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.
O. P.

FORM B.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee and not having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1*st*.—The name of the Company is "the Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, limited."

2*nd*.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in Calcutta.

3*rd*.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the Mutual Insurance of ships belonging to members of the Company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

4*th*.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding Rupees 100.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

Names, addresses, and descriptions of Subscribers

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. „
3. E. F. „
4. G. H. „
5. I. J. „
6. K. L. „
7. M. N. „

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.
O. P.

Articles of Association to accompanying preceding Memorandum of Association.

(1.) The Company, for the purpose of registration, is declared to consist of five hundred members.

(2.) The Directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business of the Association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

(3) Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the Company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

(4.) The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

(5.) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(6.) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(7.) The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(8.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(9.) Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other five members, may themselves convene a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(10.) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and, in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(11.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets, and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(12.) No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business; and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, that is to say, if the members of the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation that no quorum shall in any case exceed thirty.

(13.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(14.) The Chairman (if any) of the Directors shall preside as Chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

(15.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(16.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(17.) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof, of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor or against such resolution.

(18.) If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

Votes of Members.

(19.) Every member shall have one vote and no more.

(20.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee, or other legal Curator: if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(21.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all monies due from him to the Company have been paid.

(22.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxies; a proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a corporation, under its common seal.

(23.) No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(24.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

COMPANY LIMITED.

I of
being a Member of the
Company limited, hereby appoint
of as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*] general meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof to be held on the day of next [*or* at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year .]

As witness my hand, this
day of Signed by the
said in the presence of

Directors.

(25.) The number of the Directors and the names of the first Directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association.

(26.) Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association shall be deemed to be Directors.

Powers of Directors.

(27.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not hereby required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

Election of Directors.

(28.) The Directors shall be elected annually by the Company in general meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert Rules as to mode in which Business of Insurance is to be conducted.)

ACCOUNTS.

(29.) The accounts of the Company shall be audited by a Committee of five members, to be called the Audit Committee.

(30.) The first Audit Committee shall be nominated by the Directors out of the body of members.

(31.) Subsequent Audit Committees shall be nominated by the members at the ordinary general meeting in each year.

(32.) The Audit Committee shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be their duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(33.) The Audit Committee shall have a list delivered to them of all books kept by the Company, and they shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the books and accounts of the Company. They may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist them in investigating such accounts, and they may, in relation to such accounts, examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(34.) The Audit Committee shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by these regulations of the Company, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, and in case they have called for explanation or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory, and such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(35.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(36.) Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the Post Office.

Winding up.

(37.) The Company shall be wound up voluntarily whenever an extraordinary resolution, as defined by the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, is passed, requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of ... Merchant.
2. C. D. of ... ,,
3. E. F. of ... ,,
4. G. H. of ... ,,
5. I. J. of ... ,,
6. K. L. of ... ,,
7. M. N. of ... ,,

Dated the day of 18 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P.

FORM C.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1*st.*—The name of the Company is "The Hotel Company, Limited."

2*nd.*—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3*rd.*—The objects for which the Company is established are "the facilitating travelling in by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4*th.*—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding Rupees 200.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B.
2. C. D.
3. E. F
4. G. H.
5. I. J.
6. K. L.
7. M. N.

Dated the day of 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P.

Articles of the Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The capital of the Company shall consist of five lakhs of Rupees divided into five thousand shares of one hundred Rupees each.

2. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, reduce the amount of shares.

3. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the Company.

4. All the Articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses, and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. A. B. 2. C. D. 3. E. F. 4. G. H. 5. I. J. 6. K. L. 7. M. N.	

Total shares taken

Dated the day of 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of an unlimited Company having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1*st*.—The name of the Company is "The Patent Company."

2*nd*.—The registered Office of the Company will be situated in

3*rd*.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the working of a patent method of , of which method O. P., of , is the sole patentee.

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the day of 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P.

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding Memorandum of Association.

Capital of the Company.

The capital of the Company is twenty thousand Rupees divided into twenty shares of one thousand Rupees each.

Application of Table A.

All the Articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses, and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by subscriber.
1. A. B. of 2. C. D. of 3. E. F. of 4. G. H. of 5. I. J. of 6. K. L. of 7. M. N. of	

Total shares taken

Dated the day of 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R.

FORM E. As required by the Second Part of the Act.

Summary of Capital and Shares of the Company made up the day of
Nominal Capital Rupees divided into shares of Rupees each
Number of Shares taken up to the day of
There has been called up on each Share Rupees
Total amount of calls received Rupees
Total amount of calls unpaid Rupees

List of persons holding Shares in the Company on the day of and of persons who have held Shares thereon at any time during the year immediately preceding the said day of , shewing their names and addresses and an account of the Shares so held.

Folio in Register Ledger containing particulars.	Names, Addresses, and Occupations.				Account of Shares.					Remarks.
	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Shares held by existing Members on the day of	Additional Shares held by existing Members during preceding year.		Shares held by persons no longer Members.		
						Number.	Date of transfer.	Number.	Date of transfer.	

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Number and Date of Act.	Title of Act.
No. XLIII of 1850	An Act for the Regulation of Joint Stock Companies.
No. XIX of 1857 ...	An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof.
No. VII of 1860 ...	An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to form a complete code for the formation, regulation, and winding up of Companies of every description, including under the term 'Companies' any Association that chooses to avail itself of the provisions of the Bill. It is a transcript of the English Companies' Act, 1862, (Stat. 25 & 26 Vict., Cap. 89,) with the alterations, omissions, and additions necessary to adapt that measure to India.

The Bill adopts the system of legislation created in this country by Act XIX of 1857, of which the English Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1856, was the prototype, and introduces the system of winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, which was initiated in England by the Joint Stock Companies' Act of 1857 and expanded by the amending Act of 1858.

The Bill also withdraws the prohibition which prevents Insurance Companies from availing themselves of the provisions of Act XIX of 1857. Banking Companies were exempted from the like prohibition by Act VII of 1860, and the exemption is of course continued by the present Bill.

No Company can be registered under Act XIX of 1857 unless it possesses a joint stock capital divided into shares of a certain fixed amount. But this Bill comprehends Companies formed on the mutual principle, such as mutual loan Companies and all Associations deriving their funds from annual subscriptions or any other source than a share-capital.

The Bill legalizes the formation of a new species of Company. In this, which is called "a Company limited by guarantee," the liability of the members is limited to such amount as they may undertake by the Memorandum of Association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

Act XIX of 1857 provides only for the winding up of Companies registered under it. The present Bill makes provisions for winding up all Companies, whether registered or not.

The minor changes in the law which the present Bill proposes to make may be briefly stated.

The liability of members differs somewhat from that established by Act XIX of 1857, and is as follows: Every member is liable, during the time of his membership and for a year after, in respect of engagements contracted before the time that he ceased to be a member, but not in respect of subsequent engagements. In a Company limited by shares his liability ceases when he has paid up all calls on his shares. In a Company limited by guarantee, the extent of his liability is measured by the amount of the guarantee, with the addition, if the capital be divided into shares, of an obligation to pay up the calls on his shares. In the case of an unlimited Company the calls must be made equally on all the shareholders, and a member cannot, as formerly, be singled out by the creditors.

All limited Companies (Section 43) must keep at their Office a register of mortgages open to inspection by any creditor or member.

Three-fourths in number and value of the Company may by special resolution alter its regulations, and the Bill contains provisions enabling a certain number of members to obtain an examination of the affairs of the Company by an Inspector appointed by the Local Government, which here, as throughout the Bill, represents the Board of Trade of the English Statute.

The Bill contains provisions enabling Companies to refer matters in dispute to arbitration. These are taken from the Railway Companies' Arbitration Act, 1859. In the case of disputes between a Company and one of its shareholders, the provisions as to arbitration contained in the Code of Civil Procedure are incorporated by reference. And there are other provisions for forms of notices, application of penalties, conduct of legal proceedings and alterations in the forms in the Schedules which cannot well be stated in a summary manner.

H. S. MAINE.

The 6th December 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Home Department (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 16th December 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the same day, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act VI of 1863 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town and for the levying of rates and fares therein.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act VI of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; It is enacted as follows:—

Chairman of the Justices not to be deemed incapable of being a Member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

I. Nothing in the said Act shall be deemed to prevent the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta from being a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

II. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the said Act VI of 1863.

Act to be read with Act VI of 1863.

G. S. Fagan,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd December 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 27th of January 1866 :—

[Persons desirous of making suggestions with reference to the provisions of the Bill, are invited to communicate as early as possible with the Assistant Secretary, in order that their communications may be laid before the Select Committee before their Report is completed and submitted to the Council.]

A Bill to amend Act I of 1864 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act for regulating Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.)*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law regulating Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. Sections 6, 11, 12, 15, 18, 26, 35, and 43 of Act I of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed, and Section 30, Clause 1, of the said Act, so far as it relates to the wearing of a ticket, shall not be applicable to the driver of any Hackney Carriage of the first Class.

Certain Sections of Act I of 1864 repealed and modified.

II. The year of registration shall commence on the first day of March of each year, and every registration made on any date within such year of registration shall be in force to the end thereof and no longer. Any person wishing within the year to use as a Hackney Carriage a Carriage not so in use on the last preceeding day of annual registration, may have such carriage registered on application to the Registering Officer. When any registered Carriage is transferred within the year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred.

Time and duration of registry.

III. As often as any registered owner or licensed driver of a Carriage registered under the said Act I of 1864 shall change his residence, he shall give notice thereof in writing signed by him to the Registering Officer, specifying in such notice his new residence. Every registered owner or licensed driver who shall change his residence, and shall neglect for one week to give notice of such change, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Owners and drivers of Carriages to give notice of change of residence.

IV. On the expiration of each year of registration the owner of any Carriage registered as aforesaid shall cause the plate of such Carriage, affixed under Section 7 of the said Act I of 1864, to be delivered to the Registering Officer; and any person who, after the expiration of the period aforesaid, shall wilfully neglect for three days to deliver the plate to the said Officer, and every person who shall use or detain any plate affixed in respect of a registration which is no longer in force, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees. Every person who shall, for the purpose of deception, use or have any plate resembling or intended to resemble any plate affixed under this Act shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees. It shall be lawful for the Registering Officer, or for any person employed by him for that purpose, to prosecute any person so neglecting to deliver up a plate at any time within twelve calendar months after the expiration of the registration in respect of which such plate was affixed; and it shall be lawful for any Police Officer, or any person employed for that purpose by the Registering Officer, to seize and take away any such plate, or any plate used for the purpose of deception as aforesaid, wheresoever the same may be found, and to deliver the same to the Registering Officer.

Penalty on owner for not delivering up plate on expiration of period of registry.

V. For every license to act as driver granted under this Act a fee of two Rupees shall be paid, and the Registering Officer shall, at the time of granting any license, deliver to every driver of a Hackney Carriage of the second or third Class to whom the same may be granted a metal ticket upon which shall be marked or engraved his employment, and a number corresponding with the number which shall be inserted in the license. The Driver to whom such ticket is delivered shall at all times, while acting as such Driver, or while attending before any Magistrate, carry such ticket exposed to view.

Fee for license. Driver to wear a metal ticket.

VI. The particulars of every license which shall be granted as aforesaid shall be entered in books to be kept for that purpose at the Office of the said Registering Officer; and every person, applying at all reasonable times, shall be furnished with a certified copy of the particulars respecting any licensed person or respecting any registered Carriage on payment of a fee of two annas for each copy.

Certified copies of the particulars of licenses and registered Carriages to be given on payment of fee.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Registering Officer to cancel the registration of any Carriage the owner of which shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect to comply with the provisions of Section 22 of the said Act I of 1864. The negligence of the agent or servant of such owner shall not be deemed a reasonable excuse.

Registering Officer may cancel the registration of any Carriage not having the table of fares duly affixed.

VIII. Any person who shall maliciously or knowingly tear, destroy, or remove any table of fares which shall have been put up under the provisions of the Section last aforesaid, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and any portion of such last-mentioned fine may be

Penalty for destroying, &c., a table of fares.

awarded to the owner of the Hackney Carriage to which such table of fares shall have been affixed.

Penalty for refusing to let a Carriage at the specified fares.

IX. Any owner or person in charge of any Hackney Carriage registered under this Act who shall, without sufficient reason, refuse to let such Carriage for hire at the fares specified for the hire of the same under this Act, shall, provided the amount of such fare shall have been tendered to him in cash at the time, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to pay such further sum by way of compensation to the prosecutor as to the Magistrate who shall hear the case may seem just, and such further sum shall, in default of immediate payment, be levied in the mode provided for the levying of fines under the said Act I of 1864.

Disputes how to be settled.

X. In case of any dispute between the hirer and driver of any Hackney Carriage of the second or third Class registered under the said Act I of 1864, the hirer may, if any Magistrate be then sitting, require the driver to drive to the Court of such Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall hear and determine the dispute in a summary way.

Registry of Palankeen bearers.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person to act as the bearer of a registered Palankeen unless such person shall have obtained a license from the Registering Officer in the mode prescribed for drivers of Hackney Carriages under the provisions of the said Act I of 1864 and of this Act, and all the provisions of the said Acts in regard to the grant of such licenses to the drivers of Hackney Carriages, and the registration of the same, shall be applicable to the bearers of Palankeens. For every license to act as a Palankeen bearer, granted under this Act, a fee of eight annas shall be paid, and the Registering Officer shall deliver a ticket under the conditions prescribed by Section 5 of this Act.

To what distance and at what rate of speed bearers of Palankeen bound to go.

XII. The bearers of every Palankeen registered under this Act shall (unless they have a reasonable excuse to be allowed by the Magistrate before whom the matter shall be brought in question) carry such Palankeen to any place to which they shall be required by the hirer thereof to carry the same, not exceeding five miles from the place where the same shall have been hired; provided always that, when such Palankeen shall have been hired by time, the bearers thereof may be required to carry it at any rate not exceeding two and a half miles within one hour; and, if the bearers of such Palankeen shall be required to carry it more than two and a half miles within one hour, then, in every such case, they shall be entitled to demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time in Schedule (B) annexed to the said Act I of 1864, for every mile or any part thereof exceeding two and a half miles, the fare regulated by distance as set forth in the same Schedule. All the provisions contained in the said Act I of 1864 or in this Act as to offences committed by or against the owners and drivers of Hackney Carriages shall, save as is otherwise expressly provided, be applicable, so far as the same may reasonably be applied, to the owners and bearers of Palankeens.

Power to extend the Act.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by a notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, to extend the provisions of the said Act I of 1864 and of this Act to the Station of Howrah and to any other towns or places within the Provinces under his control.

Construction of Act.

XIV. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the said Act I of 1864.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Under the provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act, the refusal to let a registered Hackney Carriage or Palankeen for hire, at the fares specified therein, is made punishable by fine on conviction before a Magistrate.

It has been found that, notwithstanding this penalty, the owners or persons in charge of these conveyances, relying on the known unwillingness of persons to spend time and trouble in the prosecution of cases of refusal to let for hire at the authorized rates, too frequently disregard the provisions of the law, and practically exact their own terms from the hirers.

The unwillingness to prosecute in these cases may be in great measure attributed to the want of any compensatory provision, for the trouble and loss of time entailed by such prosecution, corresponding to that which the law contains in regard to prosecutions by owners of registered conveyances for the recovery of their lawful fares.

It has also been thought that there should be a complete registration of Palankeen bearers, as well as of drivers of Hackney Carriages, which is not provided for in the Act.

The existing Law also, whilst it makes offences by the owners and bearers of Palankeens liable to be punished in the same way as offences *by* the owners and drivers of Hackney Carriages, gives no corresponding special remedy to the former class in regard to offences committed *against* them.

The present Bill aims at remedying these and other minor defects and omissions which the experience of the working of the Act during the past year has brought to notice, and provides also for the extension of the Law to other towns and places in which its operation may seem to be called for.

F. R. Cockerell.

The 16th December 1865.

G. S. Fagan,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 168.

Appointments.—*The 29th December* 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Prosonnonath Roy Fund Committee, *viz.*:—

Baboo Jogessur Mookerjee, M. A.

Moulvy Dubeerooddeen.

The 2nd January 1866.—Baboo Annund Mohun Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Khoolna, and is vested, in addition to the powers he already exercises, with power, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Baboo Doorgadass Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, is transferred, temporarily, to Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Patna.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bogra, *viz.*:—

Baboo Grish Chunder Sandyal.

„ Ram Chunder Gir Gossain.

The 3rd January 1866.—Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Burpettah, is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 4th January 1866.—Lieutenant E. E. Grigg is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills and is posted to Jowai, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain W. C. S. Clarke, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. J. Williamson, Assistant Commissioner, Gowalparrah, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Dhoobree.

Captain W. R. Gordon to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the First Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Major A. H. Paterson, or until further orders.

Mr. W. P. Davis to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, First Circle, until the arrival of Captain W. R. Gordon.

Captain G. J. Reeves to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Dooars of Bootan.

Mr. C. E. S. Innes to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Third Grade.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Third Grade.

Moulvy Abdool Mujeed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Moonshegunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. L. Clay, or until further orders.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nobogopaul Ghosaul to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Arrah.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Docowry Ghose is transferred from Arrah to Rajmehal.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Jessore.

Lieutenant W. E. Chambers to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Jessore.

The 5th January 1866.—Baboo Rakhaldass Haldar to be a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the 24-Pergunnahs, to be employed under the Commissioner of the Sunderbunns, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. W. C. Eades to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

Dr. A. Imthurn to be Medical Officer of Tezpore, Durrung.

Dr. L. A. Kidd to be Medical Officer of Pubna.

Mr. F. M. Halliday to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Mozufferpore.

The 6th January 1866.—Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Mungledye, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Sudder Ameen in Durrung.

Mr. G. C. Kilby, Officiating Superintendent of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. E. C. Craster to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Pigou, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Cornell to officiate as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.

The 8th January 1866.—Mr. H. C. Richardson to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. A. Swinton, or until further orders.

Mr. Richardson will make over charge of his duties to Mr. H. B. Lawford.

Leave of Absence.—*The 2nd January* 1866.—Mr. E. O. White, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, for ten days, from the 4th instant, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenated Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Rashbehary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Khoolna, for six weeks, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated 8th November 1865.

The 3rd January 1866.—Mr. R. B. Smalley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Balasore, for two months, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated 8th November 1865.

Baboo Srigovind Biswas, Moonsiff of Nowgong, for three weeks, from the 3rd November last, to enable him to join his appointment.

The 5th January 1866.—Mr. J. H. Thompson, District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. H. W. Gordon for a fortnight, in addition to the time allowed him for joining his appointment as Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye.

The 6th January 1866.—Mr. H. B. Simson, late Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, for seven weeks, under Section 8 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, in addition to the time allowed him to join his appointment as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta.

Mr. A. Pigou, Judge of Hooghly, for two months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date after the 20th instant on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. F. H. Pellew, Superintendent of Survey, Fourth Division, for three months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his Office to Deputy Collector Baboo Mohendronath Bose.

The 8th January 1866.—Mr. A. A. Swinton, Judge of Tipperah, for one month, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date after the 20th instant on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 29th December* 1865.—Mr. R. D. Hime, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India, on sick leave, per Steamer *Delhi*, which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 25th instant.

A supplementary Commission of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta was issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 22nd instant, directed to the undermentioned gentlemen, *viz.* :—

Henry Cowie, Esq.
Charles Lazarus, Esq.

The 3rd January 1866.—The services of Lieutenant R. C. Beavan, Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department with effect from the 7th ultimo.

The 5th January 1866.—Under Section 14 of Act XI. of 1865, it is hereby notified that the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Beauleah and Nattore will sit in those Courts on the days mentioned below, *viz.* :—

In the Small Cause Court of Beauleah, on the 1st to 4th, 11th to 20th and 26th to the end of every month.

In the Small Cause Court of Nattore, on the 5th to 10th and 21st to 25th of every month.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No 2.—The 2nd January 1866.—The Reverend C. C. Anstey, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service.

No. 65.—Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information :—

No 5.—The 2nd January 1866.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Unnoda Churn Kastogree, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Burrisaul, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the rules passed by Government, in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the Second Class, with effect from the 12th December 1865.

No 12.—The 4th January 1866.—With reference to Government General Orders Nos. 900 and 1092 of the 3rd October and 23rd November last, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the temporary arrangements for the Command of the Troops during the continuance of operations in Bootan shall cease from the 15th instant, and Brigadier-General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B., will revert from that date to the Command of the Eastern Frontier Brigade as a Brigadier-General of the First Class.

2. The duties of Brigadier-General W. W. Turner, C. B., with the Force serving in Bootan, will also cease from the same date.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2 OF ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a Police Station and Lines, in the Town of Chinsurah, in the District of Hooghly, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land is required measuring 16 beegahs 5 cottahs, more or less, and bounded as follows :—

BOUNDARIES.

On the North—By the wall of the Charity Hospital and the lands of Chundun Moyee Dossy in the tenancy of Paro Bewah, Sheik Hingun, and Sheik Kaloo.

On the South—By the house of Rakhal Sandyal and the garden and house of the Raja of Burdwan.

On the East—By a lane known as Armenian Church Lane and the lands and tank, respectively, in the occupancy of Sheik Sadoo and Sheik Kaloo.

On the West—By the public road leading to Chinsurah and the lands and tank of the Chaharghat Musjid.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 6th January* 1866.—On the Report of the Board of Examiners the following Officers are declared to have passed the Examination prescribed in the Government Resolution of the 19th November 1851 :—

By the Second or Higher Standard.

Mr. E. J. Barton ...
„ J. S. Carstairs ...
„ T. Norman ... } With great credit.
„ R. H. Pawsey ...
„ F. W. J. Rees ...

Baboo Govind Mohun Ghose.
Mr. J. Boxwell.

„ F. W. R. Cowley ...
„ F. W. V. Peterson ... } Still liable to a further Examination in Bengallee.
„ R. H. Wilson ...

„ D. R. Lyall ...
„ T. F. W. Smith ... } Still liable to a further Examination in Urdu.
Baboo Govind Chunder Bose ... ...

By the First or Lower Standard.

Mr. J. M. Blumhardt.
Lieutenant A. N. Phillips.
Mr. W. M. Souttar.
Moulvy Ameer Hossein.
Baboo Krishna Pershaud Ghose.
„ Oma Churn Gangooly.
„ Purnanund Surmah Burroah.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 6th January* 1866.—The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Districts mentioned, *viz.* :—

Mr. E. J. Barton	...	Pooree.
„ J. S. Carstairs	...	24-Pergunnahs.
„ T. Norman	...	Nuddea.
„ R. H. Pawsey	...	Ditto.
„ F. W. J. Rees	...	Sylhet.

Mr. W. M. Souttar is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and of a Deputy Collector, in Jessore.

The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Districts mentioned, *viz.* :—

Mr. J. M. Blumhardt ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Moulvy Ameer Hossein ... Monghyr.
Baboo Krishna Persaud Ghose, Midnapore.
„ Oma Churn Gangooly, Tipperah.

Baboo Purnanand Surma Burroah is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class and those of a Moonsiff in Nowgong.

The following Police Officers have passed by the Lower Standard :—

Mr. A. Anley.
„ H. A. Coombes.
„ C. Jenkins.
„ A. King.
„ J. Lambert.
„ A. D'Larrymore.
„ J. B. S. Millie.
„ R. F. H. Pughe.
„ G. Stratford.
Baboo Isree Pershad.

Mr. D. W. Ritchie.. } Passed in Bengallee.
„ W. D. Pratt ... }

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1.

The 3rd January 1866.

Notification.—Mr. S. A. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Dacca Division, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted to him, from the 26th ultimo.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 453 of the 28th December 1865.

No. 2.

The 4th January 1866.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. S. A. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Dacca Division, for eighteen months, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Europe.

No. 3.

The 6th January 1866.

Appointment.—Mr. A. C. Galbraith is, with the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, re-appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as a Supervisor of the First Grade with effect from the 9th ultimo, and posted to the Patna Branch Road Division.

No. 4.

The 8th January 1866.

Notifications.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No 1 of the 2nd January 1866.—Mr. Charles William Odling, Probationary Assistant Engineer, under Covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, is posted to Bengal, and will be brought on the effective strength of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, with effect from the date he joins the Division to which he may be attached.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 447 of the 23rd December 1865.

This cancels Notification No. 438* of the 18th December 1865.

No 6 of the 4th January 1866.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Maxwell, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department for employment as Mint Master Bombay.

Captain F. S. Stanton, R. E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer Second Class, Second Grade, *vice* Colonel Maxwell, from the date on which the latter Officer makes over charge of his office.

No. 5.

The 9th January 1866.

Mr. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, assumed charge of the Darjeeling Division on the 30th ultimo before noon.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 449 of the 28th December 1865.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Public Works, (Railway,) Dept.—Bengal.

Fort William, the 8th January 1866.

Notifications.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the purpose of excavating earth necessary to make up the ground now being converted by the East Indian Railway Company into coal and goods lines at Lillooah and Luksah, in the District of Howrah, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land, measuring about 13*b.*, 4*c.*, 10*c.* beegahs, is required. The said land is situated in the above-named Villages Lillooah and Luksah, and bounded on the north by the land belonging to one Kala Chand Belil; on the South by the land belonging to Ram Koomar Khan; on the West by the land belonging to the said Ram Koomar Khan, Keshto Mohun Chung, Rahnee Kyataony, Jodoonath Chung, Roopnarain Bysack, Srinath Birmo, and Dinonath Mundle, and on the East by the land now in temporary occupation of the East Indian Railway Company and adjoining the main line of the Railway.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a Store Yard of the East Indian Railway Company at Lillooah, in the District of Howrah, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land is required measuring about 20*b.*, 16*c.*, 10*c.*, and situated in the above-named Village Lillooah. It is bounded on the North by a road and a tank called Hat Tank; on the South by a tank belonging to Ranee Kyataony; on the West by the land now in temporary possession of the Railway Company, and on the East by the garden lands of Ranee Kyataony, Lokhinarain Pal, Lokhinarain Misser, Habil Ching, Sheeboo Charal, Rutton Charal, Byeunt, Kartick Shamooyee, Birmo Bewa, Burmo Mal, and Ramnarain Mookerjee.

2. This Declaration is made, under provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all it may concern.

F. S. Taylor, *Captain, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Her Majesty's Gun Powder Manufactory, Madras.

Saltpetre.

Notice is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Powder Manufactory at Madras, up to 1 o'clock P. M., on the 15th January 1866, for the supply of Saltpetre, as per subjoined Schedule for the year 1866-67.

2. Tenders will be received for any separate quantities of the required supply, not less than 300 candies each.

3. Tenders must specify the rate at which a candy of 500 pounds of Saltpetre, yielding 85 per cent. of pure Nitre, will be supplied and delivered in, and with good substantial gunny bags, including all charges, whether on account of duties, carriage, or otherwise. A deduction of 12 annas per candy will be made from the Contractor's Bill for every one per cent. that the quality of Saltpetre supplied falls *below* 85 per cent. of pure Nitre; and an equal allowance per candy will be made for every one per cent. *above* that degree of purity. All Saltpetre which proves to be below 77 per cent. of pure Nitre will be liable to rejection.

4. The quality of Saltpetre delivered by the Contractor will be determined by the testing process hitherto practiced at the Gun Powder Manufactory, according to the result of which the quantities will be received.

5. The Saltpetre must be delivered in dry weather and condition; all wet bags will be rejected.

6. All Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Gun Powder Manufactory, on the date above-mentioned at 1 P. M., in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

7. The deposits of successful competitors will be retained, and become forfeited, in case of failure to sign the Contract Bond within three days from the date of the acceptance of the offer being notified, or to furnish deposit or security equal to 10 per cent. on the value of the article. The deposits of unsuccessful competitors will be returned.

8. No advance of cash will be given, but the ascertained value of the Saltpetre received will be paid, as soon as possible, after the percentage of pure Nitre has been ascertained.

9. The securities will be returned immediately on the completion of the contract; but should the Contractor fail to carry out his agreement, the contract will be annulled and the security money confiscated to Government. Contractors will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from failure.

10. The Superintendent, Gun Powder Manufactory, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. All Tenders will be subjected to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, to whom they will be sent for the purpose.

12. Forms of Tenders may be procured on application to this Office.

13. To be delivered at the Gun Powder Manufactory as required.

14. Deposit to be sent with Tenders—5 per cent. on the value of the articles.

15. Deposit of security by successful competitors—10 per cent. on the value of the articles.

SCHEDULE.

Description of articles to be supplied.	Probable Quantity.
	Candies.
Saltpetre	1,000

To be delivered in lots of not less than 250 candies at a time between the 1st May and 15th December 1866.

G. Rowlandson, *Colonel,*
Supdt., Gun Powder Manufactory.

Gun Powder Manufactory;
Madras,
The 25th September 1865.

No. 521.

Notification.

Fort William, the 26th October 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Provision Opium of 1864-65, consisting of about 24,000 Chests of *Behar* and 16,000 Chests of *Benares* Opium, will be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1866, on or about the dates specified below :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 10th Jan. 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th February „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th March „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th April „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th August „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wednesday, 10th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th November „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th December „	2,000	1,370	3,370
Total ...	24,000	16,000	40,000

The Board however reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

The following are the conditions of Sale :—

1*st*. The Opium will be sold for exportation by sea only, and no certificate will be granted except to cover such Export.

2*nd*. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rupees 800 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12th of these conditions of Sale.

3*rd*. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day fixed by previous Notification, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a Public Holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on, until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertized shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

4*th*. Each lot shall contain five Chests.

5*th*. A Promissory Note for a sum, calculated according to the scale noted in the margin, shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the Purchaser in the Sale Room, and before the lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the Purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses, whatsoever, attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

	Deposit.
When the amount bid is less than Rs. 1,200 per Chest ...	Rs. 200 per Chest.
On bids of Rs. 1,200 but less than Rs. 1,600	„ 300 „
On bids of Rs. 1,600 but less than Rs. 2,000	„ 400 „
and so on, Rs. 100 being added to the deposit for every additional Rs. 400 bid.	

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the last mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Opium, upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertised for sale shall be paid for within fifteen clear days from the day of sale, and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the Cash Deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or Chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time, and in such manner, as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out Certificates or Orders for the delivery of Opium after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase, which they may desire to be included in each Certificate or Order, and it is to be clearly understood that the Certificates or Orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other Certificates or Orders authorizing the delivery of single lots or of a different number of lots or Chests, whether more or less than the number of lots or Chests originally required to be included in each Certificate or Order.

10. No deposit of Public Securities under the fifth of the present condition will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The Receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall, on demand, tender at the time a deposit either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities a sum equal to the amount, for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the fifth of these conditions.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious bidings designed to obstruct the sale, it is hereby notified that the Officer of Government superintending the sale shall be competent, at any time during the sale, to withdraw any unsold lot and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained, and the first *bonâ fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot, and the Officer of Government superintending the sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of 800 Rupees specified in the second of these conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing, in immediate succession at the same price and under the same conditions any number of lots of the same Agency Opium not exceeding altogether twenty-five lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the Opium to complete the said twenty-five.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

15. The following papers will be exhibited for inspection on the day of sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1.—Certificate of the Opium advertized for sale.

No. 2.—Report of the examination of such Opium.

16. The Public are hereby informed that, in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1864-65, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the Cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each Cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a Statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison from the dispatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertized for sale that may be desired by parties connected with the trade will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue; but, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug which may be preferred on reference to chests after the sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. It is hereby further notified that, under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government, or persons duly appointed by them, are entitled to demand that, out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for sale at the twelve sales of the year 1866, there shall be delivered to them at the average of the particular sale or sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 chests, and the Agents of the French Government must make requisition specifying the quantity of Opium required by them at any particular sale within thirty days from the advertisement of such intended sale; provided, however, that the Agents of the French Government may make such requisition for the whole quantity within thirty days from the publication of this Notification. If the Agents of the French Government shall not make the requisition for Opium within the time above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 40,000 Chests of Behar and Benares, as above estimated, will be brought to sale in the usual manner, and if they shall make application for quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for sale at each or any of the twelve sales above-mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Behar ...	...	24,000
Benares ...	...	16,000
		40,000

Article of the Convention above referred to.—

Article 6th.—" With regard to the Trade in " Opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that each of the periodical sales of " that article, there shall be reserved for the " French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most " Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly " appointed by them, the number of Chests so " applied for, provided that such supply shall not " exceed three hundred Chests in each year, and " the price for the same shall be determined by " the average rate at which Opium shall have " been sold at every such periodical sale, it being " understood that, if the quantity of Opium " applied for at any one time shall not be taken " on account of the French Government by the " Agents of His Most Christian Majesty within " the usual period of delivery, the quantity so " applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so " much in reduction of the three hundred Chests " herein before-mentioned. The requisitions for " Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the " Governor General at Calcutta within thirty " days after notice of the intended sales shall " have been published in the *Government Gazette.*"

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 26th October 1865.

No. 590.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 10th January 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares „	...	1,330
Total Chests	...	3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th January respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 15th January 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 25th January 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1864-65 will be brought to sale on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 9th February 1866.	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th March „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th April „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th August „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wednesday, 10th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th November „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. „	2,000	1,370	3,370
Total ...	22,000	14,670	36,670

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 5th December 1865.

No. 1.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th February 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares „	...	1,330
Total Chests	...	3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th February respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th February 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 24th February 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1865-66 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 9th March 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th April „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th Aug. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed., 10th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th Nov. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. „	2,000	1,370	1,370
	20000	13,340	33,340

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 2nd January 1866.

STATEMENT of Jail Manufacture Profit for 1863-64.

Number.	Districts.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Gross Profit.	Commission to Daroghas at 15 per cent.	Net Profit.	Advances to Daroghas.	Balance due to them.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Presidency Jail...	29,407 10 0	21,712 6 3	7,695 1 9	3,723 12 0	3,971 5 9	2,987 8 4	736 3 8*	* Rupees 242-15 are to be disbursed by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, *vide* his letter No. 869 of 27th April 1865.
	Backergunge ...	2,935 0 0	1,671 13 0	1,263 3 0	189 7 0	1,073 12 0	224 8 3	35 1 3	Paid in excess.
	Bancoorah ...	12,194 7 0	6,800 0 0	5,394 7 0	809 2 0	4,585 5 0	300 0 0	509 2 0	
	Beerbhoom ...	1,303 13 0	413 0 0	890 13 0	133 9 0	757 4 0	99 5 0	34 4 0	
	Behar ...	5,284 2 0	2,994 0 0	2,290 2 0	343 8 0	1,946 10 0	208 5 0	135 3 0	
	Bhullooah ...	3,056 8 0	1,255 12 0	1,800 12 0	270 1 0	1,530 11 0	159 8 0	110 9 0	
	Bograh ...	1,663 1 0	1,255 6 0	397 11 0	59 10 0	338 1 0	33 4 0	26 6 0	
	Bhangulpore ...	7,367 12 0	5,058 3 0	2,309 9 0	346 6 0	1,963 3 0	350 6 0	4 0 0	Paid in excess.
	Burdwan ...	15,832 12 0	8,798 6 0	7,034 6 0	1,055 2 0	5,979 4 0†	450 0 0	605 2 0	† Deduct Rupees 89-8 compensation due to Damooder Roy for illegal detention in Jail, authorised to be paid to him from the net profit, *vide* letter from Government of Bengal Nos. 339 and 73T., dated 15th July 1863.
	Cachar ...	1,351 10 0	604 10 0	747 0 0	112 0 0	635 0 0	14 0 0	98 0 0	
	Chittagong ...	9,908 8 0	7,881 3 0	2,027 2 0	304 0 0	1,723 2 0	93 4 0	209 12 0	
	Cossyah Hills ...	76 1 0	41 14 0	34 3 0	5 1 0	29 2 0	.....	5 1 0	
	Cuttack C. D. ...	5,836 11 0	3,232 6 0	2,664 5 0	399 9 0	2,264 12 0	164 5 0	235 4 0	
	Ditto N. D. ...	2,751 2 0	1,585 2 0	1,166 0 0	174 13 0	991 3 0	86 7 4	88 5 8	
	Dacca ...	7,374 9 0	5,938 0 0	1,436 9 0	215 7 0	1,221 2 0	.....	215 7 0	
	Darjeeling ...	331 11 0	113 2 0	218 9 0	32 11 0	185 14 0	.....	32 11 0	
	Dinagepore ...	16,118 6 0	10,014 8 0	6,113 14 0	917 1 0	5,196 13 0	.....	917 1 0	
	Durrung ...	3,350 12 0	2,139 3 0	1,211 9 0	181 11 0	1,029 14 0	6 4 9	175 6 3	
	Furreedpore ...	9,045 13 0	3,717 9 0	5,328 4 0	799 3 0	4,529 1 0	.....	799 3 0	
	Hooghly ...	33,578 3 0	7,491 9 0	26,086 10 0	3,912 15 0	22,173 11 0	2,367 4 0	1,545 11 0	
	Jessore ...	24,233 14 0	12,272 3 0	11,961 11 0	1,794 3 0	10,167 8 0	975 0 0	819 3 0	
	Jorehaut ...	1,914 4 0	504 10 0	1,409 10 0	211 6 0	1,198 4 0	.....	211 6 0	
	Luckimpore ...	1,781 14 0	358 12 0	1,423 2 0	213 9 0	1,209 9 0	.....	213 9 0	
	Maldah ...	918 2 0	830 0 0	88 2 0	13 3 0	74 15 0	.....	13 3 0	
	Monghyr ...	3,655 3 0	1,968 6 0	1,686 13 0	252 15 0	1,433 14 0	293 8 0	39 9 0	Paid in excess.
	Midnapore ...	19,700 15 0	11,955 15 0	7,715 0 0	1,158 6 0	6,556 10 0	598 0 7	500 5 5	
	Mymensing ...	6,149 6 0	2,606 13 0	3,542 9 0	531 6 0	3,011 3 0	274 7 0	256 15 0	
	Nuddea ...	5,911 5 0	3,500 0 0	2,411 5 0	361 11 0	2,049 10 0	.....	361 11 0	
	Nowgong, Assam	1,467 13 0	467 2 0	1,000 11 0	150 0 0	850 11 0	.....	150 0 0	
	Patna ...	9,235 9 0	6,793 13 0	2,441 12 0	366 3 0	2,075 9 0	141 8 0	224 11 0	
	Pubna ...	2,240 10 0	1,043 12 0	1,196 14 0	179 8 0	1,017 6 0	98 5 0	81 3 0	
	Purneah ...	10,707 3 0	6,004 6 0	4,702 13 0	705 6 0	3,997 7 0	400 0 0	305 6 0	
	Rajahahye ...	6,743 14 0	6,006 4 0	737 10 0	110 10 0	627 0 0	1,326 7 3	1,215 13 3	Paid in excess.
	Saran ...	3,825 9 0	3,000 0 0	825 9 0	123 12 0	701 13 0	.....	123 12 0	
	Shahabad ...	2,732 12 0	2,030 7 0	702 5 0	105 4 0	597 1 0	59 1 0	46 3 0	
	Sylhet ...	2,805 5 0	2,804 3 0	1 2 0	0 1 0	1 1 0	.....	0 1 0	
	Tipperah ...	8,554 8 0	2,406 4 0	6,148 4 0	922 3 0	5,226 1 0	339 4 0	582 15 0	
	Tirhoot ...	6,136 12 0	5,067 13 0	1,068 15 0	160 5 0	908 10 0	.....	160 5 0	

ALIPORE,
The 7th December 1865.

NORMAN CHEVERS,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of the late MR. W. BRANDER, a European British subject, who died intestate at Gowhatty on the 6th November 1865, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorized to receive the same.

J. F. SHERER,
Deputy Commr., Kamroop.

ZILLAH KAMROOP,
The 30th December 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that, owing to the general scarcity and high price of provisions in the Districts of this Division, the Agricultural Exhibition proposed to be held at Patna on the 30th proximo and following days is postponed until the following year.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA;
Commr.'s Office,
The 4th December 1865.

Notice.

THE Agricultural Exhibition which was to have taken place at Berhampore on the 23rd January 1866 and the four following days has been postponed *sine die.*

By Order, &c.,

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Secretary.

BERHAMPORE,
The 23rd December 1865.

Notification.

LIEUTENANT N. LOWIS, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Treasury of Zillah Luckimpore from Captain A. K Comber, Deputy Commissioner, on the 22nd November 1865, and he has been authorised to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

By Order of the Commissioner of Assam,

A. C. CAMPBELL,
Personal Assistant.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ASSAM;
Gowhatty,
The 9th December 1865.

Notice.

MR. H. MUSPRATT, Collector of Balasore, received charge of the Treasury on the 11th instant from Mr. Deputy Collector J. D. White.

J. H. RAVENSHAW,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
The 16th December 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 22nd to 31st December 1865.

NAME OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
	Ft. In.	
MATABANGAH.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 14 miles		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	5 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	2 2	
Below the Entrance	2 6	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	3 3	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 3rd January 1866 ½ inch below *Zero.*
A fall of 2¼ inches since 27th December 1865.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

BERHAMPORE,
The 3rd January 1866.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 6th January 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
December ...	31	30·134	78·0	60·0	18·0	68·3	61·2	56·4	0·67	N.N.W. & N. N. W.		
January ...	1	·144	76·4	61·0	15·4	68·1	62·5	57·9	·71	W.N.W & N & N. W.		
	2	·134	77·8	60·4	17·4	68·0	61·8	56·8	·69	N. & W. N. W.		
	3	·110	79·4	60·2	19·2	69·1	63·2	58·5	·70	S. W. & Variable.		
	4	·082	82·8	62·8	20·0	72·0	67·3	63·5	·76	S. S. E. & S. S. W.		
	5	·061	84·6	65·8	17·6	73·4	68·2	64·0	·74	S. & S. S. E.		
	6	·971	81·2	66·4	14·8	73·1	68·2	64·3	·75	Variable.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	23·6
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	83·6
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	78·8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 6th current	...	Nil
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	Nil

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th January 1866.

Sheriff's Office, the 20th December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first Criminal Sessions of 1866 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on the Twelfth day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ২০ ডিসেম্বর ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্যি জন্য আগামি ১২ জানুয়ারি বেলা ১০ ঘটীকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৬ সালের প্রথম টর্মিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক ত্রব এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকর্দ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৫ সাল তারিখ ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

H DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Oct. 24th ...	2 Cases, B L B ...	Mahannada.
,, 24th ...	1 Crate, K M [15] D ...	Charlemagne.
,, 18th ...	1 Cask, A R B ..	Trafalgar.
1864, Oct. 17th ...	7 Cases, G. M. and Co ...	Glenroy.
1865, Oct. 31st ...	48 Cases, [19,] A. B. and Co. ..	Anglesey.
Nov. 1st ...	7 Cases, [10,] A. B. and Co. ..	Ditto.
Oct. 17th ...	42 Bales, F. H. and Co. ...	Charlemagne.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 9th January 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realisation of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1866, Jan. 20th ...	1 Tin Box, Messrs. Jewabhoy and Shaik Ahmud	John Bright.
,, 20th ...	2 Boxes, L B D ...	River Clyde.
,, 20th ..	1 Parcel, [B,] J. E. Bagram, Esq. ...	Str. Thunder.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 9th January 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages, landed under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVI. of Act VI. of 1863:—

	Countess of Ripon.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	B D D, 3 Packages.		
	Mikado.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	B D D, 10 Casks.		
	City of Dublin.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...		W. and Co., 8 Cases ...	[H] 2 Cases.
	George Crosbaw.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	[S C and C] B and M, 1 Cask ...	John Short, Esq., School, Juttogh, Simla, 1 Case	A. B. [S C] & Co., 1 Case.
	Staffordshire.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	J C N, 3 Cases	...[J W] 1 Case ...	[C. D. P. and Co.] S B, 1 Case.
	Ellenborough.		
1866, Jan. 29th ..	F. F. and Co. E, 30 Cases.		
	Calcutta.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	N] 10 Cases ..	W. and Co., 3 Cases ...	[D] 6 Cases.
,, 29th ..	Capt. Squiil, 91st. Highlanders, Jubbulpore, 1 Case ...	S. C. M. and Co., 1 Cask.	
	Clymene.		
1866, Jan. 29th ..	B V B D, 1 Parcel.		
	Réunion.		
1866, Jan. 29th ..	F I M C, 1 Case.		
	City of Lahore.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	O S S, 1 Case	...[C] 1 Case ...	A, 10 Casks.
	Knight Commander.		
1866, Jan. 29th ..	[R] 1 Cask.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 9th January 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertised for sale:—

	Imperatrice Eugini.		
1866, Mar. 22nd ...	R. and Co., JE, 1 Case.		
	Alnwick Castle.		
1866, Mar. 3rd ..	M L R, 6 Kegs ...	[S R D] 1 Case.	
	City of Calcutta.		
1866, Mar. 18th ...	[I U A C] W. D. and Co., 2 Casks ...	[J G] 1 Case.	
	Mary Ann Wilson.		
1866, Jan. 12th ...	V, 49 Packages ...	S, 28 Packages ...	P, 250 Packages.
	Charlemagne.		
1866, Feb. 9th ...	H M B, 1 Cask.		
	Ghazeepore.		
1866, Mar. 3rd ...	C J C, 4 Cases.		
	Scoresby.		
1866, Feb. 25th ...	D N D, 16 Packages ...	T S K, 6 Packages ...	R. B. and Co., 5 Packages.
	C Y, 1 Case ...	S. and Co., 1 Cask.	
	Varuna.		
1866, Feb. 9th ...	M L S, 1 Case ...	No mark, 5 Kegs.	
	City of Brussels.		
1866, Feb. 9th ...	P, 12 Packages.		
	Ellenborough.		
1866, Feb. 9th ...	I. E. and Co., 10 Cases ...	S A, 98th Regiment, Umballa, 4 Kegs ...	[G. C. D. and Co.] 18 Kegs.
,, 9th ...	F. F. and Co., 30 Cases ...	[25] F. W. and Co., 1 Case	[J S B] 1 Case.
,, 9th ...	[P] J, 1 Case ...	Mark defaced, 34 Casks.	
	French Empire.		
1866, Mar. 27th ..	[D C] 1 Cask ...	J B D, 1 Parcel ...	Colvin, Cowie, and Co., 1 Box.
,, 27th ...	[27] J. D. and Co., 1 Box	[A] W W T B C, 3 Cases	[B. B. M. and Co.] 4 Packages.
,, 27th ..	P. H. Egerton, Esq., Gordon, Stewart and Co., 1 Case.		
	Cossipore.		
1866, Mar. 9th ...	B R D, 35 Packages ...	D N D, 30 Packages ..	R D C L M, 33 Packages.
,, 9th ...	B C M, 3 Packages ...	[C T M T] 3 Cases ..	[M and B] 6 Packages.
,, 9th ...	D. and Co., 3 Packages ...	D N M, 1 Case ..	77th Regiment, C. C. and Co., 1 Case.
,, 9th ...	G B D, 2 Cases ...	[M H C] L, 3 Cases ..	[R H A] M M, 6 Cases.
,, 9th ...	B S W, 1 Cask ...	S C D, 1 Cask ..	S. C. M. and Co., 1 Keg.
,, 9th .	J C G, 18 Kegs ...	[C C D] S. S. S. and Co., 1 Case ...	P. H. and Co., 1 Case.
,, 9th ...	[I C M] 4 Packages.		
	Sea Queen.		
1866, Mar. 29th ...	[N. V. N. and Sons] K S. and Co., 6 Kegs ...	B I] 1 Cask ..	G. A. and Co., 1 Cask.
,, 29th ..	[C] P, 1 Case ...	N P L, 2 Cases ..	B C 4 Cases.
,, 29th ..	[186] B. L and Co., 1 Cask	[D] M, 3 Cases ..	[R] 1 Case.
,, 20th ...	[D] 185 Cases ...	D N B, 4 Cases ..	[10 B. M N. and Co., 87 Cases.
,, 29th ...	[C J M K C] 1 Case.		
	Sarah and Emma.		
1866, Feb. 9th ..	[C C D] 2 Cases ...	D N D, 27 Cases ...	D N D K D, 4 Casks.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 9th January 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta Univer

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The under-mentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gopal Chundra Shaha	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
2	Taruck Nauth Mitter	...	Presidency College.
3	Mohendro Nath Dutt	...	Ditto.
4	E. R. T. Teiry	...	Doveton College.
5	Jogendro Nauth Chowdhry	..	Presidency College.
6	Juggut Doorlub Bysack	...	Ditto.
7	Cally Doss Bhunjo	...	Ditto.
8	Shib Chunder Banerjea	...	Patna College.
9	Juggut Bundhu Dutt	...	Dacca College.
10	Joykristo Sen	...	Presidency College.
11	Kristo Behary Sen	...	Ditto.
12	Rutton Chand	..	Agra College.
13	Francis Beven	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
14	Protool Chunder Chatterjea	...	General Assembly's Institution.
15	S. N. Banerjea	...	Doveton College.
16	Ram Doorlub Khan	...	Presidency College.
	Opendro Nauth Mitter	..	Ditto.
18	Mohindro Nauth Banerjea	...	Ditto.
	Tara Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Cathedral Mission College.
20	Gopaul Loll Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Mothoora Nauth Chatterjea	...	Dacca College.
22	Gopaul Chunder Goopto	. .	Presidency College.
23	Chunder Coomar Roy	...	Ditto.
	Juggobundhu Laha	...	Dacca College.
25	Mohendro Nauth Bose	...	Hooghly College.
26	Sham Kissore Bose	. .	Dacca College.
27	Joggut Chunder Doss	...	Presidency College.
	J. Basten	...	Lahore Mission School.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Odrer.

	Ahmud	...	Doveton College.
	Amrito Coomar Surbadhicary	...	Sanscrit College.
	Anund Gopaul Sen	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Aubinash Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Bacharam Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Behary Lall Baboo	...	Ditto.
	Behary Lall Bose	...	Presidency College.
10	Behary Lall Ghose	..	Kishnagur College.
	Behary Lall Mullick	...	Hooghly College.
	Benode Behary Chowdhry	..	Presidency College.
	Benode Behary Mitter	..	Ditto.
	Bharun Pershad	...	Delhi College.
	Bharut Chunder Dutt	...	Dacca College.
	Bhobany Churn Dutt	...	Presidency College.
	Bhola Nauth Bose	...	Berhampore College.
	Bhola Nauth Dey	...	Presidency College.
	Bhola Nauth Mookerjee	...	Kishnagur College.
20	Bhoobun Mohun Sen	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bhoop Sen Sing	...	Presidency College.
	Bippro Doss Mokerjee	..	Kishnaghur College.
	Bishwa Nauth	...	Teacher.
	Bolye Chund Dutt	..	Presidency College.
	Bunku Behary Paul	...	Teacher.
	Buroda Gobind Sen	...	Berhampore College.
	Buroda Prosad Buxee	...	Ditto.
	Buroda Prosad Ghose	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Butto Behary Banerjee	..	Presidency College.

30	Bykanto Nauth Doss	... Dacca College.
	Cally Comar Doss	... Presidency College.
	Cally Prosonno Bose	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Choiton Kristo Naug	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chunder Bhoosun Chuckerbutty	... Kishnaghur College.
	Chunder Shekhor	... Bareilly College.
	Comola Canto Sen	... Presidency College.
	Comola Canto Sen	... Teacher.
	Coonjo Behary Naug	... Berhampore College.
	Deno Nauth Doss	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
40	Deno Nauth Dutt	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Dhone Kristo Dey	... Hooghly College.
	Dolall Chunder Dey	... Dacca College.
	Doorga Churn Chatterjea	... Teacher.
	Doorga Dose Mookerjea	... Hooghly College.
	Doorga Narain Ghose	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Doorga Nauth Bagchee	... Berhampore College
	Dwarka Nauth Bose	... Dacca College.
	Dwarka Nauth Sircar	... Teacher.
	Eshan Chunder Chuckerbutty	... Dacca College.
50	Ferdinands, W. P.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
	Fuckeer Chunder Sircar	... Presidency College.
	Fuzlool Qudeer	... Ditto.
	Fuzlur Rouff	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gobin Chunder Dutt	... Presidency College.
	Gobindo Chunder Doss	... Dacca College.
	Goolzar Behary	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Grish Chunder Mozoomdar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Hera Loll Bagjee	... Serampore College
	Hit Kishore	... Agra College.
60	Horee Churn Banerjea	... Presidency College.
	Hur Narayana	... Teacher.
	Hurro Nauth Chuttacharjea	... Presidency College.
	Hurry Churn Doss	... Teacher.
	Hurry Churn Chuckerbutty	... Dacca College.
	Jadub Chunder Goshwami	... Presidency College.
	Jodoo Nauth Ghose	... Teacher.
	Jodoo Nauth Chuckerbutty	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Jodoo Nundun Sen	... Berhampore College.
	Jogesh Chunder Dutt	... Presidency College.
70	Jogesh Chunder Ghose	... Ditto.
	Johori Lall Samonto	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Joy Gopal Chowdry	... Presidency College.
	Juggodish Chunder Bose	... Berhampore College.
	Juggut Chunder Banerjea	... Presidency College.
	Kailasa Chunder Dutt	... Sanscrit College.
	Kali Coomar Mitter	... Teacher.
	Kally Dbone Chatterjea	... Presidency College.
	Kally Kristo Chowdry	... Ditto.
	Kedar Nauth Woopadhia	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
80	Khetter Chunder Ghose	... Hooghly College.
	Khettro Mohun Sengupta	... Sanscrit College.
	Kishory Mohun Roy	... Presidency College.
	Koylash Chunder Banerjea	... Patna College.
	Koylash Chunder Sen	... Dacca College.
	Kristo Doss Banerjea	... Serampore College.
	Kristo Kishore Dey	... Presidency College.
	Lewis, G.	... Lahore Mission School.
	Mohammed Wajed	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohim Chunder Ghose	... Kishnaghur College.
90	Mohim Chunder Joardar	... Berhampore College.
	Mohima Chunder Mozoomdar	... Kishnaghur College.
	Mohindro Chunder Mozoomdar	... Berhampore College.
	Mohindro Lall Ghose	... Hooghly College.
	Mokhoda Prosaud Ghose	... Kishnaghur College.
	Mudun Mohun	... Bareilly College.
	Nepaul Chunder Bose	... Presidency College.
	Nil Comul Newgy	... Dacca College.
	Nobin Chunder Banerjea	... Patna College.
	Nobin Chunder Bose	... General Assembly's Institution.
100	Nobin Chunder Mitter	... Hooghly College.
	Nobin Chunder Mitter	... Teacher.

	Nobin Chuder Sen	...	Presidency College.
	Norendro Nauth Chowdhry	...	Ditto.
	Okhoy Coomar Mullick	...	Ditto.
	Omesh Chunder Chowdry	...	Dacca College.
	Omesh Chunder Ghose	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Oodoy Chunder Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Opendro Chunder Deb	...	Ditto.
	Opendro Lall Bose	...	Ditto.
110	Opendro Nauth Ghose	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Parbutty Coomar Chand	...	Dacca College.
	Pearai Lall Pundit	...	Lahore College.
	Peary Mohun Bose	...	Dacca College.
	Poorno Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Medical College.
	Poorno Chunder Lahiry	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Prem Nauth Pundit	...	Lahore Mission School.
	Preo Nauth Banerjee	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Preo Nauth Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Preo Nauth Mullick	...	Presidency College.
120	Probhat Nauth Roy	...	Dacca College.
	Promotho Nauth Doss	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Prosanno Coomar Chatterjea	..	Sanscrit College.
	Prosunno Coomar Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Prosunno Coomar Chand	...	Dacca College.
	Prosunno Coomar Mitter	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Purmeshree Doss	..	Bareilly College.
	Radharomun Biswsa	...	Presidency College.
	Raj Coomar Mookerjea	..	Dacca College.
	Raj Krishto Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
130	Raj Mohun Sircar	...	Dacca College.
	Raj Narain Chuckerbutty	...	Teacher.
	Rajendro Loll Goopto	...	Hooghly College.
	Ramgoti Goopto	..	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Ram Jadub Tolapatro	...	Berhampore College.
	Ram Jewan	...	Teacher.
	Ram Jodoo Bhattacharjea	..	Ditto.
	Ram Loll Shanyal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Ram Roop Ghose	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Ram Rutten Pattock	...	Berhampore College.
140	Rhedoy Churn Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Rama Nauth Ghose	...	Hooghly College.
	Rughoobuns Sahay	...	Patna College.
	Sanjhi Mull	..	Lahore College.
	Saroda Prosad Chatterjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Saroda Prosad Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Shaikh Mufizuddin	..	Hooghly College.
	Shama Pode Chowdry	...	Presidency College.
	Shib Doss Bhuttacharjea	...	Serampore College.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea	...	Dacca College.
150	Shoshee Bhoosun Bose, I.	...	Hooghly College.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt	...	Ditto.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Sircar	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Shyama Churn Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Sitta Nauth Bose	...	Berhampore College.
	Sohun Lall	..	Delhi College.
	Soolukhun Mull	..	Lahore Mission School.
	Soondur Lall	..	Bareilly College.
	Soorjo Canto Mitter	...	Cathedral Mission College.
160	Sree Nauth Doss	...	Presidency College.
	Sree Nauth Goopta	...	Dacca College.
	Sree Nauth Paul	..	Hooghly College.
	Sree Ram	...	Delhi College.
	Sreesh Chunder Roy	...	Berhampore College.
	Surrut Chunder Mozoomdar	..	Dacca College,
	Tara Pudo Banerjea	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Tara Prosonno Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Thackoor Doss Ruckhit	..	Teacher.
	Thakur Doss	..	Lahore Mission School.
170	Trigoono Prosaud Bose	...	Berhampore College.
	Troylukha Nauth Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Uttol Behary Ghose	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Wooma Prosaud Dey	..	Teacher.
174	Younan, John	..	Presidency College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdool Baqi	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Addy Nauth Chand	...	Bangla Bazaar Aided School.
	Amrito Laul Ghose	...	Konnugger School.
	Anund Nauth Mozoomdar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Aushootoss Rooder	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Ballock Kishen Bose	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bama Churn Dutt	..	Mahanad Free Church Mission School.
	Bama Churn Naug	...	Hindu School.
	Bankai Behary	...	St. John's College, Agra.
10	Bepin Behary Sen	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Bepin Kristo Bose	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhagut Sing	...	Guzrat Government School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Sen	...	Pogose School.
	Cally Canto Chatterjea	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Cheda Lall	...	Bareilly College.
	Chunder Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Chundy Churn Dutt	...	Hindu School.
	D'Sullivan, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Debendro Nauth Ghose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
20	Doree Lall	...	Bareilly College.
	Gokul Prashad	...	Ditto.
	Golab Roy	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Golap Chundra Sircar	..	Sanscrit College.
	Gopal Chunder Ghosal	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Gordhun	..	Ajmere School.
	Grija Bhoosun Mookerjea	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Hazari Lall	...	Ajmere School.
	Hur Churn Chowdhry	...	Chittagong School.
	Jeetendro Nauth Chatterjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
30	John Das	...	Joy Narain's College.
	Juggodishur Goopto	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Khetter Mohun Sadhookhan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Kishen Loll, H.	...	Bareilly College.
	Lall Gopaul Sen	...	Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Lall Mohun Ghose	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Lally Mohun Ruckhit	...	Hindu School.
	Mohummed Ali Reza Khan	...	Saugor School.
	Money Mohun Banerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Niaz Ahmed	...	Bareilly College.
40	Nobo Coomar Mookerjee	...	Ooterparah School.
	Nobo Kissen Banerjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Nundo Laul Seal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Nundo Laul Sircar	...	Juggutbullubpore School.
	Opendro Nauth Bose	..	Hindu School.
	Opendro Nauth Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
	Opendro Nauth Gangooly	...	Ooterparah School.
	Parbutty Churn Shamonto	...	Howrah School.
	Preo Nauth Chatterjea	...	Cuttack School.
	Preo Nauth Dutt	...	General Assembly's Institution.
50	Prosonno Coomar Saniel	...	Coomercolly School.
	Pudma Nana Ghosal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Radha Nauth Roy	...	Hindu School.
	Sharoda Churn Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Shib Chunder Bhuttacharjea	...	Balasore School.
	Shiva Nauth Banerjea	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Shooresh Chunder Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Shreesh Chunder Chowdhry	...	Ditto.
	Taij Paul	...	Agra College.
59	Wootton, W. H.	...	Doveton College.

SECOND DIVISON.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Bary	...	Garden Reach School.
Abdool Hye, Moulvie	...	Teacher.
Abdoor Ruheem	...	Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
Abid Hossein	...	Patna Collegiate School.

	Ajodhya Proshad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Anund Chunder Banerjea	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Anund Chunder Chatterjea	...	Baraset School.
	Anund Nauth Sen	...	Pogose School.
	Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
10	Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Aughore Chunder Chatterjea	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Aughore Nauth Mookerjea	...	Ooterparah School.
	Aughore Nauth Mookerjea	...	Jonye Training School.
	Aughore Nauth Sen	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Aukhoy Coomar Bose	...	Tagoria School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Chatterjea	...	Bogra School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Dutt	...	Hindu School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Mitter	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Aukhoy Coomar Shaha	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
20	Aushiny Coomar Banerjea	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Aushiny Coomar Goolio	...	Burrisaul School.
	Autol Behary Bysack	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Bacharam Banerjea	...	Barrackpore School.
	Bal Mokoond	...	Loodiana Mission School.
	Bala Krishna	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Bama Churn Chatterjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Bama Churn Roy	...	Cutwa School.
	Bama Churn Sen	...	Baulcah School.
	Baney Madub Banerjea	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
30	Baney Madub Banerjea	...	Cuttack School.
	Baney Madub Bose	..	Myapore School.
	Baney Madub Bose	..	Hindu School.
	Baney Madub Bysack	...	Calcutta College.
	Baney Madub Sircar	..	Bauleah School.
	Barlow, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Behary Lall	...	Ajmere School.
	Behary Lall Gangooly	..	Oriental Seminary.
	Behary Lall Goopto	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Bejoy Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	General Assembly's Institution.
40	Benjamin Brojo Mohun Sircar	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Benode Behary Benerjea	...	Baraset School.
	Benode Behary Bose	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Benode Lall Banerjea	...	Hindu School.
	Benoy Kishna Dutt	..	Cathedral Mission College.
	Bepin Behary Dutt	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bepin Behary Mookerjea	...	Barrackpore School.
	Bepin Behary Mullick	..	Private Student.
	Bhaddra Nauth Shookul	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Bhobany Coomar Sen	...	Calcutta College.
50	Bhola Nauth	..	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Bhola Nauth Banerjea	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Bhoobaneshur Dhaw	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Bhoobun Mohun Banerjea	...	Ooterparah School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Gangooly	...	Bullagur School.
	Bhoopendro Nauth Dey	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bhooth Nauth Mookerjea	..	Behala School.
	Bidhoo Bhoosun Biswas	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Binode Lall Chatterjea	..	Teacher.
	Birch, T. E.	...	Ditto.
60	Birj Kishore	...	Sarun School.
	Bishen Sing	...	Umritsur School.
	Bishtoo Chunder Chatterjea	...	Bagnaparah School.
	Bonomally Chatterjea	...	South Baharoo School.
	Brindabun Chunder Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Brindershwari Prasad	...	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
	Brojo Loll Mookerjea	..	Kandee School.
	Brojo Loll Mookerjea	...	Kishnughur Anglo Vernacular School.
	Brojo Nauth Roy	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Brojo Shaw Mozoomdar	..	Canning Academy.
70	Brojo Soonder Mitter	...	Kandee School
	Buldeo Prasad	..	Bareilly College.
	Bulloram Dey	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bungshee Dhur Goopto	...	Sarun School.
	Bunko Behary Bose	...	Noral School.
	Burroda Canto Bose	...	Private Student.
	Bussunto Coomar Bose	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Cally Comul Sandial	...	Bograh School.
	Cally Coomar Banerjea	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Cally Dass Goon.	...	Dacca Collegiate School.

80	Cally Nauth Chatterjea	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Cally Nauth Dass	... Andool School.
	Cally Nauth Gooho	.. Pogose School.
	Cally Podo Banerjea	... Cuttack School.
	Cally Podo Banerjea	.. Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Cally Podo Chatterjea	.. Dushghura School.
	Cally Podo Chowdry	... Hindu School.
	Cally Prosonno Ghosal	... Agurparah School.
	Cally Prosonno Ghose	.. Colootollah Branch School.
	Cally Prosonno Sen	... Agurparah School.
90	Cally Ram Burooah	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Charles, D. F.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Charoo Chunder Bose	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Chitty, J. T. C.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
	Choitunno Prosad Burat	... Sarun School.
	Chooney Loll Chowdhry	... Beerbhoom School.
	Chunder Bhoosun Dûtt	.. Colootollah Branch School.
	Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjea	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Chunder Coomar Banerjea	... Bishop Wilson's School, Chuttra.
	Chunder Coomar Chowdhry	... Jonye Training School.
100	Chunder Coomar Ghose	.. Jessore School.
	Chunder Coomar Sen	... Burrisaul School.
	Chunder Mohun Chuckerbutty	.. Pogose School.
	Chunder Mohun Mitter	... Midnapore School.
	Chunder Mohun Mookerjee	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chunder Mohun Mozoomdar	.. Pubna School.
	Chunder Nauth Chowdhry	... Bauleah School.
	Chunder Nauth Shaha	... Barrackpore School.
	Chunder Nauth Toapdar	... Dacca Normal School.
	Chundoo Lall	... Delhi Collegiate School.
110	Comul Narain Chuckerbutty	.. Mymensing School.
	Cones, G. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Constantine, A.	.. Ditto.
	Corbet, E.	.. Ditto.
	Cossi Chunder Mozoomdar	... Mymensing School.
	Cossi Chunder Sircar	.. Burrisaul School.
	Cossi Canto Naug	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Cossipotee Chowdhry	... Jonye Training School.
	Dabee Pershad	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Dassrotee Banerjee	... Bullagur School.
120	Debendro Nauth Nundy	... Hindu School.
	Deno Nauth Missry	.. Coomercolly School.
	Deno Nauth Mitter	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Deo Pershad	... Agra College.
	Dhurendro Nauth Chatterjea	... Hindu School.
	Digambur Sen	... Pubna School.
	Doorga Doss Bhuttacharjea	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Doorga Prosonno Missere	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Dornhurst, F.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
	Doyal Chunder Banerjea	... Jonye Training School.
130	Ducklina Churn Roy	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Dwarka Nauth Bysack	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Dwarka Nauth Goopto	... Commillah School.
	Dwarka Nauth Mookerjea	... Bhaugulpore School.
	Dwarka Nauth Roy	.. Useful Arts School.
	Dwarka Pershad	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Ellis, J. H.	.. La Martiniere College.
	Eshan Chunder Dutt	.. General Assembly's Institution.
	Eshan Chunder Mullick	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Etisad Hossein	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
140	Fay-yazuddeen	... Ditto.
	Fuzlur Rusheed	... Burrisaul School.
	Gan Chunder Surma	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Gasper, A. M.	... Doveton College.
	Gobind Chunder Chatterjea	... Noacolly School.
	Gocul Chand	.. Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Gomes, W. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Gopaul Chunder Ghose	... Ooterparh School.
	Gopaul Chunder Seal	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Gopaul Doss Nundy	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
150	Gopaul Kristo Bagchee	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Gopaul Kristo Mullick	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Gossye Doss Dey	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Gour Churn Dey	... Pogose School.
	Grish Chunder Banerjea	... Cutwa School.

	Grish Chunder Bose	... South Baharoo School.
	Grish Chunder Bose	... Baliati Aided School.
	Grish Chunder Bose	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Grish Chunder Dey	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Gudda Dhur Shukul	... Sangor School.
160	Gunga Pershad	.. Ajmere School.
	Gungadhur Banerjea	.. Sulkea School.
	Hand, J. R.	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Hanoman Pershaud	.. Canning College, Lucknow.
	Haradhone Sircar	.. Serampore College.
	Harakh Chand	.. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
	Haran Chunder Mitter	... Jonye Training School.
	Heera Loll Bose	... Konnugger School.
	Heera Loll Coondoo	.. Bishop Wilson's School, Chattra.
	Hem Chunder Banerjea	.. Jonye Training School.
170	Hem Chunder Bose	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Hem Nauth Bose	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hemunto Loll Mundle	... Serampore Aided School.
	Hensman, A.	... Queen's College Colombo.
	Horsho Nauth Gangooly	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Hur Coomar Roy	... Chittagong School.
	Hur Doyal Gooho	... Tagoria School.
	Hurrish Chunder Banerjea	... Beerbhoom School.
	Hurrish Chunder Mitter	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Hurrish Chunder Sen	... Noral School.
180	Hurro Kally Mitter	... Boroe School.
	Hurry Churn Sen	... Pogose School.
	Hurry Mohun Banerjea	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Hurry Mohun Dutt	... Tagoria School.
	Hurry Nauth Paulit	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Hurry Nauth Roy	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Hurry Nauth Sen	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Hurry Ram	... Loodiana Mission School.
	Isher Chunder Doss	... Pogose School.
	Isher Chunder Roy	.. Beerbhoom School.
190	Jankee Doss	.. Delhi Collegiate School.
	Janoky Nauth Dutt	... Noral School.
	Jausz, J. H.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
	Jodoo Nauth Banerjea	... Barrackpore School.
	Jodoo Nauth Dey	.. Colootollah Branch School.
	Jodoo Nauth Dey	... Kishnagur Collegiate School.
	Jodoo Nauth Ghose	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Jodoo Nauth Moitry	.. Colootollah Branch School.
	Jodoo Nauth Sahoy	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Jodoo Nauth Sircar	... Baraset School.
200	Jodoo Potee Banerjee	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Jogendro Nauth Banerjea	... Sanscrit College.
	Jogendro Nauth Chowdry	... Jonye Training School.
	Jogendro Nauth Ghose	... Santipore E. School.
	Jogendro Narain Guopto	... Beerbhoom School.
	Jogendro Narain Roy	.. Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Jogendro Narain Seal	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Jogesh Chunder Banerjee	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Jogesh Chunder Chatterjea	... Bhaugulpore School.
	Jogesh Chunder Dey	... Metropolitan Institution.
210	Jogessur Sen	.. Colootollah Branch School.
	Johory Lall Chowdhry	.. Beerbhoom School.
	Jonardon Shaw	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Joogul Kishore	... Bareilly College.
	Joshoda Nundun Pramanick	... Santipore E. School.
	Joy Kishun	... Lahore Mission School.
	Juggut Bundhoo Naug	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Juggut Chunder Dutt	... Chittagong School.
	Juggut Lall Rysack	.. Calcutta Training Academy.
	Kally Krishna Roy	... Seal's College.
220	Kaminy Coomar Ghose	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Kanti Chunder Banerjea	... Barrackpore School.
	Kanti Chunder Banerjea	.. Bullagur School.
	Kanye Laul Chunder	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Kanye Laul Dass	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Kanye Laul Mookerjea.	.... Calcutta College
	Kanye Laul Sen	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Kasheswar Mookerjea	.... Cathedral Mission College.
	Kedar Nauth P[illegible]erjea	.. Hindu School.
	Kader Nauth C[illegible]erjea	... Howrah School.

	Kedar Nauth Mookerjea	...	Serampore College.
	Kedar Nauth Panday	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Keshub Laul Sanyal.	...	Furreedpore School.
	Kherode Nauth Sing	...	Beersingha A. S. School.
	Khetter Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Baraset School.
	Khetter Mohun Mitter	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Khetter Mohun Mookerjea	...	Konnugger School.
	Khetter Paul Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Khodabux Shaikh	...	Umritsur School.
	Khoodiram Acharjea	...	Culna Free Church Branch School.
240	Kirty Chunder Chatterjea	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
	Kirty Chunder Chatterjea	...	Bhagulpore School.
	Kishen Loll I.	...	Bareilly College.
	Koonjo Behary Chatterjea	..	Goburdangah School.
	Koonjo Behary Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Koonjo Behary Nundy	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Koylas Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Howrah School.
	Koylas Chunder Ghose	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Koylas Chunder Paul	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Kristo Coomar Sen	...	Pogose School.
250	Kristo Doss Law	...	Hindu School.
	Kristo Gopaul Banerjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Kristo Laul Bysack	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Kunhia Lall	...	Umritsur School
	Kunhia Lall	..	Bareilly College.
	Lall Behary Bysack	..	Hindu School.
	Lall Behary Gangooly	..	Ooterparah School.
	Latoo Laul Mullick	...	Hindu School.
	Luchmee Narain	...	Huma's High School, Etawah.
	Luchmun Doss	..	Delhi Collegiate School.
260	Lukhy Narain Missry	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Lukhy Narain Mullick	...	Calcutta Collegiate School.
	Luffman, W. C.	...	La Martiniere College.
	McIntyre, C. A.	..	Bengal Academy.
	Mackertoon, A. G.	...	Doveton College.
	Makun Lall Gossu	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Makun Lall Mudduck	..	Hooghly Branch School.
	Marshall, C. J. A.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
	Mirza Mahmood Beg	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Modhoo Soodun Bhucto	...	Santipore E. School.
270	Modhoo Soodun Sing	...	Nizamut School.
	Modhoo Soodun Sing	...	Kandee School.
	Mohendro Chunder Bhuttacharjea	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Mohendro Chunder Chatterjea	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar	..	Mymensing School.
	Mohendro Chunder Paulit	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohendro Loll Sadhoo	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Mohendro Nauth Chatterjea	..	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mohendro Nauth Dey	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Mohendro Nauth Doss	..	Hindu School.
280	Mohendro Nauth Doss	...	Howrah School.
	Mohendro Nauth Dutt	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Mohendro Nauth Roy	...	Calcutta College.
	Mohun Loll	...	Bareilly College.
	Moorlee Dhur	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Mudden Mohun Mundle	..	Serampore College.
	Murray, C. M.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Muthoo Lall	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
	Mutty Laul Mookerjea	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Mutty Laul Mookerjea	..	Bullagur School.
290	Muzaffer Ally	...	Jullundur Mission School.
	Nasir Ally	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
	Nasir-Oodeen	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Nedhoo Laul Haldar	...	Hindu School,
	Nemy Churn Mookerjea	...	Parkparah School.
	Netye Chand Bose	...	Hindu School.
	Netye Gobindo Chowdhry	...	Seal's College.
	Nilruttun Banerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Nilruttun Mitter	...	Hindu School.
	Nobin Chunder Banerjea	...	Beerbhoom School.
300	Nobin Chunder Chowdhry	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Nobin Chunder Nath	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Nobin Chunder Sanyal	...	Agra College.
	Nobodip Chunder Dey	...	Berhampore Collegiate School
	Nogendro Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Bauleah School.

	Nogendro Kristo Ghose	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Nogendro Nauth Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Nolin Behary Ghose (Senior)	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Nolin Behary Ghose (Junior)	...	Ditto.
	Nolinee Nauth Mitter	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
310	Noro Narain Ghose	...	Midnapore School.
	Noro Sing Dutt	...	Howrah School.
	Nund Coomar Dey	...	Chittagong School.
	Nund Kishore	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
	Obhoya Churn Dey	...	Jessore School.
	Obhoya Churn Dutt	...	Bansbaria Mission School.
	Omesh Chunder Banerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Omesh Chunder Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Omesh Chunder Mundle	...	Ditto.
	Omirto Laul Banerjea	...	Jonye Training School.
320	Omirto Laul Ghose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Opendro Chunder Nundy	..	Hindu School.
	Opendro Nauth Chunder	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Opendro Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Oroon Chunder Gangooly	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Otool Chunder Mookerjea	..	Bullutee School.
	Otool Krishna Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Panch Cowry Bysack	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Peary Laul Dutt	...	Serampore College.
	Peary Mohun Chowdry	...	Chittagong School.
330	Peary Mohun Raha	...	Bogra School.
	Poorno Chunder Banerjea	..	Gournagore School.
	Poorno Chunder Bhuttacharjea	...	Santipore E. School.
	Poorno Chunder Mitter	..	Hooghly Branch School.
	Poorno Chunder Sing	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Poyrag Loll Panday	...	Ditto.
	Pran Gopaul Mookerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Pran Kristo Seal	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Pran Nauth Pundit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Preo Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Serampore College.
340	Preo Nauth Dutt	..	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Preo Nauth Ghose	..	Barripore School.
	Preo Nauth Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Probodh Chunder Mullick	...	Hindu School.
	Promotho Nauth Mookerjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Promotho Nauth Roy	...	Hindu School.
	Prosonno Coomar Ghose	...	Jessore School.
	Punchanun Biswas	...	Hindu School.
	Punchanun Chatterjea	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Rabutty Chunder Banerjee	...	Kallypara School.
350	Radha Churn Sen	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Radhamoy Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Radha Nauth Roy	..	Ditto.
	Radha Sham Kor	..	Cuttack School.
	Radhica Prosad Bose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Raj Coomar Mookerjea	..	Howrah School.
	Raj Mohun Roy	...	Nizamut School.
	Rajendro Nauth Dutt	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Rakhal Chunder Doss	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Rakhal Chunder Ghose	...	Behalla School.
360	Rakhal Doss Dutt	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Rakhal Doss Mozoomdar	...	Hindu School.
	Rakhal Doss Sen	...	Ditto.
	Ram Chundra	...	Ajmere School.
	Ram Chunder Ghose	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Ram Churn Dey	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Ramdin Bhuttacharjea	...	Private Student.
	Ram Doss Bromho	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Ramessur Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Ram Gopal Bural	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
370	Ram Gotee Mookerjee	...	Okershan School.
	Ram Kanye Tolaputro	...	Bauleah School.
	Ram Lall Chowdry	...	Paikparah School.
	Ram Lall Mookerjee	...	Kandee School.
	Ram Lall Paul	...	Ranaghat School.
	Ram Narain Banerjee	...	Ooterparah School.
	Ram Nauth Bhattacharjee	...	Bullagur School.
	Robinson, H.	...	Lahore College.
	Rojoni Kanto Banerjee	...	Mymensing School.
	Rojoni Canto Chowdhry	...	Pogose School.

380	Rojoni Canto Gangooly	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Rojoni Canto Ghose	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Rojoni Canto Ghose	...	Pogose School.
	Rojoni Canto Sanial	...	Kandee School.
	Roma Nauth Dey	...	Saugor School.
	Roman Kristo Ghose	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Rullia Ram	..	Christ's College, Umritsur.
	Russick Chunder Bose	...	Burisaul School.
	Russomoy Dutt	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sandhi	...	Christ's College, Umritsur.
390	Savi, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Senanayeke, J. G.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
	Sham Lall	...	Agra College.
	Sham Sounder Aich	...	Mymensing School.
	Shama Churn Dey	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Shama Churn Moitro	...	Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Shama Churn Sandel	...	Howrah School.
	Sharman, L T	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Sharoda Prosad Dass	...	Howrah School.
	Sheo Dial	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
400	Sheo Nauth	...	Ditto.
	Sheo Narain Pundit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sheo Narain Pundit	...	Private Student.
	Shetul Chunder Chatterjee	...	Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Shib Chunder Bhunjo	...	Boroe School.
	Shitta Nauth Goshwani	...	Santipore E. School.
	Shitta Nauth Mookerjee	...	Jessore School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Bhadoory	...	Cossipore School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Ghosaul	..	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Sen	..	Pogose School.
410	Shoshee Shekhur Moitro	..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Shoshodhur Roy Chowdhry	...	Jessore School.
	Shumbhoo Narain Singh	...	Sylhet Mission School.
	Shyama Churn Banerjee	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Sididessur Banerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Soodam Churn Patnaik	..	Balasore School.
	Soorendro Nauth Mitter	...	Hindu School.
	Sooresh Chunder Dutt	...	Ditto.
	Sooresh Chunder Ghose	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Sooresh Chunder Sen	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
420	Sreedam Chunder Seal	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Sree Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Coomercolly School.
	Sreeram Gangooly	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sreeram Mozoomdar	...	Bauleah School.
	Surrut Chunder Chatterjee	...	Konnugger School.
	Surrut Chunder Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Surrut Chunder Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Surrut Coomar Sen	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Syed Ahmed	...	Colingah Branch School.
	Tacoor Doss Chowdry	...	Howrah School.
430	Tara Nauth Bose	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Tariny Churn Bose	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Tariny Loll Chowdry	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Taruck Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Commillah School.
	Thomas, A.	...	Doveton College.
	Tin Cowry Buxy	...	Burdwan C. M S. Institution.
	Umbica Churn Naug	...	Tumlook School.
	Umbica Churn Sen	...	Noral School.
	Umbica Churn Sircar	...	Ditto.
	Ummed Rae	...	Christ's Church School, Cawnpore.
440	Unnoda Prosad Banerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Unnoda Prosad Bose	...	Burdwan C. M S. Institution.
	Unnoda Prosad Chowdhry	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Unnoda Prosad Mookerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Ward, W. G.	...	Doveton College.
	Wazeer Sing	...	Delhi College.
	Wickremaratne, E. B.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
	Wijeysakere, H. D. S.	...	Ditto.
	Wooma Churn Kor	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Wooma Churn Mookerjea	..	Queen's College, Benares.
	Woordhub Chunder Sen	..	Colootollah Branch School.
451	Zaheer-ood-deen	...	Colingah Branch School.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 30th December 1865.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FROM THE 2ND TO THE 6TH JANUARY 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	25th Dec. 1865	8	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	..	...	Attah cheaper.
Durrung ...	28th „	8	32	12	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Gowalparah ...	25th „	12	16	15	11	14	14	8	0	8	5	..	...	Attah dearer.
Kamroop ...	23rd „	14	26	18	12	18	20	25	16	8	8	...	...	Rice and Wheat cheaper.
Nowgong ...	25th „	7	32	11	6	8	9	15	8	6½	5½	...	...	Same as last week.
Seebsaugur ...	25th „	10	16	12	7	11	7	8	10	4	4	..	...	Ditto
Bhaugulpore ...	31st „	10½	25½	11½	8½	22½	12½	16½	11½	12½	8½	41½	16½	Pulses cheaper.
Darjeeling ...	1st Jan. 1866	6½	11½	8	6½	6			...	7½	5	20	14	Janera dearer.
Monghyr ...	2nd „	9½	23½	12	8½	26½	13½	20	11½	14½	9½	31½	15½	Nearly the same as last week.
Purneah ...	30th Dec. 1865	15	32	16	8	30	14	16	7	9½	7	...	...	
Dinghur ...	18th „	...	33	18	9	33	15	24	11	..	...	...	...	Rice cheaper. Pulses dearer.
Godda ...	2nd „	12½	31½	19	8	20	16	25	15	16	10	50	18	Same as last week.
Nya-Doomka ...	30th „	10	35	17	11	22	11	8	5	12	8	55	20	Wheat, Attah, and Janera dearer.
Pakour ...	31st „	14	27	16	13	33	18	28	12	..	...	58	20	Pulses cheaper.
Rajmehal ...	2nd Jan. 1866	11	26	12	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Same as last week.
Bancoorah ...	30th Dec. 1865	13½	27	16	9½	20	11½	16	9	11	7½	30	12	Ditto.
Beerbhoom ...	29th „	10½	20½	10½	...	...	...	20	8½	15	6½	67½	18	Rice, Wheat, and Attah dearer.
Burdwan ...	2nd Jan. 1866	14½	21½	15½	7½	24	14½	10½	10½	10½	8	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Hooghly ...	2nd „	10	12	18	7½	20	14	18	10	10	6½	...	...	Ditto.
Midnapore ...	2nd „	10	23	13	10	21	9½	...	...	..	...	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Bullooah ...	25th Dec. 1865	12	32	17	6½	15	9	...	...	5	4½	...	...	Attah dearer.
Chittagong ...	1st Jan. 1866	12	18	10	7	18	19	13	12½	10	8	...	...	Same as last week.
Hazarebaugh ...	20th Dec. 1865	7½	20	13½	10½	21	16	20	9½	16	8	27	15½	Wheat, Attah, and Janera cheaper.
Lohardugga ...	31st Dec. 1865	10	32	18	6	20	16	24	8	16	5½	40	18	Janera dearer.
Manbhoom ...	23rd „	13	35	18	10	25	15	24	7	9	5½	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Balasore ...	1st Jan. 1866	9	32	14½	6	20	12	16	9	12	7	...	...	Rice dearer.
Cuttack ...	28th Dec. 1865	11	32	15	10	30	14	28	9	18	7	66	20	Rice, Wheat, Attah and Janera cheaper.
Pooree ...	1st Jan. 1866	13	25	14½	7½	13½	8	12½	7½	13	5½	27½	10½	Nearly the same as last week.
Cachar ...	25th Dec. 1865	10	26	13½	7	15	8	13	7½	6	5½	...	...	Wheat and Attah dearer.
Dacca ...	1st Jan. 1866	13	25	16	7	12	8	13	10	9	7	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Furreedpore ...	1st „	10	21	14	13	25½	18	16	16	..	...	...	...	Same as last week.
Mymensingh ...	30th Dec. 1865	16	25	18	8	30	17	16	16	10	8	...	...	Ditto.
Sylhet ...	26th „	12	61	17½	8	60	20	14	8	13	7	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Jessore ...	31st „	8	17	13	6	32	20	20	8	10½	6	...	...	Same as last week.
Nuddea ...	1st Jan. 1866	10	30	14	8	32	15	16	11	10½	6½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Soonderbuns ...	25th Dec. 1865	16	22	17	16	32	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rice dearer.
Gya ...	1st Jan. 1866	12	32	13½	7	22	7½	30	10	24	8½	62	14	All articles dearer.
Chumparun ...	23rd Dec. 1865	7	24	13	7	24	9	28	9	17	6	56	14	Rice and Wheat cheaper Janera dearer.
Patna ...	31st „	11	23	12½	7	28	11	16	12	13	9	32	15	Same as last week.
Shahabad ...	27th „	7½	24	13½	9	24	9½	23	12	18	10	30	15½	Rice and Janera dearer. Attah cheaper.
Tirhoot ...	1st Jan. 1866	8	32	13	12	30	13	28	10	18	8½	45	14	Rice dearer.
Bograh ...	1st „	14	80	18	8	17½	14½	15	15	8	8	60	30	Ditto.
Maldah ...	1st „	12	30	13	8	35	19	16	11	11	9	...	...	Rice and Wheat dearer.
Moorshedabad ...	31st Dec. 1865	10	22½	12½	7½	32½	19	14½	10½	12½	7½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Pubna ...	31st „	14½	24	16½	6½	32	20½	19½	15	9½	8	...	..	Rice dearer.
Rajshahye ...	25th „	9	22½	11½	6	22½	16	13½	12	9½	8	...	...	
Rungpore ...	31st „	13½	26½	17	...	...	...	16	12½	8	8	...	...	Rice and Wheat dearer.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

Fort William,
The 8th January 1866.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS *from* 1*st to* 31*st December* 1865.

Names of Chowkeys		Charcoal			Wood Coal			Piece Goods, Native Produce			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics			Hides			Cotton			Castor Seed			Castor Oil			Indigo			Jaggery			Jute			Lime			Mustard Seed			Mustard Seed Oil		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canal	Baranagatta	..	..	.	6	10225	4150	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	42450	91000 No.	300	52325	10000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	82475	40100	1527	670700	213900	365	92350	60000	1104	93300	81250	..	..	.
	Chitpore	202	280300	118950	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	850	240 bails	..	..	..	10	1200	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	800	400	3	500	300	5	1400	500	6	8850	4400	..	..	.
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1150	16000 No.	15	7000	3600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	35000	19000	6	5900	3200	..	..	..	139	85000	52800	12	4500	2000
	Russa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kidderpore	35	49850	3125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Names of Chowkeys		Salt			Sugar			Tobacco			Linseed			Paddy			Pulse			Peas			Rice			Wheat			Lentil			Grain			Sundries		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats	Total Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Total Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canal	Baranagatta	..	..	..	210	55400	42100	195	63225	72000	309	112800	81250	92	30400	61150	212	91350	71300	400	125800	82325	1290	1080900	192000	301	78625	41200	458	120300	52250	201	65350	40000	2654	1083350	..
	Chitpore	1923	784625	440667	..	..	..	4	850	425	..	..	..	5	950	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2676	923975	..
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	..	..	..	3	850	350	3	1800	600	2	4250	3000	235	75000	39000	25	20000	12000	..	..	..	300	138300	56950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1123	320125	..
	Russa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	3000	2500	..	..	..	..	..	..	5700	220750	219050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	9800	..
	Kidderpore	81	60000	42840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1550	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1685	437175	..

DHAPPA;
Toll Collector's Office,
The 3*rd January* 1866.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector of Tolls and Supervisor of Canals.

No. 3.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders are invited for the supply of lbs. 345,000 of China Black Tea, deliverable as follows, at the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut:—

		lbs.
In all May 1866	... ...	86,250
In all October 1866	.. ...	86,250
In all March 1867	... ...	172,500
Total	...	345,000

Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, on Monday, the 19th February next, up to 2 o'clock, and opened there at noon on the day following.

Form of Tender can be obtained in this Office.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major*,
Asst. Commsy.-General.

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
The 6th December 1865.

No. 2.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling up to 2 P. M. of the 15th day of January 1866, and opened by him at his Office, at noon, on the following day, in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. Tenders are to be superscribed with Tenders for—"Here specify the names of Articles."

III. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of articles are required to tender a rate for each article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash, Treasury Receipt, or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for the Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.		
1	Barrack Bedding ...	From 1st February 1866 to 31st January 1867.	As required	To Commissariat Gomashta, Commissariat Godown Jullapahar.	According to indents of Commanding Officers.	150	600	Equal to Muster.	
2	Hospital Clothing and Bedding.		Ditto ..		According to indents of Medical Officers.	100	100	Equal to Muster.	

DARJEELING;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 20th December 1865.

G. R. ROBERTS, *Major*,
Offg. Assistant Commissary-General.

No. 6.

Commissiate Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received and opened on the dates specified for the supply for one year of the under-noted Provisions and Stores.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be had in this Office.

	Names of Articles.	Receive up to 2 P.M.	Open at noon.
1	Port Wine	9th February 1866	10th February 1866.
2	Sherry		
3	Bhurs	15th February 1866	16th February 1866.
4	Pansways...		
5	Cargo Boats		
6	Lamp Oil		
7	Earthen Water-vessels...		
8	Tinning Cooking Utensils	19th February 1866	20th February 1866.
9	Bazaar Medicines		
10	Hospital Necessaries		
11	Medical Comforts		
12	Lime, unslaked		
13	Lime, Common Stone ...		
14	Packing Cases		
15	Landing, Stabling, and Sale of Stud Horses ...	23rd February 1866	24th February 1866.
16	Carriage from Burrakur to Hazareebaugh ..		
17	Conveyance of Malt Liquor by boat to Howrah		
18	Vegetables	25th February 1866	26th February 1866
19	Coffee		
20	Firewood		
21	Salt		
22	Butter	1st March 1866...	2nd March 1866.
23	Milk		
24	Fowls		
25	Chickens		
26	Eggs		

All Deposits to be by Bank of Bengal Receipts or Government Promissory Notes, not by Cash or Currency Notes.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE;
No. 6, Park Street,
The 5th January 1866.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary-General.

List of Extra Prizes for the Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, on the 1st February 1866.

Offered by W. G. Wagentriber, Esq.	Rs.	As.	P.
For a Machine, worked by steam or other power, which will efficiently supersede manual labour in rolling Tea Leaf	1,000	0	0
For the best one horse Cultivator	100	0	0
For the best Bullock Plough	50	0	0
For the best Pruning Sickle.	25	0	0
For the best felling and splitting Axe	25	0	0
For the best and most efficient Apparatus or machine for clearing Dhan ...	100	0	0
By J. J. Haly, Esq.			
For the best and most efficient Apparatus or machine for clearing Dhan ...	100	0	0
By Captain Morton, Deputy Commissioner.			
For the simplest and best hand Machine for taking off Silk from Cocoons; the Machine, if required, to be sold, at a fair valuation to be fixed by the Central Committee, to the Officer in charge of the Gowalparah Jail	25	0	0
By Dr. VonLintzgy.			
For the best specimen of Jute grown in the Gowalparah District, 5 seers specimen out of one maund	25	0	0
By J. Floyd, Esq.			
For the best specimen of Gram grown in the Gowalparah District, 5 seers specimen out of two maunds	20	0	0
By J. J. S. Driberg, Esq.			
For the best specimen of Cotton grown in Assam, one seer specimen out of half a maund	20	0	0
By J. B. Gond, Esq.			
For the best permanent Blue Dye produced in Assam suitable for the coloring of clothing in quantities of not less than two seers	20	0	0
By Baboo Goonabhiram Borooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner.			
For the best Boka Rice	10	0	0
For the best Mezankooree Silk Thread	10	0	0
For the best pair of Plough Bullocks	10	0	0
For the best Cotton-clearing Machine	10	0	0
By Baboo Joy Gopal.			
For the Antilope from the Gowalparah District	15	0	0
For the Kessapat, (Assamese Silk,) not less than one seer	10	0	0
For the best Musk from Gowalparah	10	0	0
By Baboo Ram Lochun.			
For the best Milch Cow from the Gowalparah District yielding not less than two seers of Milk per diem	10	0	0
For the best Ox from the Gowalparah District	15	0	0
For the best Milch Goat from the Gowalparah District	10	0	0
By Baboo Hem Chunder Borooah.			
For the best Assamese Soda in quantities of not less than half a seer ...	5	0	0
For the best specimen of the Khoton Root Powder (Tekhour) in specimens of one seer out of ten seers	10	0	0

DEBROOGHUR,
The 20th December 1865.

N. LOWIS,
Secretary for the Central Committee for the Agricultural Exhibition.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. DOWLEANS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1866.

Proposed Bye-laws of the Municipal Commissioners of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.

1. THE external roofs and walls of any hut or any other building whatever about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. The Municipal Commissioners may cause to be put up or painted in a conspicuous part of any house, building, wall or place in any highway the name by which such highway is to be known; and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners.

3. The Municipal Commissioners may fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outside of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting any highway, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number.

4. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn out animal into any highway, or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

5. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours after its death, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

6. No person, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed pens.

7. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory or place of business to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

8. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind, the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners, shall be deposited on the side of the road, and not more than ten yards from the entrance of the premises from which it has come, every morning between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 A. M.

9. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners, except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No such refuse shall be deposited on any highway without permission from the Commissioners.

10. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be appropriated to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

11. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, bye-ways, or other thoroughfares in any bazaar by exposing for sale or accumulating, or allowing to be exposed for sale or to be accumulated, on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or throughfare any package or any other materials whatever.

12. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazaar shall, within fourteen days after he shall have notice from the Municipal Commissioners so to do, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of such bazaar.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazaar or shops shall sell or expose for sale, or permit to be sold or exposed for sale, or admit into or permit to remain in any such bazaar or shop any offensive meat, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any such meat, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place set apart for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

15. No person shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any corpse or carcass, or any part of a corpse or carcass, upon any ground, or into any river, nullah, lake, drain or tank.

16. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

17. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

18. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four feet from any other existing grave.

19. No person when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burning ground shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

20. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any burning ground, shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within four hours after its arrival at the said said burning ground.

21. No person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, in any place any tank, pond, ditch, or other excavation without the sanction of the Commissioners previously obtained.

22. Every person to whom a license for keeping a necessary for public accommodation may be granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall construct such necessary in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe; any such person refusing or neglecting so to construct such necessary, or to make such alterations in, and additions to, it as the Commissioners may at any time direct within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have forfeited his license, and such license may be withdrawn.

23. All persons to whom such licenses may be granted shall be bound to obey such orders and to be guided by such rules as may from time to time be made and promulgated by the Commissioners under penalty of the forfeiture of their licenses.

24. No person shall put, or cause to be put, on any house or other building any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

25. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public road or thoroughfare or drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

26. Every person who shall commit within the limits as now or hereafter to be defined for the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act an offence against any of the foregoing Bye-laws by doing any act prohibited, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done, by such Bye-law, shall be punished by fine not exceeding Rupees 20, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice from the Commissioners, such person shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees 5 for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

A. J. Elliot,
Magistrate and Chairman.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Estate, in the Settlement of Darjeeling, will be put up to public sale, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the 2nd day of February 1866, (under Rule 15 of the Waste Land Rules,) for arrears of interest and balance of purchases money:—

No. of Estate in Register, No. 7.

Situation, Selim.

Area of Estates, 574 Acres.

Recorded proprietor, Major F. B. Wardroper.

Interest due	... Rs.	929	12 9
Balance of purchase-money, being nine instalments or nine tenths		9,298	0 0
Total, Rupees	...	10,227	12 9

Blair Reid, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

Dy. Commr.'s Office;
Darjeeling,
The 30th December 1865.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 58¾ Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Pattee, Durrung, Mouzahs Ootolah, Woloobaree, Daychapra, and Bangnabaree, of Zillah Kamroop, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by Auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the 3rd day of April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

GOWHATTY,
The 18th December 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

North—By Bor Nuddee.
South—By Sâl Posts, Plum Tree, and Mouzahs Haldha and Kendooah.
East—By Bor Nuddee.
West—By Government Jungle Land and Sâl Posts.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about 148 Acres, situate in the Darjeeling District (Hill Tract) and bounded as shewn on the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an Acre, on the 2nd day of April 1866 at noon, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

BLAIR REID, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 19th December 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North—By Major Hathorne's land at Turzum.
South-West—The Rungbung River.
South-East—The Sungmur Jhora.

BLAIR REID, *Major.,*
Deputy Commissioner.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Stewart Tullerton, late of Delna, having been this day granted by the High Court to Martha White Tullerton, the widow and the sole Executrix named in the said Will, all parties having claims on the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known to Reverend James Long Scott, and those indebted thereto are also requested to make payment to him of their respective debts without delay.

HATCH & STEWART,
Proctors.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1865.

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Nubkissen Mitter and others,
versus
Hurrish Chunder Mitter and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 31st current, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, C. S. Hogg, Esquire, Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the Bazaar situated in Dhurmtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, commonly called or known by the name of Chandny Choke Bazaar, upon such Terms and Conditions as will be then made known, and upon such Security as he may think fit.

For particulars apply at the Receiver's Office, High Court.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
Calcutta
No. 5, Strand,
The 8th January 1866.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Josceline Frederic Watkins and Thomas Robert Stokoe are plaintiffs, and Soonder Beebee is Defendant, on and bearing date the 6th day of February 1865, by the Officiating Registrar of the said High Court, at the Town Hall, on an early day, of which due notice will be given hereafter, the following Property, (that is to say) :—6 pies or $\frac{1}{32}$ part or share of and in all that 3 stories, brick-built messuage, tenement or Dwelling-house, with the piece of land or ground on which the same is erected, containing in the whole 9 cottahs and 8 chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Burra Bazaar, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, (that is to say) :—on the South by the public road; on the North by the house of Dhurmossullah; on the East by a drain and the house of Ramtonoo Mullick, and on the West by the house of Callypersaud Ghose.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Baboo Gocoolnauth Chatterjee, No. 2, Old Post Office Street, the Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

C. T. DAVIS,
Officiating Registrar.

HIGH COURT;
Registrar's Office,
The 4th January 1866.

GOCOOLNAUTH CHATTERJEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the 11th day of December 1865, made in the matter of the Estate of Jacques Tissendie, late of Bogla, in the Province of Bengal, Indigo Planter, and in the suit of T. R. Grant and others *versus* C. S. Hogg, the Administrator-General of Bengal and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said Jacques Tissendie, deceased, the Creditors of the said Jacques Tissendie, late of Bogla aforesaid, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 10th day of February next, to come in and prove their claims before the Honorable John Paxton Norman, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Saturday, the 24th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

C. T. DAVIS,
Officating Registrar.

HIGH COURT, REGR.'S OFFICE,
Calcutta,
The 6th January 1866.

STACK, COLLIS, AND MIRFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the 14th day of July 1865, in cause Sreemutty Siddessury Dossee, *versus* Doorgachurn Sett, Gorachund Bysack, Bindabunchunder Dutt, Hemchunder Bysack, and Muttyloll Bysack, the Creditors of Doyolchund Bysack, late of Patooriaghatta, in the Town of Calcutta, who died at Derah Dhoon on or about the 14th day of Assaur 1268 *B. S.*, corresponding with 27th June 1861, are, on or before the 20th day of January next, to come in and prove their claims before the Honorable Mr. John Budd Phear, one of the Judges of this Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this 15th day of December 1865.

C. T. DAVIS,
Offg. Registrar.

CALCUTTA;
High Court,
Registrar's Office,
The 18th December 1865.

BERRY & RUTTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day opened a branch of their Firm at Cocanada.

HEYSLOP & Co.

BIMLIPATAM,
The 1st January 1866.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 2nd January 1866.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,24,775 14 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs.	50,61,432 9 7	1,41,89,390 7 10
Ditto ditto at Branches	"	91,27,957 14 3	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	4,36,02,341 8 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,95,608 1 7
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	1,81,825 0 0
Sundries	...	...	10,34,680 10 7
	Rupees	...	6,28,28,621 11 6

ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1 ...	...	...	50,59,337 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,33 56,300 0 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	7,94,860 13 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	ditto	2,03,10,889 1 11
Dead Stock	ditto	ditto	5,00,886 4 8
Stamps	ditto	ditto	10,648 3 0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	3 91,765 9 6
Sundries	...	...	1,76,127 1 3
			4,06,63,724 13 10
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office, Rs.	...	...	0 0 0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	...	Rs. 1,25,63,641 1 4	
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balances, at Branches ...	...	" 96,61,355 12 4	
	...	"	2,22,24,996 13 8
	Rupees	...	6,28,28,621 11 6

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, 30TH DECEMBER 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 2nd to the 15th January 1866, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

GOVERNMENT PROMISORY NOTES *carrying back interest* will not be received for renewal, consolidation, sub-division, nor for any change in enfacement making the Interest payable at a particular Treasury.

All Interest, including that for the half-year last due, must be drawn at the place at which it is payable before the Note is tendered at this Office.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
Bank of Bengal,
The 3rd January 1866.

Sheriff's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction for the year 1866 will be held on the under-mentioned dates, *viz.*:—

1st	Criminal Sessions,	Friday,	12th January.
2nd	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 23rd February.
3rd	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 9th April.
4th	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 18th May.
5th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 25th June.
6th	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 3rd August.
7th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 10th Sept.
8th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 8th October.
9th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 10th December.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1865.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

THE Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 27th January 1866, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

Published by Order of the Directors,

R. C. TULLOH,
Secretary.

UNCVD. SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 2nd December 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 9th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of February next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon precisely, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Sreemutty Brojomoney Dossee—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Sreemutty Brojomoney Dossee of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz.*:—

1. A lower-roomed, brick-built Dwelling house, Nos. 61-1 and 62, with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation seven cottahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Shambazaar, in the Town of Calcutta.

2. Also a piece of land, No. 2, containing by estimation one cottah and eight chittacks, more or less, situated at a place called Soors Bazaar, in Chitpore, and in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs.

3. Also a piece of garden ground, with four tanks and several trees growing thereon, containing by estimation sixteen beegahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at South Tallah Lane, in Dhee Punchannogram, and in the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.

4. And also all that piece of land, with water and fishery, containing by estimation fifty-nine beegahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Mouzah Katchoora, in Dhee Punchannogram, and in the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs, Division No. 2, Sub-Division No. 2, and Holding No. 59.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office,

S. A. APCAR,
Sheriff.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Johan Aton Hoffman, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 18th day of November instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 3rd day of February next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a Statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Moses, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 28th November 1865.

In the matter of Juggenpersaud, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 18th day of November last, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 3rd day of March next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a Statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent, duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Moses, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 19th December 1865.

In the matter of Nathaniel Sherbourne, lately carrying on the business of Ship Chandler, Sail-maker, Provisioner, and General Trader, under the name and style of Nathaniel Sherbourne, at present of No. 58, Circular Road, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 15th day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid*".

Sims, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Nathaniel Sherbourne, lately carrying on the business of Ship Chandler, Sail-maker, Provisioner, and General Trader, under the name and style of Nathaniel Sherbourne, at present of No. 58, Circular Road, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 8th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Nathaniel Sherbourne, lately carrying on the business of Ship Chandler Sail-maker, Provisioner, and General Trader, under the name and style of Nathaniel Sherbourne, at present of No. 58, Circular Road, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 8th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sims, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Kally churn Khettry and Shamloll Khettry, Insolvents.

In the matter of Nilmoney Mookerjee, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Jurmenjoy Dutt, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dover, *Attorney*.
Moses, *Attorney*.
Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Isabella Sarah Law, of No. 12, Free School Street, in Calcutta, Lodging House-keeper, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of James Charles Dickinson, lately carrying on business in partnership with Mr. Howard Clarton at No. 14, Lall Bazaar, in Calcutta, under the firm of Dickinson, Clarton and Company, as Auctioneers, and at present residing at No 2, Camac Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 8th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Robins William Cook, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, lately residing and practising as a Doctor in Tirhoot, afterwards Sub-Manager in the Durbungah Estate under the Court of Wards at Purneah, afterwards at Purrihar Indigo Factory, Tirhoot, and lately carrying on trade and business at Purrihar, and also at Hurnie Factory, in Tirhoot, as an Indigo Planter, but now proceeding in Medical charge of coolies to Assam, and residing at No. 9, Joratullao Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 4th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerks Office, the 9th January 1866.

Notice.

HUNTER AND COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, Nos. 23, 24, 25, Dhurrumtollah, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, with the Accounts to the 31st October last duly audited, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN SHERRIFF,
Manager.

NOS. 23, 24, 25, DHURRUMTOLLAH,
The 9th January 1866.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 27th day of January 1866, at 4. P. M. precisely, to receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 3rd October 1865.

The Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of authorising the Directors of the Company to sell the Company's Estates at Simla, to pass a Resolution to voluntarily wind up the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1865.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Printing Company, "Limited" will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghaut, at 3 P. M., on Thursday, the 25th January 1866, for the purpose of considering the advisability of altering Clause No. 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company with a view of reducing its Capital.

By Order of the Directors,
ERASMUS JONES,
Secretary and Manager.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company stands further adjourned to Monday, the 15th day of January next, at 3-30 P. M.

Notice.

FROM this date the business of the undersigned as Merchant and Agent will be carried on under the style and firm of YOUNG, GRAY & Co

JAMES YOUNG.

8-1, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER;
Calcutta,
1st January 1866.

Notice.

MR. J. S. DOUGLAS ceased to be a Partner in our Firm from the 30th December 1865.

The business will be carried on, as heretofore, by Mr. David Knox Mair.

The Accounts of the late Partnership will be liquidated by Mr. J. S. Douglas, the resident Partner of the late Firm.

MAIR & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1866.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Wednesday, 10th January 1866, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at the Meeting held on 28th November 1865:—

That the purchase by the Directors of the Steam Tugs *Paris* and *Bombay*, or *Mauritius*, from the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," at the price of Four and a half lakhs of Rupees, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed.

That for the purpose of carrying out and completing such purchase the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 750 new Shares, of the nominal value of Rupees six hundred each, aggregating Four and a half lakhs of Rupees, and that of such number 250 Shares be issued to the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," in part payment for the said Tugs, and in terms of the Agreement entered into by the Directors with the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited."

That the remaining 500 Shares be issued to the Shareholders, including the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," agreeably to the 7th Clause of the Articles of Association.

That for the purpose also of carrying out and completing such purchase, and until the issue of the said Shares, the Directors be, and they are hereby, empowered, if necessary, to borrow the sum of Three lakhs of Rupees, the payment thereof to be secured by the issue of Debentures bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, or on such other terms and conditions as the Directors may think proper.

That the Board of Directors consist of not more than seven, nor less than three, and that their Meetings shall be held not less frequently than once in every fourteen days; and that at each Meeting a sum equal to twenty Rupees for each existing Director for the time being be divided amongst the Directors present.

That the alterations in the Deed rendered necessary by the foregoing Resolutions be made.

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1865.

Notice.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," shall be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Old China Bazaar Lane, on Saturday, the 3rd February next, at 2 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and doing such other matters as may be then submitted.

HAJEE JACKARIAH MAHOMED & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, upon Monday, the 12th February 1866, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held upon the 4th January 1866.

By Order of the Directors,

MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

Notice.

MR. D. G. LANDALE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GEO. HENDERSON & Co.
The 3rd January 1866.

Notice.

WE have established this day a General Commission House under the Firm of—

WOLFF, WILMANS & Co.

ANTON WOLFF.
BERNHARD WILMANS.

CALCUTTA;
33 *Jackson's Ghaut Street,*
The 1st January 1866.

Partnership.

MR. CHARLES DUMAINE is from this date admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CAMIN, LAMOUROUX & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th December 1865.

Partnership,

MR. E. DELATOUCHE is from this date admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CAMIN, LAMOUROUX & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1866.

Lost or Stolen.

From the Club, Ootacamund, Neelgherry Hills, one Bank of Madras Share Certificate of Rupees one thousand (1,000,) numbered 43-158, No. 2168, dated 20th December 1864, and issued in the name of Mr. C. P. Williamson, who has not endorsed it. Any person into whose hands the Certificate may fall is warned against selling it, and requested to intimate the circumstance to the Secretary of the Bank of Madras.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

Lost,

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of Elliah Begum, the proprietress:—No. 11179, of 1854-55, for Rupees 4,000, and No. 11180, of 1854-55, for Rupees 2,000. Payment of the above Notes and Interest thereupon has been stopped, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of Duplicate Notes.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 203.

The 3rd January 1866.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Monday the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 205.

The 9th January 1866.—Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 206.

The 9th January 1866.—Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Carwar, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 27th of November 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mails Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Bengal	4th Jan. 1866, at 6 P. M.	4th Jan. 1866, at 7 P. M.	11 P. M.	5th Jan. 1866, at 7 A. M.	3 h. 30 m.	3	3	6	40	27	67 6
										Total ...	73
										France ...	2 Boxes.
										Madras ...	2 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Penang ...	1 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Australian Colonies ...	4 „
										Ditto ditto ...	10 Bags.
										Malta ...	1 „
										Alexandria ...	1 „
										Australian Colonies ...	8 Pkts.
										Gibraltar ...	2 „
										Suez ...	1 „
										Aden ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Total ...	110

The 9th January 1866.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the Backergunge portion of the Soonderbuns, will be put up to sale, in the Soonderbun Commissioner's Office at Allipore on Friday, the 2nd February 1866, corresponding with 21st Magh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these two Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*,—

That the Purchase will have effect from 1273 *B. S.*

No. on the District Rent Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
			Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
		A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	Abad Hulta ...	5,641 2 2	13,405 3 0	134 1 0	13,539 4 0	27,078 8 0	These estates are under Khas management.
...	Sonakhalee ...	3,563 3 26	5,865 3 6	58 10 6	5,923 14 0	11,847 12 0	

SOONDERBUNS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Allipore,
The 19th October 1865.

C. P. CASPERZ,
Commissioner, Soonderbuns.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Rajshahye, will be put up to sale, in the Rajshahye Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 17th January 1866, corresponding with 5th Maugh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition:—That the Purchasers will be bound for the maintenance of the Police of these Estates.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
7	1591	Kismut Bijarah, Pergunnah Luskerpore	155 3 16	40 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	Leased out for 1272 *B. S.*
62	677	Dighoy, Pergunnah Kattarmullo	68 0 18	29 0 0	0 5 0	29 5 0	58 0 0	Under Khas management.
82	591	Kismut Shampore, Pergunnah Luskerpore	77 0 8	27 9 0	0 4 0	27 13 0	55 2 0	Leased out up to 1272 *B. S.*
24	1616	Chuck Cutchoosh, Pergunnah Chowgong	119 1 14	117 7 0	1 3 0	118 10 0	234 14 0	
12	1603	Mouzah Arkandee, Pergunnah Kallarmullo	38 1 32	6 4 0	0 1 0	6 5 0	12 8 0	

ZILLAH RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE,
The 4th December 1865.

P. A. HUMPHREY,
Officiating Deputy Collector, in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Chyte 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Debee Buksh Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Susseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

Shahabad Collectorate,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. Maclean,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Friday, the 12th January 1866, corresponding with the 11th Maugh 1273 Fusly.

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the exception of 1st, 2nd, and 5th, and with the addition of the following Condition:—

"The Estate to be sold Revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price."

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1 of 1864-65	.....	Khanabary Pershad Singh Sepoy, Thannah Beejoye, Pergh. Chyce	0 0 20	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	

Bhaugulpore;
Collector's Office,
The 30th November 1865.

F. Alexander,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Plots of C. lands relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Friday, the 12th January 1866, corresponding with 11th Maugh 1273 Fusly.

The purchasers of these Plots will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the exception of 1st, 2nd, and 5th, and with the addition of the following Condition.—

"The Plots to be sold as free-hold tenures to the highest bidders above the upset price."

Number of Statement of Government Plots of Railway Class C. Lands.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.				Rs.	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Muthoorapore, Pergunnah Colgong, bounded—North by the Jote of Ruttun Ram; South by the Jote of Parus Chowdry; East by the Jote of Baboo Ram, and West by the lands of Mouzah Muthoorapore..	4 3 17 B. C. C 14 14 0, four cubits to the rod.	...	..	..	00	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Ghogha, Pergunnah Colgong, bounded—North by the high road from Bhaugulpore to Colgong; South by the Jageer lands of Shewdeen Sing and another Jageer purchased by Mr. Thomas Martin; East by the Jageer lands purchased by Mr. Thomas Martin; and West by the Englis lands of Bhugwan Doss Gossain ...	6 1 16 B. C. C. 19 4 5, four cubits to the rod.	...	...	...	110	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Mohessee, Pergunnah Jahangeerah, bounded—North and East by the lands of Mouzah Mohessee; South by the Jote of Jafroo Koonjrah and West by the Jote of Bhugwan Roy ...	1 1 30 B. C. C. 4 11 0, four cubits to the rod.	...	...	..	35	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Chowkee, Pergunnah Musdee, bounded—North by the Jageer land of Ramzan Khan bordering the River; South by the Road; East by the Jageer of Gyan Chund Loll, and West by the Mál lands of Musdee ...	6 2 0 B. C. C. 19 14 0, four cubits to the rod.	..	..	...	145	
		Plot of land in Mouzah Khyragungapershaud *alias* Hurio, bounded—North by the Railway excavation; South and East by the Jageer land of Kally Das, and West by the Jageer lands of Khoosall Sing, Soobadar, within Mouzah Akburnuggur ...	7 2 3 B. C. C. 22 15 0, four cubits to the rod.	...	...	...	125	

Zillah Bhaugulpore;
Collector's Office,
The 11th December 1865.

F. Alexander,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Tipperah, will be put up to sale, in the Tipperah Collectorate, on Thursday, the 1st February 1866, corresponding with 20th Maugh 1272 *B. S.*

The purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
14	781	Kismut Lurooah, hissa 3*as.* 5*g.*, Talook Hishabdee, Tuppa Furkabad ...	2 1 1	3 0 0	0 1 0	3 1 0	6 0 0	
1	1690	Kismut Shabdee, Talook Juggurnath Deo, Pergunnah Singergong ...	4 0 37	4 0 0	0 1 0	4 1 0	8 0 0	
7	1267	Kismut Brahmundee, Talook Rajkishen Chund, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	9 3 21	3 8 0	0 1 0	3 9 0	7 0 0	
9	1165	Kismut Khererdia, Talook Nursing Chuckro, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	4 0 25	2 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	
10	562	Kismut Prosunnopoor, Talook Godadhur Beedubagish, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	13 0 10	3 12 0	0 1 0	3 13 0	7 8 0	
2	631	Talook Ram Ramdeb, Pergnnnah Poorchundee ...	9 0 20	3 8 0	0 1 0	3 9 0	7 0 0	
5	191	Talook Mahomed Rajah, Pergunnah Goonanundee ...	2 0 38	1 4 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	
3	554	Talook Kamdeb Dutt, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	4 0 2	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	These two Estates will be sold on a Lakheraj title at 10 years' purchase.
4	1171	Talook Prankishen Doss, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	4 3 3	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	

(Sd.) R. L. MANGLES,

Collector.

TIPPERAH;
Collector's Office,
The 27th October 1865.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 1] [1]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Report of the Cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling during the Month of September 1865.

From T. ANDERSON, ESQ., M. D., Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, and in charge of the Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, to S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 19, dated the 17th November 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the annexed Report on the Cinchona cultivation at Darjeeling during the month of September 1865.

Report for the Month of September.

I HAVE again to report the satisfactory advance of the propagation of all the species and the vigorous growth of the open air plants, especially of *C. Succirubra* and *Officinalis*. *C. Micrantha* has as yet been tried in the open air only at the three lower plantations, and although the plants have grown luxuriantly, still they do not appear to be so healthy as those of the other species. No trustworthy experiments can be made with this species in the open air until a large stock of it has been obtained.

2. During September 7,309 cuttings were made, thus raising the number of plants and partially-rooted cuttings on the 1st October to 99,347.

3. The weather during September was decidedly drier than usual; rain fell on only thirteen days, while the remaining seventeen days were bright and sunny. The amount of rain registered at the 4th plantation was fifteen inches, making a total fall of 151·58 inches from the 1st January.

At the 4th plantation the mean maximum temperature of the month was 84·65, the mean minimum 65·4, and the mean temperature 74·91. At the 5th plantation ten observations of the minimum thermometer gave a mean minimum temperature of 69·4.

4. The greater amount of sunshine at the three upper plantations, where for the last three months the plants have been enveloped in dense mist, has caused an increase in the growth of all the species.

5. In an earlier report I stated that the stock plants for propagation were planted in open air beds, where the plants, without any protection, were completely exposed to the air. The rate of growth of these plants, continually deprived, as they must be of all the young shoots for cuttings, was found to be so slow that the propagation, as soon as the rain ceased, would be nearly arrested. The cuttings from these open air plants were also so slow in rooting that even during the rainy season only

one-fourth of the number of plants could be obtained compared with the increase that the stock plants grown under glass would yield. I find that the only certain method of procuring a large annual increase is to keep all the stock plants (*i. e.*, plants from which the monthly crops of cuttings are obtained) in the confined air of low glazed frames, the plants being grown in prepared soil over which the frames are placed. When these stock plants have become thoroughly well established each plant, during the rainy season, will yield two crops of cuttings in the month, with an average amount of two cuttings from each plant for each crop. From the 1st November until 1st April only one cutting per plant can be expected during the month, or a fourth of the number produced during the rains. From this experience, gained during the rains, I determined in August to place 10,000 plants of each species under glass in the manner indicated above and to cultivate these plants for cuttings only.

6. During September 10,000 plants of *C. Succirubra* were planted in frames, while frames and beds were prepared for an equal number of *C. Officinalis*, and for all the plants I possessed of *C. Micrantha and Calisaya*. The benefit of this change in the method of treating the stock plants will hardly appear before November, as it will take six weeks before the plants recover from the shock they have received by being transplanted.

Table shewing the Maximum and Minimum growth of species of Cinchonæ during September at five different altitudes.

Name of Species.	First Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Second Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Third Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Fourth Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Fifth Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.
C. Succirubra ...	...	...	1 Inch.	¼ to 11¾ Ins.	3 to 18¼ Ins.
C. Micrantha ...	...	...	6½ Inches.	11½ Inches.	None.
C. Officinalis ...	½ to 4½ Ins	1 Inch.	¼ to 8 Inches.	3¼ to 19 Ins.	½ to 2¼ Ins.
C. Pahudiana ..	½ to 6¼ „	½ to 6½ Ins.	2 to 8 „	1¼ to 6 „	¾ to 5 „

Number and Distribution of Cinchona plants in the Government Plantation at Darjeeling on the 1st October 1865.

Name of Species of Cinchonæ.	Number in permanent plantation.	Number of stock plants for propagations.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantation.	Number of rooted cuttings in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during the month.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Succirubra	389	10,000	None.	23,625	5,020	39,034
C. Calisaya	None.	23	...	85	9	117
C. Officinalis, including varieties ...	870	10,000	8,459	29,721	2,080	51,130
C. Micrantha	15	2,539	...	1,220	200	3,974
C. Pahudiana	2,162	None.	2,930	None.	None.	5,092
Total ...	3,436	22,562	11,389	54,651	7,309	99,347

TABLE shewing the growth of Cinchona at the Rungbee Plantations during September 1865.

Name.	Number.	1st Plantation, Altitude 5,321 feet.					2nd Plantation, Altitude 5,000 feet.					3rd Plantation, Altitude 4,410 feet.					4th Plantation, Altitude 3,332 feet.					5th Plantation, Altitude 2,556 feet.				
		Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Sept. 1865.	Height on 1st October.	Growth in Sept.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Sept. 1865.	Height on 1st October.	Growth in Sept.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Sept. 1865.	Height on 1st October.	Growth in Sept.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Sept. 1865.	Height on 1st October.	Growth in Sept.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Sept. 1865.	Height on 1st October.	Growth in Sept.
C. Succirubra	1	1864.					1864.					29th June.	18½	27	28	1	29th July	5	16½	16½	...	29th July	6	35½	39½	4½
Ditto	2											29th „	17½	23½	23½	...	29th „	6	17½	17½	...	15th Oct.	10½	29	32	3
Ditto	3											29th „	16	25	25	...	29th „	7½	30	30	...	29th July	3½	13	13½	0½
Ditto	4											29th July	6	12½	12½	...	15th Oct.	10	18	18	...	29th „	3	16½	19½	3½
Ditto	5											29th „	6	22	22	...	29th July	4½	20	20½	0½	29th „	5½	37	39½	2
Ditto	6																29th „	4½	19	19	...	29th „	3	43½	44½	1
Ditto	7																29th „	3½	25½	29	3½	29th „	4	25	43½	18½
Ditto	9																29th „	2	9½	10½	0½	29th „	4½	35	35½	0½
Ditto	9																29th „	3	22	25½	3½	29th „	4	40½	40½	...
Ditto	10																29th „	3	27½	39½	11½	29th „	3	28	28½	...
C. Micrantha	1											29th July	5	8½	8½	...	15th Oct.	9	17½	17½	...	29th „	5½	36	36	...
Ditto	2											29th „	7½	15½	21½	6½	15th „	6½	40	40	...	29th „	6	32	32	...
Ditto	3											29th „	6	10½	10½	...	29th July	3	32	32	...	15th Oct.	6	6½	6½	...
Ditto	4											29th „	5	8½	8½	...	29th „	2½	7½	7½	...	29th July	4½	8½	8½	...
Ditto	5											25th „	5½	9	9	...	29th „	3	33½	45	11½	15th Oct.	5½	11	11	...
C. Officinalis	1	15th Dec.	8½	12½	12½	...	15th Dec.	8½	12½	12½	...	4th „	8½	16½	17	0½	15th Oct.	4	33½	37	3½	15th „	5	6	7½	1½
Ditto	2	15th „	7½	10	10	...	15th „	11½	14	14	...	15th Oct.	6	10	10	...	15th „	5½	30½	34	3½	15th „	4½	34½	35½	1
Ditto	3	15th „	6½	9	9	...	15th „	9½	11½	11½	...	15th „	5	16½	16½	0½	15th „	4½	18½	19	5½	15th „	5	26	26½	0½
Ditto	4	15th „	6½	8½	12	3½	15th „	6	9½	9½	...	15th „	5	6½	8	1½	15th „	5½	40½	45½	5	15th „	4	29½	30½	1
Ditto	5	15th „	5½	8½	12	4½	15th „	7	12	12	...	15th „	5	11	13½	2½	15th „	5	35	35	...	15th „	6	32½	34½	2½
Ditto	6	15th „	5½	9	12½	3½	15th „	6½	9½	9½	...	15th „	5½	7½	7½	0½	15th „	4	23	23	...	15th „	4½	9½	9½	...
Ditto	7	15th „	5	11½	14	1½	15th „	6	19½	19½	...	15th „	4	13	13	...	15th „	5½	9½	28½	19	15th „	5	15	15	...
Ditto	8	15th „	4	7	11½	4½	15th „	7½	15	16	1	15th „	5	6½	9½	3	15th „	4½	26½	26½	...	15th „	5½	13½	15½	2½
Ditto	9	15th „	4½	8	12	4	15th „	7	19	20	1	15th „	6	8	8½	0½	15th „	4	34½	34½	...	15th „	4	11½	12½	0½
Ditto	10	15th „	10	14	14½	0½	15th „	7½	8½	8½	...	15th „	5½	16½	16½	...	15th „	3	23½	29	5½	15th „	4½	12½	12½	...
C. Pahudiana	1	15th „	5	13	13	...	15th „	5	11	11	...	4th July	5	14½	14½	...	15th „	7½	31½	37	5½	15th „	7½	9½	9½	...
Ditto	2	28th Mar./65	5	7	7	...	15th „	4	5	5	...	4th „	5½	14½	14½	...	15th „	4½	25	29	4	29th July	1½	6	6	...
Ditto	3	28th „ „	3	6½	13	6½	15th „	4½	10½	12	1½	4th „	3	21	23	2	29th July	3	29	29	...	29th „	2	40½	45½	5
Ditto	4	15th Dec./64	2½	5	10	5	15th „	5	11	15	4	4th „	2	12½	12½	...	29th „	3	32	32	...	29th „	3	40	43	3
Ditto	5	15th „ „	2½	6	8½	2½	15th „	5	8	9	1	4th „	3	14½	18	3½	29th „	3	29	30½	1½	29th „	2½	6½	6½	...
Ditto	6	15th „ „	2½	6	12	6	15th „	5½	14½	21	6½	4th „	3	26½	29	2½	29th „	3	25	28½	3½	29th „	1½	39	39	...
Ditto	7	28th Mar./65	3½	7	7½	0½	15th „	4½	8	8½	0½	4th „	2	16½	16½	...	29th „	3	21	23½	1½	29th „	2	40	42½	2½
Ditto	8	15th Dec./64	2½	5½	12	6½	15th „	5½	10½	10½	...	4th „	2½	15½	15½	...	29th „	3½	24½	28½	4½	29th „	2½	4½	4½	...
Ditto	9	15th „ „	4½	8	8	...	15th „	2½	5½	8½	3	4th „	2½	14	17½	3½	29th „	3	22½	22½	...	29th „	1½	31½	32½	0½
Ditto	10	15th „ „	2½	10½	11½	1½	15th „	3½	5	5	...	4th „	3	27	35	8	29th „	3	19	25	6	29th „	4	27	30½	3½

DARJEELING,
The 1st October 1865.

(Sd.) T. ANDERSON, M. D.,
Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd of December 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIX OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Pleaders Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865 (Act No. XX of 1865) ; It is enacted as follows :—

Persons qualified as Pleaders or Mookhtars when Act No. XX of 1865 shall come into operation may continue to practise for six months as if that Act had not been passed.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865, any person who at the time when such Act shall come into operation shall be duly qualified to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court in any part of the territories in which the said Act shall take effect, shall and lawfully may continue to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar, as the case may be, in such Court for the period of six calendar months from the time when the said Act shall come into operation in that part of India without being admitted or enrolled, or having previously obtained a stamped certificate in pursuance of the said Act in the same manner as if such Act had not been passed.

Fees now payable by any person in respect of his adversary's Pleader to be payable during the six months as if Act XX of 1865 had not been passed.

2. All fees which are now by law payable upon proceedings in any Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader shall continue to be payable, and may be allowed during the said period of six calendar months as if the said Act had not been passed.

Persons practising as Revenue Agents when Act No. XX of 1865 shall come into operation, may continue to practise for six months as if that Act had not been passed.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, any person who all the time when such Act shall come in to operation shall practise as an Agent in any proceeding before the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to such Board, in any part of the territories in which the said Act shall take effect, shall and lawfully may continue to practise as an Agent before such Board or in such Office, as the case may be, for the period of six calendar months from the time when the said Act shall come into operation in that part of India without being admitted or enrolled, or having previously obtained a stamped certificate in pursuance of the said Act, in the same manner as if such Act had not been passed.

High Court may permit person entitled, without examination, to a certificate authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts mentioned in Act No. XX of 1865, Section 10, Clause (c), to practise in Small Cause Courts.

4. Whenever the High Court shall cause a certificate, whether original or renewed, authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader in the Courts mentioned in Clause (*c*) of Section 10 of the said Act, to be issued to a person entitled, under the provision Section 5 of the same Act, to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader in the High Court without passing any examination, the Court may in such certificate authorize the holder to practise as a Pleader in Small Cause Courts in addition to the Courts mentioned in the said Clause (*c*), and he shall thereupon be entitled to practise as last aforesaid, subject to the conditions contained in the said Act as to the duration of and stamp on a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader in the Courts mentioned in the said Clause (*c*).

Interpretation Clause.

5. In the construction of this Act and of the said Act No. XX of 1865 the expression 'Office subordinate to such Board' and in the construction of the latter Act, the expression 'Revenue Office,' shall be taken to apply to Collectors and Deputy Collectors trying suits under Act No. X of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.)*

This Act to be taken as part of Act No. XX of 1865.

6. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of "The Pleaders, Mookhtars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd December 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks: —

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1865.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PRELIMINARY.

Section.

1. Short Title.
2. Commencement of Act.
3. Interpretation Clause.
4. Probition of partnerships exceeding certain number.
5. Division of Act.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Memorandum of Association.

6. Mode of forming Company.
7. Mode of limiting liability of Members.
8. Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by shares.
9. Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by guarantee.
10. Memorandum of Association of an unlimited Company.
11. Stamp, signature, and effect of Memorandum of Association.
12. Power of certain Companies to alter Memorandum of Association.
13. Power of Companies to change name.

Articles of Association.

14. Regulations to be prescribed by Articles of Association.
15. Application of Table A.
16. Stamp, signature, and effect of Articles of Association.

General Provisions.

17. Registration of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association with fees as in Table B.
18. Effect of registration.
19. Copies of Memorandum and Articles to be given to members.
20. Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AND LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Distribution of Capital.

21. Nature of interests in Company.
22. Definition of "Member."
23. Transfer by personal representative.
24. Register of Members.
25. Annual list of Members.
26. Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper register.
27. Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.
28. Effect of conversion of shares into stock.
29. Entry of trusts on register.
30. Certificate of shares or stock.

Section.

31. Inspection of register.
32. Power to close register.
33. Notice of increase of capital and of Members to be given to Registrar.
34. Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in register.
35. Notice to Registrar of rectification of register.
36. Register to be evidence.

Liability of Members.

37. Liability of present and past Members of Company.

PART III.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

38. Registered Office of Company.
39. Notice of situation of registered Office.
40. Publication of name by a limited Company.
41. Penalties on non-publication of name.
42. Contracts how made.
43. Register of mortgages.
44. Certain Companies to publish statement entered in Schedule.
45. List of Directors to be sent to Registrar.
46. Penalty on Company not keeping register of Directors.
47. Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Hundis.
48. Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven Members.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

49. General Meeting of Company.
50. Power to alter regulations by special resolution.
51. Definition of special resolution.
52. Provision where no regulations as to meetings.
53. Registry of special resolutions.
54. Copies of special resolutions.
55. Execution of deeds abroad.
56. Examination of affairs of Company by Inspectors.
57. Application for inspection to be supported by evidence.
58. Inspection of books.
59. Result of examination how dealt with.
60. Power of Company to appoint Inspectors.
61. Report of Inspectors to be evidence.

Notices.

62. Service of notices on Company.
63. Rules as to notices by letter.
64. Authentication of notices by Company.

Legal Proceedings.

65. Adjudication of offences and recovery of penalties under this Act.
66. Evidence of proceedings at meetings.
67. Provision as to costs in actions brought by certain limited Companies.
68. Plaint in suits against Members.

Alteration of Forms.

69. Governor General in Council may alter Forms in Schedule.

Arbitrations.

70. Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.
71. Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.
72. Agreements to be carried into effect.

Section.

73. Reference to Arbitrator.
74. Reference to two or more Arbitrators.
75. Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies.
76. Appointment of Arbitrators by Governor General of India in Council.
77. Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.
78. Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government to supply vacancies.
79. Appointment of Arbitrator not revocable.
80. Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators.
81. Appointment of Umpire by Governor General of India in Council.
82. Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators to supply vacancy.
83. Appointment of Umpire by Local Government to supply vacancy.
84. Succeeding Arbitrators and Umpires to have powers of predecessors.
85. Reference to Umpire.
86. Power for Arbitrators, &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.
87. Procedure in the arbitration.
88. Arbitration may proceed in absence of Companies.
89. Several awards may be made.
90. Awards made in due time to bind all parties.
91. Power for Umpire to extend period for making his award.
92. Awards not to be set aside for informality.
93. Awards to be obeyed.
94. Agreements, arbitrations, and awards to have effect.
95. Costs of arbitration and award.
96. Payment of costs.
97. Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court.

PART IV.

WINDING UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

98. Meaning of contributory.
99. Nature of liability of contributory.
100. Contributories in case of death.
101. Contributories in case of insolvency.

Winding up by Court.

102. Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.
103. Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.
104. Definition of "the Court."
105. Application for winding up to be made by petition.
106. Commencement of winding up by Court.
107. Court may grant injunction.
108. Course to be pursued by Court on hearing application.
109 Actions and suits to be stayed after order for winding up.
110. Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.
111. Power of Court to stay proceedings.
112. Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.
113. Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

Official Liquidators.

114. Appointment of official liquidator.
115. Resignations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.
116. Style and duties of official liquidator.

Section.

117. Powers of official liquidator.
118. Discretion of official liquidator.
119. Appointment of Attorney to official liquidator.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

120. Collection and application of assets.
121. Provision as to representative contributories.
122. Power of Court to require delivery of property.
123. Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.
124. Power of Court to make calls.
125. Power of Court to order payment into Bank.
126. Regulation of account with Court.
127. Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.
128. Order conclusive evidence.
129. Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.
130. Court to adjust rights of contributories.
131. Court to order costs.
132. Dissolution of Company.
133. Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.
134. Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.
135. Application for winding up to be *lis pendens.*

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

136. Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.
137. Examination of parties by Court.
138. Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.
139. Powers of Court cumulative.

Enforcement of and Appeal from Orders.

140. Power to enforce orders.
141. Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.
142. Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.
143. Appeals from orders.
144. Judicial notice to be taken of signature of Officers.
145. Special Commissioners for receiving evidence.
146. Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain or Ireland or abroad before any competent Court or person.

Voluntary winding up of Company.

147. Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.
148. Commencement of voluntary winding up.
149. Effect of voluntary winding up on status of Company.
150. Notice of resolution to wind up voluntarily.
151. Consequences of voluntary winding up.
152. Effect of winding up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.
153. Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint liquidators.
154. Arrangement when binding on creditors.
155. Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.
156. Power for liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding up to apply to Court.
157. Power of liquidators to call general meeting.

Section.

158. Power to fill up vacancy in liquidators.
159. Power of Court to appoint liquidators
160. Liquidators on conclusion of winding up to make up an account.
161. Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.
162. Costs of Voluntary liquidation.
163. Saving of rights of creditors.
164. Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding up.

Winding up subject to the Supervision of the Court.

165. Power of Court, on application, to direct winding up subject to supervision.
166. Petition for winding up subject to supervision.
167. Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.
168. Power to Court to appoint additional liquidators in winding up subject to supervision.
169. Effect of order of Court for winding up subject to supervision.
170. Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

Supplemental Provisions.

171. Dispositions after the commencement of the winding up avoided.
172. The books of the Company to be evidence.
173. As to disposal of books, accounts, and documents of the Company.
174. Inspection of books.
175. General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.
176. Power to compromise.
177. Power for liquidators to accept shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.
178. Mode of determining price.
179. Certain attachments, distresses, and executions to be void.
180. Fraudulent preference.
181. Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent Directors and Officers.
182. Penalty on falsification of books.
183. Prosecution of deliquent Directors in the case of winding up by Court.
184. Penalty of perjury.

Power of High Court to make Rules.

185. Power of High Court to make rules.

PART V.

Registration Office

186. Constitution of Registration Office.

PART VI.

Application of Act to Companies registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

187. Application of Act to Companies formed under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII of 1860.
188. Application of Act to Companies registered under Joint Stock Companies' Acts.
189. Mode of transferring shares.

PART VII.

Companies authorized to register under this Act.

Section.

190. Companies capable of being registered.
191. Regulations as to registration of existing Companies.
192. Definition of Joint Stock Company.
193. Requisitions for registration by Companies.
194. Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a Joint Stock Company.
195. Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.
196. Authentication of statements of existing Companies.
197. Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.
198. On registration of Banking Company with limited liability notice to be given to customers.
199. Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.
200. Power to Company to change name.
201. Certificate of registration of existing Companies.
202. Certificate to be evidence of compliance with Act.
203. Transfer of property to Company.
204. Registration under this Act not to affect obligations incurred previously to registration.
205. Continuation of existing suits.
206. Effect of registration under Act.
207. Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.
208. Order for winding up Company.

PART VIII.

Application of Act to unregistered Companies.

209. Winding up of unregistered Companies.
210. Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.
211. Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.
212. Effect of order for winding up Company.
213. Provision in case of unregistered Company.
214. Provisions in this part of Act cumulative.

PART IX.

Repeal of Acts and Temporary Provisions.

215. Repeal of Acts.
216. Saving Clause as to repeal.
217. Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act XXI of 1860.
218. Saving of existing proceedings for winding up.
219. Saving of Conveyance Deeds
220. Compulsory registration of certain Companies.
221. Penalty on Company not registering.
222. Temporary power for Companies to change registered Office.
223. Restrictions on issue of certificate.
224. Act not to apply to Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.

No 24 of 1865.

A Bill for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the laws relating to the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations should be consolidated and amended; It is enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Indian Companies' Act, 1866."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the *first* day of *March* 1866, and the time at which it so comes into operation is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"British India."

"British India" means the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India."

"Year." "Month."

"Year" and "Month" respectively denote a year and month reckoned according to the British calendar.

"Insurance Company."

An "Insurance Company" means a Company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses.

"District Court."

"District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, but does not include the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction;

"Local Government." "High Court."

And, in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" means the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part; and High Court denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal therein.

Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. No Company, Association, or Partnership consisting of more than *ten* persons shall be formed, after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association, or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed, after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose or carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association, or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or of Letters Patent.

Division of Act.

5. This Act is divided into nine parts relating to the following subject-matters:—

The first Part—to the constitution and incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act:

The second Part—to the distribution of the capital and liability of members of Companies and Associations under this Act:

The third Part—to the management and administration of Companies and Associations under this Act:

The fourth Part—to the winding up of Companies and Associations under this Act:

The fifth Part—to the registration Office:

The sixth Part—to the application of this Act to Companies registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 *(for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof)* and Act No. VII of 1860 *(to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability)*, or either of them.

The seventh Part—to Companies authorized to register under this Act:

The eighth Part—to the application of this Act to unregistered Companies:

The ninth Part—to repeal of Acts.

PART I.

Constitution and Incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Memorandum of Association.

Mode of forming Company.

6. Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability.

Mode of limiting liability of members.

7. The liability of the members of a Company formed under this Act may, according to the Memorandum of Association, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, or to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the Memorandum of Association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by shares.

8. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by shares, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things; (that is to say)—

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(5.) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount, subject to the following regulations:—

(1.) That no subscriber shall take less than one share.

(2.) That each subscriber of the Memorandum of Association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by guarantee.

9. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to such amount as the members respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by guarantee, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things; (that is to say)—

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding a specified amount.

Memorandum of Association of an unlimited Company.

10. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its members hereinafter referred to as an unlimited Company, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things; (that is to say)—

(1.) The name of the proposed Company:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate.

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established.

Stamp, signature, and effect of Memorandum of Association.

11. The Memorandum of Association shall bear the same stamp as if it were a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. It shall, when registered, bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto, and there were in the Memorandum contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, a covenant to observe all the conditions of such Memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Power of certain Companies to alter Memorandum of Association.

12. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by special resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, as to increase its capital by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock; but, save as aforesaid, and save as hereinafter provided in the case of a change of name, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association.

Power of Companies to change name.

13. Any Company under this Act, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company passed in manner hereinafter mentioned, and with the approval of the Local Government testified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government may change its name, and upon such change being made the Rregistrar shall enter the new name on the registrar in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall effect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

Articles of Association.

Regulations to be prescribed by Articles of Association.

14. The Memorandum of Association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association deem expedient. The Articles shall be expressed in separate paragraphs numbered arithmetically. They may adopt all or any of the provisions contained in the table marked A in the first Schedule hereto. They shall, in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has a capital divided into shares, state the amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered; and in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has not a capital divided into shares, state the number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to determine the fees payable on registration. In a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, and having a capital divided into shares, each subscriber shall take one share at the least, and shall write opposite to his name in the Memorandum of Association the number of shares he takes.

Application of Table A.

15. In the case of a Company limited by shares, if the Memorandum of Association is not accompanied by Articles of Association, or, in so far as the Articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the Table marked A in the first Schedule hereto, the last mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been inserted in Articles of Association and the Articles had been duly registered.

Stamp, signature, and effect of Articles of Association.

16. The Articles of Association shall be printed, they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. When registered, they shall bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in such Articles contained a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators to conform to all the regulations contained in such Articles, subject to the provisions of this Act. All monies payable by any member to the Company in pursuance of the conditions and regulations of the Company, or any of such conditions or regulations, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member to the Company.

General Provisions.

Registration of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association with fees as in Table B.

17. The Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies hereinafter mentioned, who shall retain and register the same. There shall be paid to the Registrar by a Company having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked B in the first Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct, and by a Company not having capital divided into shares in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked C in the first Schedule hereto, the several feest herein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct. All fees paid to the said Registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to Government.

Effect of registration.

18. Upon the registration of the Memorandum of Association and of the Articles of Association in cases where Articles of Association are required by this Act, or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a limited Company, that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a body corporated by the name contained in the Memorandum of Association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wounded up as is hereinafter mentioned. A certificate of the incorporation of any Company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles to be given to members.

19. A copy of the Memorandum of Association, having annexed thereto the Articles of Association, if any, shall be forwarded to every member at his request on payment of the sum of one Rupee, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company for each copy; and if any Company makes default in forwarding a copy of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, if any, to a member in pursuance of this Section, the Company so making default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

20. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires. If any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, change its name, and upon such change being made the Registrar shall enter the new name on the register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company, and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by former name.

PART II.

Distribution of Capital and Liability of Members of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Distribution of Capital.

Nature of interest in Company.

21. The shares or other interest of any member in a Company under this Act shall be moveable property capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations of the Company, and shall not be of the nature of real estate or immoveable property, and each share shall, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Definition of "Member."

22. The subscribers of the memorandum of Association of any Company under this Act shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company whose Memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the Company shall be entered as members on the register of members hereinafter mentioned; and every other person who has agreed to become a member of a Company under this Act, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be deemed to be a member of the Company.

Transfer by personal representative.

23. Any transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company under this Act, made by his personal representative, shall, notwithstanding such personal representative may not himself be a member, be of the same validity as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Register of members.

24. Every Company under this Act shall cause to be kept in one or more books a register of its members, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars :—

(1.) The names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members of the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, of a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member :

(2.) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the register as a member :

(3.) The date at which any person ceased to be a member.

Any Company acting in contravention of this Section shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which its default in complying with the provisions of this Section continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such contravention shall incur the like penalty.

Annual list of members.

25. Every Company under this Act, and having a capital divided into shares, shall make, once at least in every year, a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting, or if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings, is held, are members of the Company. Such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars :—

(1.) The amount of the capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided :

(2.) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary :

(3.) The amount of calls made on each share :

(4.) The total amount of calls received :

(5.) The total amount of calls unpaid :

(6.) The total amount of shares forfeited :

(7.) The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper register.

26. If any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to forwarding such list of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the Registrar, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.

27. Every Company under this Act having a capital divided into shares that has consolidated and divided its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or converted any portion of its capital into stock, shall give notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of such consolidation, division, or conversion, specifying the shares so consolidated, divided, or converted.

Effect of conversion of shares into stock.

28. Where any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares has converted any portion of its capital into stock, and given notice of such conversion to the Registrar, all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to shares only shall cease as to so much of the capital as is converted into stock ; and the register of members hereby required to be kept by the Company, and the list of members to be forwarded to the Registrar shall shew the amount of stock held by each member in the list instead of the amount of shares and the particulars relating to shares hereinbefore required.

Entry of trusts on register.

29. No notice of any trust—express, implied, or constructive—shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India.

Certificate of shares or stock.

30. A certificate under the common seal of the Company specifying any share or shares or stock held by any member of a Company shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to the share or shares or stock therein specified.

Inspection of register.

31. The register of members commencing from the date of the registration of the Company shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned. Except when closed as hereinafter mentioned, it shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one Rupee or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection. Every such member or other person may require a copy of such register, or of any part thereof, or of such list or summary of members as is hereinbefore mentioned on payment of eight annas for every hundred words required to be copied. If such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding forty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding forty Rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly authorize or permit such refusal shall incur the like penalty. In addition to the above penalty any Judge of a High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Power to close register.

32. Any Company under this Act may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the District in which the registered Office of the Company is situated, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Notice of increase of capital and of members to be given to Registrar.

33. Where a Company has a capital divided into shares, whether such shares may or may not have been converted into stock, notice of any increase in such capital beyond the registered capital, and, where a Company has not a capital divided into

shares, notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number, shall be given to the Registrar in the case of an increase of capital within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days from the time at which such increase of members has been resolved on or has taken place, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase of capital or members. If such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and willfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in register.

34. If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered in, or omitted from, the register of members of any Company under this Act, or if default is made, or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the Company, the person or member aggrieved, or any member of the Company, or the Company itself, may, by application to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply for an order of the Court that the register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs, to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such application and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained. The Court may, in any proceeding under this Section, decide on any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in, or omitted from, the register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members, or between any members or alleged members and the Company, and generally the Court may, in any such proceeding, decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register; provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised, and an appeal in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure shall lie.

Notice to Registrar of rectification of register.

35. Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register in the case of a Company hereby required to send a list of its members to the Registrar, the Court shall, by its order, direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Register to be evidence.

36. The register of members shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

Liability of Members.

Liability of present and past members of Company.

37. In the event of a Company formed under this Act being wound up, every present and past member of such Company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of the winding up and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves with the qualifications following; (that is to say)—

(1.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding up:

(2.) No past member shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member:

(3.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act:

(4.) In the case of a Company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member:

(5.) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf by the Memorandum of Association:

(6.) Nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract:

(7.) No sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits, or otherwise shall be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the Company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

PART III.

Management and Administration of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

Registered Office of Company.

38. Every Company under this Act shall have a registered Office, to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any Company under this Act carries on business without having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

Notice of situation of registered Office.

39. Notice of the situation of such registered Office and of any change therein shall be given to the Registrar and recorded by him. Until such notice is given the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered Office.

Publication of name by a limited Company.

40. Every limited Company under this Act, whether limited by shares or by guarantee, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is

carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible in the English language, and also, if the registered Office be situate in a District beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in the language required to be used in judical proceedings in such District, and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such languages in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications of such Company, and in all Bills of Exchange, Hundis, Promissory Notes, endorsements, cheques, and orders for money or goods purporting to be si ned by or on behalf of such Company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts, and letters of credit of the Company.

Penalties on non-publication of name.

41. If any limited Company under this Act does not paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner directed by this Act, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to the like penalty. If any Director, Manager, or Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement, or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company any Bill of Exchange, Hundi, Promissory Note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the Company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand Rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hundi, Promissory Note, cheque, or order for money or goods for the amount thereof unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Contracts how made.

42. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows; (that is to say)—

(1). Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and if made according to English law to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing under the common seal of the Company, and such contract may be in the same manner varried or discharged:

(2). Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same manner be varied or discharged:

(3). Any contract which if made between private persons would by law be valid, although made by parol only, and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Company by any person acting under express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto their heirs, executors, or administrators, as the case may be.

Register of mortgages.

43. Every limited Company under this Act shall keep a register of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the Company, and shall enter in such register in respect of each mortgage or charge a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to such charge. If any property of the Company is mortgaged or charged without such entry as aforesaid being made, every Director, Manager, or other Officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the omission of such entry shall incur a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees The register of mortgages required by this Section shall be open to inspection by any creditor or member of the Company at all reasonable times. If such inspection is refused, any Officer of the Company refusing the same, and every Director and Manager of the Company authorizing or knowingly and wilfully permitting such refusal, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding forty Rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. In addition to the above penalty any Judge of the High Court sitting in Chambers may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Certain Companies to to publish statement entered in Schedule.

44. Every limited Banking Company and every Insurance Company, and Deposit, Provident, or Benefit Society under this Act shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement, in the form marked D in the first Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered Office of the Company and in every branch Office or place where the business of the Company is carried on. If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this Section, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and willfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Every member and every creditor of any Company mentioned in the Section shall be entitled to a copy of the above-mentioned statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

List of Directors to be sent to Registrar.

45. Every Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares shall keep at its registered Office a register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its Directors or Managers, and shall send to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of such register, and shall from time to time notify to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers.

46. If any Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares makes default in keeping a register of its Directors or Managers, or in sending a copy of such register to the Registrar in compliance with the foregoing rules, or in notifying to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers, such delinquent Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Penalty on Company not keeping register of Directors.

47. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Hundi shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company under this Act if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company, or if made, accepted, or endorsed by or on behalf, or on account of the Company, by any person acting under the authority of the Company.

Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Hundis.

48. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, and is cognizant of the fact that it is so carrying on business with fewer than seven members, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the suit of any other member.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven members.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

49. A general meeting of every Company under this Act shall be held once at the least in every year. If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this Section, every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand Rupees.

General meeting of Company.

50. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the conditions contained in the Memorandum of Association, any Company formed under this Act may, in general meeting from time to time by passing a special resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, after all or any of the regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Associations or in the Table marked A in the first Schedule, where such Table is applicable to the Company, or make new regulations to the exclusion of, or in addition to, all or any of the regulations of the Company. Any regulations so made by special resolution shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company of the same validity as if they had been originally contained in the Articles of Association, and shall be subject in like manner to be altered or modified by any subsequent special resolution.

Power to alter regulations by special resolution.

51. A resolution passed by a Company under this Act shall be deemed to be special whenever a resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members of the Company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company to vote as may be present, in person or by proxy, (in cases where, by the regulations of the Company, proxies are allowed,) at any general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such members for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote as may be present, in person or by proxy, at a subsequent general meeting, of which notice has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed. At any meeting mentioned in this Section, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration of the Chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against the same. Notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held, whenever such notice is given and meeting held in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company. In computing the majority under this Section, when a poll is demanded, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the regulations of the Company.

Definition of special resolution.

52. In default of any regulations as to voting every member shall have one vote, and in default of any regulations as to summoning general meetings, a meeting shall be held to be duly summoned, of which seven days' notice in writing has been served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by the Table marked A in the first Schedule hereto. In default of any regulations as to the persons to summon meetings, five members shall be competent to summon the same, and in default of any regulations as to who is to be Chairman of such meeting, it shall be competent for any person elected by the members present to preside.

Provision where no regulations as to meetings.

53. A copy of any special resolution that is passed by any Company under this Act shall be printed and forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and be recorded by him. If such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the confirmation of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty Rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Registry of special resolutions.

54. Where Articles of Association have been registered, a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be annexed to, or embodied in, every copy of the Articles of Association that may be issued after the passing of such resolution; where no Articles of Association have been registered, a copy of any special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member requesting the same on payment of one Rupee, or such less sum as the Company may direct. If any Company makes default in complying

Copies of special resolutions.

with the provisions of this Section, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty Rupees for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Execution of deeds abroad.

55. Any Company under this Act may, by instrument of writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its Attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in British India; and every deed signed by such Attorney on behalf of the Company, and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company, and have the same effect as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

Examination of affairs of Company by Inspectors.

56. The Local Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to examine into the affairs of any Company under this Act, and to report thereon in such manner as the Local Government may direct upon the applications following; (that is to say.)—

(1.) In the case of a Banking Company that has a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-third part of the whole shares of the Company for the time being issued:—

(2.) In the case of any other Company that has a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-fifth part of the whole shares of the Company for the time being issued:

(3.) In the case of any Company not having a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the register of the Company as members.

Application for inspection to be supported by evidence.

57. The application shall be supported by such evidence as the Local Government may require for the purpose of shewing that the applicants have good reason for requiring such investigation to be made, and that they are not actuated by malicious motives in instituting the same. The Local Government may also require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry before appointing any Inspector or Inspectors.

Inspection of books.

58. It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agent of the Company to produce for the examination of the Inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power. Any Inspector may examine upon oath or affirmation the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may administer such oath or affirmation accordingly. If any Officer or Agent refuses to produce any book or document hereby directed to be produced, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees in respect of each offence.

Result of examination how dealt with.

59. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the Inspectors shall report their opinions to the Local Government in Council. Such report shall be written or printed as the Local Government directs. A copy shall be forwarded by the Local Government to the registered Office of the Company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the members upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them. All expenses of, and incidental to, any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the members upon whose application the Inspectors were appointed, unless the Local Government shall direct the same to be paid out of the assets of the Company, which the Local Government is hereby authorized to do.

Power of Company to appoint Inspectors.

60. Any Company under this Act may by a special resolution appoint Inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company. The Inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as Inspectors appointed by the Local Government, with this exception that, instead of making their report to the Local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs. The Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties in case of any refusal to produce any book or document hereby required to be produced to such Inspectors, or to answer any question as they would have incurred if such Inspector had been appointed by the Local Government.

Report of Inspectors to be evidence.

61. A copy of the report of any Inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in such report.

Notices.

Service of notices on Company.

62. Any summons notice, order, or other document required to be served upon the Company may be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post by a registered letter addressed to the Company at their registered Office; and any notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may be served by sending it to him through the post by a registered letter, or by delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his Office.

Rules as to notices by letter.

63. Any document to be served by post on the Company shall be posted in such time as to admit of its being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the service thereof, and in proving service of such document it shall be sufficient to prove that such document was properly directed and that it was put as a registered letter into the Post Office.

Authentication of notices of Company.

64. Any summons, notice, order, or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any Director, Secretary, or other authorized Officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company, and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Legal Proceedings.

Adjudication of offences and recovery of penalties under this Act.

65. All offences under this Act made punishable by any penalty may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act No. XIII of 1856, as amended by Act No. XLVIII of 1860, relating to the adjudication of fines and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Evidence of Proceedings at Meetings.

66. Every Company under this Act shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, and of the Directors or Managers of the Company, in cases where there are Directors or Managers, to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose; and any such minute as aforesaid, if purporting to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting, at which such resolutions were passed or proceedings had, or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be received as evidence in all legal proceedings; and until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the Company or meeting of Directors or Managers in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened, and all resolutions passed thereat or proceedings had, to have been duly passed and had, and all appointments of Directors, Managers, or Liquidators shall be deemed to be valid, and all acts done by such Directors, Managers, or Liquidators shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in their appointments or qualifications.

Provision as to costs in actions brought by certain limited Companies.

67. Where a limited Company is plaintiff in any suit, any Judge having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears, by any credible testimony, that there is reason to believe that, if the defendant be successful in his defence, the assets of the Company will be insufficient to pay his costs, require sufficient security to be given for such costs, and may stay all proceedings until such security is given.

Plaint in suits against members.

68. In any suit brought by the Company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Company, and is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made or other monies due whereby a suit has accrued to the Company.

Alteration of Forms.

Governor General in Council may alter forms in Schedule.

69. The forms set forth in the second Schedule hereto, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, shall be used in all matters to which such forms refer. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Tables and forms contained in the first Schedule hereto, so that he does not increase the amount of fees payable to the Registrar in the said Schedule mentioned, and in the forms in the second Schedule, or make such additions to the last-mentioned forms as he deems requisite. Any such Table or form, when altered, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and upon such publication being made, such Table or form shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act; but no alteration made by the Governor General of India in Council in the Table marked A contained in the first Schedule shall affect any Company registered prior to the date of such alteration, or repeal, as respects such Company, any portion of such Table.

Arbitrations.

Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.

70. Any Company under this Act may from time to time, by writing under its common seal, agree to refer and may refer to arbitration any matter whatsoever in dispute between itself and any other Company or person; and the Companies parties to the arbitration may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the Companies themselves, or by the Directors or other managing body of such Companies.

Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.

71. The Companies jointly, but not otherwise, from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may add to, alter, or revoke any agreement for reference in accordance with this Act theretofore entered into between the Companies, or any of the terms, conditions, or stipulations thereof.

Agreements to be carried into effect.

72. Every reference or agreement in accordance with this Act, except so far as it is from time to time revoked or modified in accordance with this Act, shall bind the Companies, and may and shall be carried into full effect.

Reference to Arbitrator.

73. Where the Companies agree, the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator.

Reference to two or more Arbitrators.

74. Except where the Companies agree that the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator, the reference shall be made as follows; to wit—

Where there are two Companies, the reference shall be made to two Arbitrators.

Where there are three or more Companies, the reference shall be made to so many Arbitrators as there are Companies.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies.

75. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, every Company shall, by writing under their common seal, appoint one of the Arbitrators, and shall give notice in writing thereof to the other Company or Companies.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government.

76. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, if any of the Companies fail to appoint an Arbitrator within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government, instead of the Company so failing to appoint an Arbitrator, may appoint an Arbitrator, and the Arbitrator so appointed shall,

for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.

77. When the reference is made to two or more Arbitrators, if before the matters referred to them are determined any Arbitrator dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Arbitrator, the Company by which he was appointed shall, by writing under their common seal, appoint an Arbitrator in his place.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government to supply vacancies.

78. Where the Company by which an Arbitrator ought to be appointed in the place of the Arbitrator so deceased, incapable, unfit, or failing to act, fails to make the appointment within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies, or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Arbitrator, and the Arbitrator so appointed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Appointment of Arbitrator not revocable.

79. When any appointment of an Arbitrator is made, the Company making the appointment shall have no power to revoke the appointment without the previous consent in writing of the other Company, or every other Company in writing under their common seal.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators.

80. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed, they shall, before entering on the business of the reference, appoint by writing under their hands an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government.

81. If the Arbitrators do not appoint an Umpire within seven days after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, then, on the application of the Companies, or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire, and the Umpire so appointed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators to supply vacancy.

82. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed, if before the matters referred to them are determined their Umpire dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Umpire, the Arbitrators shall by writing under their hands appoint an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire in his place.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government to supply vacancy.

83. If the Arbitrators fail to appoint an Umpire within seven days after notice in writing to them of the decease, incapacity, unfitness, or failure to act of their Umpire, then, on the application of the Companies, or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire, and the Umpire so appointed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators so failing.

Succeeding Arbitrators and Umpires to have powers of predecessors.

84. Every Arbitrator appointed in the place of a preceding Arbitrator, and every Umpire appointed in the place of a preceding Umpire, shall respectively have the like powers and authorities as his respective predecessor.

Reference to Umpire.

85. Where there are two or more Arbitrators, if they do not within such a time as the Companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, agree on their award thereon, then the matters referred to them, or such of those matters as are not then determined, shall stand referred to their Umpire.

Power for Arbitrators, &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.

86. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire, respectively, may call for the production of any documents or evidence in the possession or power of the Companies respectively, or which they respectively can produce, and which the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think necessary for determining the matters referred, and may examine the witnesses of the Companies respectively on oath or affirmarion, and may administer the requisite oath or affirmation

Procedure in the arbitration.

87. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the business of the reference in such manner as he and they respectively shall think fit.

Arbitration may proceed in absence of Companies.

88. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the absence of all or any of the Companies in every case in which, after giving notice in that behalf to the Companies respectively, the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think fit so to proceed.

Several awards may be made.

89. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may, if he and they respectively think fit, make several awards, each on part of the matters referred, instead of one award on all the matters referred, and every such award on part of the matters shall for such time as shall be stated in the award, the same being such as shall have been specified in the agreement for arbitration, or in the event of no time having been so specified, for any time which the Arbitrator may be legally entitled to fix, be binding as to all the matters to which it extends, and if the matters awarded on were all the matters referred, and that notwithstanding the other matters or any of them be not then or thereafter awarded on.

Awards made in due time to bind all parties.

90. The award of the Arbitrator, or of the Arbitrators, or of the Umpire, if made in writing under his or their respective hand or hands, and ready to be delivered to the Companies within such a time as the Companies agree on, or failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the matters in difference are referred to (as the case may be) the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire, shall be binding and conclusive on all the Companies.

Power for Umpire to extend period for making his award.

91. Provided always that (except where and as the Companies otherwise agree) the Umpire, from time to time by writing under his hand, may extend the period within which his award is to be made, and if it be made and ready to be delivered within

the extended time, it shall be as valid and effectual as if made within the prescribed period.

Awards not to be set aside for informality.

92. No award made on any arbitration in accordance with this Act shall be set aside for any irregularity or informality.

Awards to be obeyed.

93. Except only so far as the Companies bound by any award in accordance with this Act from time to time otherwise agree, all things by every award in accordance with this Act lawfully required to be done, omitted, or suffered shall be done omitted, or suffered accordingly.

Agreements, arbitrations, and awards to have effect.

94. Full effect shall be given by the Courts according to their respective jurisdiction, and by the Companies respectively, and otherwise, to all agreements, references, arbitrations, and awards in accordance with this Act; and the performance or observance thereof may, where the Courts think fit, be compelled by any process against the Companies respectively or their respective property that the Courts or any Judge thereof shall direct and, where requisite, frame for the purpose.

Costs of arbitration and award.

95. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrator and the Arbitrators and the Umpire respectively.

Payment of costs.

96. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, and if and so far as the award does not otherwise determine, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be borne and paid by the Companies in equal shares, and in other respects the Companies shall bear their own respective costs.

Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court

97. On the application of any party interested, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the High Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon with any directions the Court thinks fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

PART IV.

WINDING UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

Meaning of contributory.

98. The term "contributory" shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up; it shall also, in all proceedings for determining the persons who are to be deemed contributories, and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of such persons, include any person alleged to be a contributory.

Nature of liability of contributory.

99. The liability of any person to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up shall be deemed to create a debt accruing due from such person at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time or respective times when calls are made, as hereinafter mentioned, for enforcing such liability; and it shall be lawful, in the case of the insolvency of any contributory, to prove against his estate the estimated value of his liability to future calls as well as calls already made.

Contributories in case of death.

100. If any contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories hereinafter mentioned, his personal representatives, heirs, and devisees shall be liable, in a due course of administration, to contribute to the assets of the Company in discharge of the liability of such deceased contributory, and such personal representatives, heirs, and devisees shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly.

Contributories in case of insolvency.

101. If any contributory becomes insolvent, either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his assignees shall be deemed to represent such insolvent for all the purposes of the winding up, and shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly, and may be called upon to admit to prove against the estate of such insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any monies due from such insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the Company being wound up.

Winding up by Court.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.

102. A Company under this Act may be wound up by the Court as hereinafter defined under the following circumstances; (that is to say)—

(1.) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up by the Court:

(2.) Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year:

(3.) Whenever the members are reduced in number to less than seven:

(4.) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(5.) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

103. A Company under this Act shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(1.) Whenever a creditor, by assignment or otherwise to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred Rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at their registered Office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of *three* weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor;

(2.) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favor of any creditor, in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part:

(3.) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Definition of "the Court."

104. The expression "the Court," as used in this part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate; unless in the regulations for the management of the Company it shall be stipulated that the Company if wound up shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras, or Bombay, (as the case may be,) or by the Chief Court of the Punjab, in which case the word 'Court' shall mean the said High Court or Chief Court (as the case may be) in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction.

Application for winding up to be made by petition.

105. Any application to the Court for the winding up of a Company under this Act may be made by the Company, or by any one or more creditor or creditors, contributory or contributories of the Company, or by all or any of the above parties together or separately; and every order which may be made on any such application shall operate in favor of all the creditors and all the contributories of the Company in the same manner as if it had been made upon the joint application of a creditor and a contributory.

Commencement of winding up by Court.

106. A winding up of a Company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding up.

Court may grant injunction.

107. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up a Company under this Act, and before making an order for winding up the Company, upon the application of the Company, or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the Company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit. The Court may also at any time, after the presentation of such petition, and before the first appointment of liquidators, appoint provisionally an official liquidator of the estate and effects of Company.

Course to be pursued by Court on hearing application.

108. Upon hearing the application, the Court may dismiss the same with or without costs, may adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, and may make any interim order, or any other order that it deems just.

Actions and suits to be stayed after order for winding up.

109. When an order has been made for winding up a Company under this Act, no suit or other proceeding shall be proceeded with, or commenced against, the Company except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.

110. When an order has been made for winding up a Company under this Act, a copy of such order shall forthwith be forwarded by the Company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who shall make a Minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

Power of Court to stay proceedings.

111. The Court may at any time after an order has been made for winding up a Company, upon the application by motion of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

112. When an order has been made for winding up a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company and to be a debt due to the Company from each member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Court.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

113. The Court may, as to all matters relating to the winding up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories, as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may, if it thinks it expedient, direct meeting of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held, and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard is to be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Official Liquidators.

Appointment of Official liquidators.

114. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a Company, and assisting the Court therein, there may be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators; and the Court may appoint such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidator or official liquidators In all cases if more persons than one are appointed to the office of official liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons. The Court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by any official liquidator on his appointment. If no official liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

Designations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.

115. Any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shewn: And any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled by the Court. There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Style and duties of official liquidator.

116. The official liquidator or liquidators shall be described by the style of the official liquidator or official liquidators of the particular Company in respect of which he is or they are appointed, and not by his or their individual name or names. He or they shall take into his or their custody, or under his or their control, all the property, effects, and things in action to which the Company is, or appears to be, entitled, and shall

perform such duties in reference to the winding up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

Powers of official liquidator.

117. The official liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

(1.) To bring or defend any suit, or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company:

(2. To carry on the business of the Company so far as may be necessary, for the beneficial winding up of the same:

(3.) To sell the immoveable and moveable property, effects, and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels:

(4.) To do all acts, and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal:

(5.) To prove, rank, claim, and draw a dividend, in the matter of the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against the estate of such contributory, and to take and receive dividends in respect of such balance in the matter of the insolvency as a separate debt due from such insolvent, and rateably with the other separate creditors:

(6.) To draw, accept, make, and endorse any Bill of Exchange, Hundi or Promissory Note in the name and on behalf of the Company, also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making, or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange, Hundi or Promissory Note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such Bill, Hundi or Note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof:

(7.) To take out, if necessary, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act that may be necessary for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory or from his estate, and which act cannot be conveniently done in the name of the Company; and in all cases where he takes out letters of administration, or otherwise uses his official name for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory, such monies shall, for the purpose of enabling him to take out such letters or recover such monies, be deemed to be due to the official liquidator himself:

(8.) To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

Discretion of official liquidator.

118. The Court may provide by any order that the official liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an official liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Appointment of Attorney to official liquidator.

119. The official liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an Attorney or Vakeel to assist him in the performance of his duties.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Collection and application of assets.

120. As soon as may be after making an order for winding up the Company, the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the register of members in all cases where such rectification is required in pursuance of this Act, and shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities.

Provision as to representative contributories.

121. In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right and persons who are contributories as being representatives of, or being liable to, the debts of others.

Power of Court to require delivery of property.

122. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding up a Company, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, trustee, receiver, banker, or agent, or Officer of the Company, to pay, deliver, convey, surrender, or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to or into the hands of the official liquidator, any sum or balance, books, papers, estate or effects which happen to be in his hands for the time being, and to which the Company is *primâ facie* entitled.

Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.

123. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding up the Company, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, directing payment to be made, in manner in the said order mentioned, of any monies due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the Company exclusive of any monies which he or the estate of the person whom he represents may be liable to contribute by virtue of any call made or to be made by the Court in pursuance of this part of this Act; and it may, in making such order, when the Company is not limited, allow to such contributory by way of set-off any monies due to him or the estate which he represents from the Company on any independent dealing or contract with the Company, but not any monies due to him as a member of the Company in respect of any dividend or profit. Provided that when all the creditors of any Company, whether limited or unlimited, are paid in full, any monies due on any account whatever to any contributory from the Company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call or calls.

Power of Courts to make calls.

124. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding up a Company, and either before after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

Power of Court to order payment into Bank.

125. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser, or other person from whom money is due to

the Company to pay the same into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be, or any branch thereof respectively, to the account of the official liquidator, instead of to the official liquidator, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

Regulation of account with Court.

126. All monies, bills, notes, and other securities paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, or any branch thereof respectively, in the event of a Company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject to such order and regulation for the keeping of the account of such monies and other effects, and for the payment and delivery in, or investment and payment and delivery out of, the same as the Court may direct.

Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.

127. If any person made a contributory as personal representative of a deceased contributory makes default in paying any sum ordered to be paid by him, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of such deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the monies due.

Order conclusive evidence.

128. Any order made by the Court in pursuance of this Act upon any contributory shall, subject to the provisions herein contained for appealing against such order, be conclusive evidence that the monies, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid are due, and all other pertinent matters stated in such order are to be taken to be truly stated as against all persons, and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.

129. The Court may fix a certain day or certain days on or within which creditors of the Company are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Court to adjust rights of contributories.

130. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories among themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto.

Court to order costs.

131. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in winding up any Company in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Dissolution of Company.

132. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.

133. Any order so made shall be reported by the official liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make a Minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company.

Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.

134. If the official liquidator makes default in reporting to the Registrar, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court, the order that the Company be dissolved, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which he is so in default.

Application for winding up to be *lispendens*.

135. Any application for winding up a Company by the Court under this Act shall constitute a suit pending within the terms of the sixth Section of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.

136. The Court may, after it has made an order for winding up the Company, summon before it any Officer of the Company or person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate or effects of the Company. The Court may require any such Officer or person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the Company. If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, having no lawful impediment, (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it,) the Court may cause such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination. Nevertheless, in cases where any person claims any lien on documents produced by him, such production shall be without prejudice to such lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding up to determine all questions relating to such lien.

Examination of parties by Court.

137. The Court may examine upon oath or affirmation, either by word of mouth or upon written interrogatories, any person appearing or brought before it in manner aforesaid concerning the affairs, dealings, estate, or effects of the Company, and may reduce into writting the answers of every such person and require him to subscribe the same.

Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.

138. The Court may, at any time before or after it has made an order for winding up a Company, upon proof being given that there is probable cause for believing that any contributory to such Company is about to quit British India or otherwise abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or chattels, for the purpose of evading payment of calls, or for avoiding examination in respect of the affairs of the Company, cause such contributory to be arrested, and his books, papers, monies, securities for monies, goods, and chattels to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Power of Court cumulative.

139. Any powers by this Act conferred on the Court shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any other powers subsisting of instituting proceedings against any contributory, or the estate of any contributory, or against any debtor of the Company for the recovery of any call or other sums due from such contributory or debtor, or his estate, and such proceedings may be instituted accordingly.

Enforcement of, and Appeal from, Orders.

Power to enforce orders.

140. All orders made by a Court under this Act may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

141. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding up of a Company under this Act shall be enforced in any part of British India other than that in which such Court is situate in the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such Company if the registered Office of the Company had been situate in such other part, and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

142. Where any order or decree made by one Court is required to be enforced by another Court, as hereinbefore provided, a certified copy of the order or decree so made shall be produced to the proper Officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order or decree having been made, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court shall take such steps in the matter as may be requisite for enforcing such order or decree in the same manner as if it were the order or decree of the Court enforcing the same.

Appeals from orders.

143. Re-hearings of, and appeals from, any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding up of a Company by the Court may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction; subject to this restriction, that no such re-hearing or appeal shall be heard unless notice of the same is given within three weeks after any order complained of has been made, in manner in which notices of appeal are ordinarily given under the Code of Civil Procedure, unless such time is extended by the Court of Appeal.

Judicial notice to be taken of signature of Officers.

144. In all proceedings under this part of this Act every Court, Judge, and person judicially acting, and all other Officers, judicial or ministerial, of any Court, or employed in enforcing the process of any Court, shall take judicial notice of the signature of any Officer of any other Court, and also of the official seal of any other Court, when such seal is appended to any document made, issued, or signed under the provisions of this part of the Act, or any official copy thereof.

Special Commissioners for receiving evidence.

145. The Judges of the District Courts who sit at places more than twenty English miles from the usual place of sitting of the High Court shall be Commissioners for the purpose of taking evidence under this Act in cases where any Company is wound up in a High Court, and it shall be lawful for the High Court to refer the whole or any part of the examination of any witnesses under this Act to any person hereby appointed Commissioner, although such Commissioner is out of the jurisdiction of the Court that made the order or decree for winding up the Company. Every such Commissioner shall, in addition to any power of summoning and examining witnesses, and requiring the production or delivery of documents and certifying or punishing defaults by witnesses, which he might lawfully exercise as a Judge of a District Court, have, in the matter so referred to him, all the same powers of summoning and examining witnesses and requiring the production or delivery of documents and punishing defaults by witnesses, and allowing costs and charges and expenses to witnesses, as the Court which made the order for winding up the Company has; and the examination so taken shall be returned or reported to such last mentioned Court in such manner as it directs.

Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain, or Ireland or abroad before any competent Court or person.

146. If any affidavit, affirmation, or declaration required to be sworn or made, under the provisions or for the purposes of this part of this Act, be lawfully sworn or made in British India, or in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any Colony, Island, Plantation or place under the dominion of Her Majesty in foreign parts, before any Court, Judge, or person lawfully authorized to take and receive affidavits, affirmations, or declarations, or before any of Her Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls in any foreign parts out of Her Majesty's dominions, all Courts, Judges, Justices, Commissioners, and persons acting judicially in British India shall take judicial notice of the seal, or stamp, or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, Judge, person, Consul or Vice-Consul attached, appended, or subscribed to any such affidavit, affirmation, or declaration, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this part of this Act:

Voluntary Winding up of Company.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.

147. A Company under this Act may be wound up voluntarily —

(1.) Whenever the period, if any, fixed for the duration of the Company by the Articles of Association expires, or whenever the event, if any, occurs upon the occurrence of which it is provided by the Articles of Association that the Company is to be dissolved, and the Company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(2.) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(3.) Whenever the Company has passed an extraordinary resolution to the effect that it has been proved to their satisfaction that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same.

For the purpose of this Act any resolution shall be deemed to be extraordinary which is passed in such manner as would, if it had been confirmed by a subsequent meeting, have constituted a special resolution as hereinbefore defined.

Commencement of voluntary winding up.

148. A voluntary winding up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorizing such winding up.

Effect of voluntary winding up on status of Company.

149. Whenever a Company is wound up voluntarily, the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding up, cease to carry on its business except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof; and all transfers of shares, except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidators, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company taking place after the commencement of such winding up, shall be void,

but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding it is otherwise provided by its regulations, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound up.

Notice of Resolution to wind up voluntarily.

150. Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution passed for winding up a Company voluntarily shall be given by advertisement in the local Official Gazette and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the place where the registered Office of the Company is situate.

Consequences of voluntary winding up.

151. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding up of a Company:—

(1.) The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu*, and subject thereto shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the regulations of the Company, be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interests in the Company:

(2.) Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property:

(3.) The Company in general meeting shall appoint such persons or person as it thinks fit to be liquidators or a liquidator, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him:

(4.) If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him:

(5.) Upon the appointment of liquidators all the powers of the Directors shall cease, except in so far as the Company in general meeting or the liquidators may sanction the continuance of such powers:

(6.) When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined at the time of their appointment, or, in default of such determination, by any number not less than two:

(7.) The liquidators may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Act given to the official liquidators:

(8.) The liquidators may exercise the powers hereinbefore given to the Court of settling the list of contributories of the Company, and any list so settled shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories:

(9.) The liquidators may at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, call on all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories to the extent of their liability to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and the liquidators may in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same:

(10.) The liquidators shall pay the debts of the Company and adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Effect of winding up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

152. Where a Company limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares, is being wound up voluntarily, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company, and to be a debt due from each member to the Company to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the liquidators.

Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint liquidators.

153. A Company about to be wound up voluntarily, or in the course of being wound up voluntarily may, by an extraordinary resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any Committee of its creditors, the power of appointing liquidators or any of them, and supplying any vacancies in the appointment of liquidators, or may by a like resolution enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators and the manner in which they are to be exercised; and any act done by the creditors in pursuance of such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the Company.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

154. Any arrangement entered into between a Company about to be wound up voluntarily, or in the course of being wound up voluntarily, and its creditors shall be binding on the Company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, subject to such right of appeal as is hereinafter mentioned.

Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.

155. Any creditor or contributory of a Company that has in manner aforesaid entered into any arrangement with its creditors may, within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement, appeal to the Court against such arrangement, and the Court may thereupon as it thinks just amend, vary, or confirm the same.

Power for liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding up to apply to Court.

156. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators or any contributory of the Company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding up, or to exercise, as respects the enforcing of calls or in respect of any other matter all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the Company were being wound up by the Court, and the Court, if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or it may make such other order or decree on such application as the Court thinks just.

Power of liquidators to call general meeting.

157. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators may, from time to time during the continuance of such winding up, summon general meeting of the Company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Company by special resolution or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purposes they think fit. In the event of the winding up continuing for more than one year, the liquidators shall summon a general meeting of the Company at the end of the first year, and of each succeeding year from the commencement of the

winding up, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before such meeting an account shewing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Power to fill up vacancy in liquidators.

158. If any vacancy occurs in the office of liquidators appointed by the Company by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Company in general meeting may, subject to any arrangement they may have entered into with their creditors, fill up such vacancy, and a general meeting for the purpose of filling up such vacancy may be convened by the continuing liquidators, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, and shall be deemed to have been duly held if held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company, or in such other manner as may, on application by the continuing liquidator, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, be determined by the Court.

Power of Court to appoint liquidators.

159. If, from any cause whatever, there is no liquidator acting in the case of a voluntary winding up, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator or liquidators. The Court may also, on due cause shewn, remove any liquidator and appoint another liquidator to act in the matter of a voluntary winding up.

Liquidators on conclusion of winding up to make up an account.

160. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, the liquidators shall make up an account shewing the manner in which such winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and thereupon they shall call a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of having the account laid before them, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators. The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting, and such advertisement shall be published one month at least previously to the meeting in the manner specified in Section 150.

Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.

161. The liquidators shall make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held, and of the date at which the same was held, and on the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of such return the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved. If the liquidators make default in making such return to the Registrar, they shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues.

Costs of voluntary liquidation.

162. All costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

Saving of rights of creditors.

163. The voluntary winding up of a Company shall not be a bar to the right of any creditor of such Company to have the same wound up by the Court if the Court is of opinion that the rights of such creditor will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding up.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding up.

164. Where a Company is in course of being wound up voluntarily, and proceedings are taken for the purpose of having the same wound up by the Court, the Court may if it thinks fit, notwithstanding that it makes a, order directing the Company to be wound up by the Court, provide in such order or in any other order for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings taken in the course of the voluntary winding up.

Winding up subject to the Supervision of the Court.

Power of Court, on application, to direct winding up, subject to supervision.

165. When a resolution has been passed by a Company to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order directing that the voluntary winding up should continue, but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contributories, or others, to apply to the Court, and generally upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just.

Petition for winding up subject to supervision.

166. A petition praying wholly or in part that a voluntary winding up should continue, but subject to the supervision of the Court, and which winding up is hereinafter referred to as a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding up the Company by the Court.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.

167. The Court may, in determining whether a Company is to be wound up altogether by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the appointment of liquidator or liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding up, subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held, and regulated in such manner as the Court directs for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Power to Court to appoint additional liquidators in winding up, subject to supervision.

168. Where any order is made by the Court for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may, in such order or in any subsequent order, appoint any additional liquidator or liquidators, and any liquidators so appointed by the Court shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if they had been appointed by the Company. The Court may from time to time remove any liquidators so appointed by the Court, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal, or by death, or resignation.

Effect of order of Court for winding up subject to supervision.

169. Where an order is made for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, the liquidators appointed to conduct such winding up may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all their powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound up altogether voluntarily; but, save as aforesaid, any order made by the Court for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court shall, for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be

an order of the Court for winding up the Company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding up the Company altogether by the Court; and in the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to, or in favor of, the official liquidators, the expression official liquidators shall be deemed to mean the liquidators conducting the winding up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

170. Where an order has been made for the winding up of a Company subject to the supervision of the Court, and such order is afterwards superseded by an order directing the Company to be wound up compulsorily, the Court may, in such last-mentioned order, or in any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary liquidators, or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without the addition of any other persons to be official liquidators.

Supplemental Provisions.

Dispositions after the commencement of the winding up avoided.

171. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court all dispositions of the property, effects, and things in action of the Company, and every transfer of shares, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company made between the commencement of the winding up, and the order for winding up, shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

The books of the Company to be evidence.

172. Where any Company is being wound up all books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

As to disposal of books, accounts, and documents of the Company.

173. Where any Company has been wound up under this Act and is about to be dissolved, the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the liquidators may be disposed of in the following way; that is to say, where the Company has been wound up by, or subject to the supervision of, the Court, in such way as the Court directs, and where the Company has been wound up voluntarily in such way as the Company by an extraordinary resolution directs. But after the lapse of five years from the date of such dissolution, no responsibility shall rest on the Company, or the liquidators, or any one to whom the custody of such books, accounts, and documents has been committed, by reason that the same, or any of them, cannot be made forthcoming to any party or parties claiming to be interested therein.

Inspection of books.

174. Where an order has been made for winding up a Company by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for the inspection by the creditors and contributories of the Company of its books and papers as the Court thinks just, and any books and papers in the possession of the Company may be inspected by creditors or contributories in conformity with the order of the Court, but not further or otherwise.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

175. The liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, pay any classes of creditors in full, or make such compromise or other arrangement as the liquidators may deem expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, or persons having, or alleging themselves to have, any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

Power to compromise.

176. The liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts, and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting, or supposed to subsist, between the Company and any contributory, or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to, or affecting the assets of, the Company or the winding up of the Company, generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

Power for liquidators to accept shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.

177. Where any Company is proposed to be, or is in the course of being, wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or a portion of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another Company, the liquidators of the first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company by whom they were appointed, conferring either a general authority on the liquidators, or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale, shares, policies, or other like interests in such other Company, for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the Company being wound up, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the Company being wound up may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, policies, or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of, or receive any other benefit from, the purchasing Company; and any sale made or arrangement entered into by the liquidators in pursuance of this Section shall be binding on the members of the Company being wound up; subject to this proviso that, if any member of the Company being wound up who has not voted in favor of the special resolution passed by the Company of which he is a member at either of the Meetings held for passing the same expresses his dissent from any such special resolution in writing addressed to the liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered Office of the Company not later than seven days after the date of the Meeting at which such special resolution was passed, such dissentient member may require the liquidators to do one of

the following things as the liquidators may prefer; that is to say, either to abstain from carrying such resolution into effect, or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner hereinafter mentioned, such purchase money to be paid before the Company is dissolved, and to be raised by the liquidators in such manner as may be determined by special resolution. No special resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purposes of this Section by reason that it is passed antecedently to, or concurrently with, any resolution for winding up the Company, or for appointing liquidators; but if an order be made within a year for winding up the Company by, or subject to the supervision of, the Court, such resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the Court.

Mode of determining price.

178. The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration, under the provisions contained in the Code of Civil Procedure regarding arbitration between the parties to a suit, so far as such provisions are applicable.

Certain attachments, distresses, and executions to be void.

179. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment or execution put in force against the estate or effects of the Company after the commencement of the winding up shall be void.

Fraudulent preference.

180. Any such conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property as would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his insolvency to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any Company, be deemed, in the event of such Company being wound up under this Act, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such Company, and shall be invalid accordingly; and, for the purposes of this Section, the making of an application for winding up a Company shall, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding up the Company shall, in the case of a voluntary winding up, be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual trader; and any conveyance or assignment made by any Company formed under this Act of all its estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors shall be void.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent Directors and Officers.

181. Where, in the course of the winding up of any Company under this Act, it appears that any past or present Director, Manager, official or other liquidator, or any Officer of such Company, has misapplied or retained in his own hands, or become liable or accountable for any monies of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company, the Court may, on the application of any liquidator or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally responsible, examine into the conduct of such Director, Manager, or other Officer and compel him to re-pay any monies so misapplied or retained, or for which he has become liable or accountable, together with interest after such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retainer, misfeasance, or breach of trust as the Court thinks just.

Penalty on falsification of books.

182. If any Director, Officer, or contributory of any Company wound up under this Act secretes, destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any books, papers, writings, or securities, or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account, or other document belonging to the Company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, every person so offending shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine, which may extend to five hundred Rupees.

Prosecution of delinquent Directors in the case of winding up by Court.

183. Where any order is made for winding up a Company by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, if it appear in the course of such winding up that any past or present Director, Manager, Officer, or member of such Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in such winding up, or of its own motion, direct the official liquidators, or the liquidators, (as the case may be,) to institute and conduct a prosecution or prosecutions for such offence, and may order the costs and expenses to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

Penalty of perjury.

184. If any person, upon any examination upon oath or affirmation authorized under this Act, or in any affidavit, deposition, or solemn affirmation in or about the winding up of any Company under this Act, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Act, *intentionally* gives false evidence, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to the punishment provided by Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of intentionally giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

Power of High Court to make Rules.

Power of High Court to make Rules.

185. The High Court may, as often as circumstances require, make such rules concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding up a Company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto as may from time to time seem necessary, and as may be consistent with the other provisions of this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure; but until such rules are made, the general practice of the Court, including the practice hitherto in use in winding up Companies, shall, so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with this Act, apply to all proceedings for winding up a Company.

PART V.

Registration Office.

Constitution of Registration Office.

186. The Registration of Companies under this Act shall be conducted as follows; (that is to say)—

(1) The Local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General of India in

Council to the creation of any such offices shall have been obtained, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure:

(2.) The Local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as aforesaid:

(3.) The Local Government may from time to time determine the places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be established, so that there be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at least one such Office, and that no Company shall be registered except at an Office within that part of British India in which, by the Memorandum of Association, the registered Office of the Company is declared to be established:

(4.) The Local Government may from time to time direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of any documents required for or connected with the registration of Companies:

(5.) Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; and there shall be paid for such inspection such fees as may be appointed by the Local Government, not exceeding one Rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any Company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the Registrar; and there shall be paid for such certificate of incorporation, certified copy, or extract such fees as the Local Government may appoint, not exceeding 3 Rupees for the certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding 2 annas for each hundred words of such copy or extract:

(6.) The existing Registrar, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and other Officers and servants in the Office for the Registration of Joint Stock Companies shall, during the pleasure of the Local Government, hold the offices and receive the salaries hitherto held and received by them, but they shall, in the execution of their duties, conform to any regulations that may be issued by the Local Government:

(7.) There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk, or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint Stock Companies such salaries as the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, direct:

(8.) Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, such act shall, until the Local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or in his absence to or by such person as the Local Government may for the time being authorize; but in the event of the Local Government altering the constitution of the existing Registry Office, such act shall be done to or by such Officer or Officers and at such place or places with reference to the local situation of the registered Offices of the Companies to be registered as the Local Government may appoint.

PART VI.

Application of Act to Companies registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

Application of Act to Companies formed under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860.

187. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, this Act, with the exception of Table A in the first Schedule, shall apply to Companies formed and registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 and Act No. VII. of 1860 or either of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited Company as if such Company had been formed and registered under this Act as a Company limited by shares; and in the case of a Company other than a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered as an unlimited Company under this Act, with this qualification that whenever reference is made, expressly or impliedly, to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them, and the power of altering regulations by special resolution given by this Act shall, in the case of any Company formed and registered under the said Acts, or either of them, extend to altering any provisions contained in the Table marked B annexed to Act No. XIX. of 1857, and shall also, in the case of an unlimited Company formed and registered as last aforesaid, extend to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or its distribution into shares, notwithstanding such regulations are contained in the Memorandum of Association.

Application of Act to Companies registered under Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

188. This Act shall apply to Companies registered but not formed under the said Acts or either of them in the same manner as it is hereinafter declared to apply to Companies registered but not formed under this Act, with this qualification that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them.

Mode of transferring shares.

189. Any Company registered under the said Acts or either of them may cause its shares to be transferred in manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the Company may direct.

PART VII.

Companies authorized to register under this Act.

Companies capable of being registered.

190. With the exceptions made in the next following Section, and subject to the regulations therein contained, every Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any Company registered under either of the said Acts, consisting of seven or more members, and any Company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council other than this Act, or of Letters Patent, or being otherwise duly constituted by law and consisting of seven or more members, may at any time hereafter register itself under this Act as an unlimited Company, or a Company limited by shares, or a Company limited by guarantee, and

no such registration shall be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the Company being wound up

Regulation as to registration of existing Companies.

191. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of Companies under this part of this Act; (that is to say)—

(1.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent, and not being a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof:

(2.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof as an unlimited Company, or as a Company limited by guarantee:

(3.) No Company that is not a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined shall, in pursuance of this part of this Act, register under this Act as a Company limited by shares:

(4.) No Company shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof unless an assent to its so registering is given by a majority of such of its members as may be present, personally, or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulation of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for the purpose:

(5.) Where a Company not having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent, is about to register as a limited Company, the majority required to assent as aforesaid shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at such last-mentioned general meeting:

(6.) Where a Company is about to register as a Company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceased to be a member, and of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the Company and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

In computing any majority under this Section, when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the regulations of the Company of which he is a member.

Definition of Joint Stock Company.

192. For the purposes of this part of this Act, so far as the same relates to the description of Companies empowered to register as Companies limited by shares, a Joint Stock Company shall be deemed to be a Company having a permanent paid up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares in such capital, or the holders of such stock, and no other persons; and such Company when registered with limited liability under this Act shall be deemed to be a Company limited by shares.

Requisitions for the registration by Companies.

193. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this part of this Act, of any Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar the following documents; (that is to say)—

(1.) A list shewing the names, addresses, and occupations of all persons who on a day named in such list, and not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, where members of such Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing, in cases where such shares are numbered, each share by its number:

(2.) A copy of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company:

(3.) If any such Joint Stock Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars; that is to say—

The nominal capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

The number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share:

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word thereof:

With the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a Joint Stock Company.

194. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this part of this Act, of any Company not being a Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar a list shewing the names, addresses, and occupations of the Directors or other Managers (if any) of the Company, also a copy of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General of India in Council, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by a guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of guarantee.

Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.

195. Where a Joint Stock Company authorized to register under this Act has had the whole or any portion of its capital converted into stock, such Company shall, as to the capital so converted, instead of delivering to the Registrar a statement of shares, deliver to the Registrar a statement of the amount of stock belonging to the Company, and the names of the persons who were holders of such stock, on some day to be named in the statement not more than six clear days before the day of registration.

Authentication of statements of existing Companies.

196. The lists of Members and Directors and any other particulars relating to the Company hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same, or any two of them, or

of any two other principal Officers of the Company made before a Justice of the Peace or a District Judge

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.

197. The Registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether an existing Company is or is not a Joint Stock Company as hereinbefore defined.

On registration of Banking Company with limited liability, notice to be given to customers.

198. Every Banking Company existing at the date of the passing of this Act which registers itself as a limited Company shall, at least thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of registration with limited liability, give notice that it is intended so to register the same to every person and partnership firm who have a banking account with the Company Such notice shall be given either by delivering the same to such person or firm, or leaving the same or putting the same into the post addressed to him or them at such address as shall have been last communicated or otherwise become known as his or their address to or by the Company. In case the Company omits to give any such notice as is hereinbefore required to be given, then, as between the Company and the person or persons only who are for the time being interested in the account in respect of which such notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects such account and all variations thereof down to the time at which such notice shall be given, but not further or otherwise the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.

199. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company in cases where such Company is not registered as a limited Company, or where, previously to its being registered as a limited Company, the liability of the shareholders was limited by some Act of Parliament or act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent.

Power to Company to change name.

200. Any Company authorized by this part of this Act to register with limited liability shall, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limitted liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "limited."

Certificate of registration of existing Companies.

201. Upon compliance with the requisitions in this part of this Act contained with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under the Tables marked B and C in the first Schedule hereto, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to hold lands.

Certificate to be evidence of compliance with Act.

202. A certificate of incorporation given at any time to any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with, and that the Company is authorized to be registered under this Act as a limited or unlimited Company, as the case may be, and the date of incorporation mentioned in such certificate shall be deemed to be the date at which the Company is incorporated under this Act

Transfer of property to Company.

203. All such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to, and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company at the date of its registration under this Act, shall, on registration, pass to and vest in the Company as incorporated under this Act for all the estate and interest of the Company therein.

Registration under this Act not to affect obligations incurred previously to registration.

204. The registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company shall not affect or prejudice the liability of such Company to have enforced against it, or its right to enforce, any debt or obligation incurred, or any contract entered, into, by, to, with, or on behalf of such Company previously to such registration.

Continuation of existing suits.

205. All such suits and other legal proceedings as may at the time of the registration of any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act have been commenced by or against such Company, or the public officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if such registration had not taken place. Nevertheless, execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of such Company upon any decree or order obtained in any suit or proceeding so commenced as aforesaid; but in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy such decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding up the Company.

Effect of registration under Act.

206. When a Company is registered under this Act, in pursuance of this part thereof, all provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor Genral of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent, or other instrument, constituting or regulating the Company, including, in the case of a Company registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarntee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the Company in the same manner and with the same incidents as if they were contained in a registered Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association; and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company and the members, contributories, and creditors thereof in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under this Act, subject to the provisions following; (that is to say) —

(1.) That Table A, in the first Schedule to this Act, shall not, unless adopted by special resolution, apply to any Company registered under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof:

(2.) That the provisions of this Act relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any Joint Stock Company whose shares are not numbered:

(3.) That no Company shall have power to alter any provision contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Legislative Council, or Act of

the Governor General of India in Council relating to the Company:

(4.) That no Company shall have power, without the sanction of the Governor General of Indian Council, to alter any provision contained in any Letters Patent relating to the Company:

(5) That, in the event of the Company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory in respect of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted prior to registration who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company contracted prior to registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves in respect of any such debt or liability: or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the Company so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid; and every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid, and in the event of the death or insolvency of any such contributory as last aforesaid, or marriage of any such contributory being a female the provisions herinbefore contained with respect to the representatives, heirs, and devisees of deceased contributories, and with refer to the assignees of insolvent contributories, and to the husbands of married contributories, shall apply.

(6) That nothing herein contained shall authorize any Company to alter any such provisons contained in any Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company as would if such Company had originally been formed under this Act, have been contained in the Memorandum of Association, and are not authorized to be altered by this Act.

But nothing herein contained shall derogate from any power of altering its constitution or regulations which may be vested in any Company registering under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof by virtue of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company.

Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.

207. The High Court may at any time, after the presentation of a petition for winding up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act, and before making and order for winding up the Company upon the application by motion of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or legal proceeding against any contributory of the Company as well as against the Company as hereinbefore provided upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Order for winding up Company.

208. Wherein order has been made for winding up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of the Act, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained, it is hereby further provided that no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the High Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART VIII.

Application of Act to unregistered Companies.

Winding up of unregistered Companies

209. Subject as hereinafter mentioned any, partnership, association, or Company, except Railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, consisting of more than seven members, and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to winding up shall apply to such Company with the following exception and additions: —

(1.) An unregistered Company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding up, be deemed to be registerd in that part of British India where its principal place of business is situate; or if it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India, then in each part of British India where it has a principal place of business; moreover, the principal place of business of an unregistered Company, or (where it has a princi al place of business situate in more than one part of British India) such one of its principal places of business as is situate in that part of British India in which proceedings are being instituted, shall, for all the purposes of the winding up of such Company, be deemed to be the registered Office of the Company.

(2.) No unregistered Company shall be wound up under this Act voluntarily, or subject to the supervision of the Court.

(3) The circumstances under which an unregisterd Company may be wound up are as follows; (that is to say) —

(*a.*) Whenever the Company is dissolved or has ceased to carry on business, or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding up its affairs:

(*b.*) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(*c*) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up:

(4) An unregistered Company shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts.

(*a.*) Whenever a creditor to whom the Company is indebted, by assignment or otherwise, in a sum exceeding five hundred Rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company, or by delivering to the Secretary or some Director or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has, for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor:

(*b.*) Whenever any suit or other proceeding has been instituted against any member of the Company for any debt or demand due, or claimed to be due from the Company, or from him in his character of member of the Company, and notice in writing of the institution of such suit or other legal proceeding, having been served upon the Company by leaving the same at the principal

place of business of the Company, or by delivering it to the Secretary or some Director, Manager, or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the Company has not, within ten days after service of such notice, paid, secured, or compounded for such debt or demand, or procured such suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against such suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages, and expenses to be incurred by him by reason of the same:

(*c*) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favor of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, or any member thereof as such, or against any person authorized to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the Company, is returned unsatisfied:

(*d*) Whenever it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.

210. In the event of an unregistered Company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the Company, and every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid; but in the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the personal representatives, heirs, and devisees of a deceased contributory, and to the assignees of an insolvent contributory, shall apply.

Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.

211. The Court may, at any time after the making of an application for winding up an unregistered Company and before making an order for winding up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company as hereinbefore provided upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Effect of order for winding up unregistered Company.

212. Where an order has been made for winding up an unregistered Company in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained in the case of Companies formed under this Act, it is hereby further provided that no suit shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Provision in case of unregistered Company.

213. If any unregistered Company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name, or if, for any reason, it appears expedient, the Court may, by the order made for winding up such Company, or by any subsequent order, direct that all such property, real and personal, including all interests, claims, and rights into and out of property, real and personal, and including things in action as may belong to, or be vested in, the Company, or to or in any person or persons on trust for or on behalf of the Company or any part of such property, is to vest in the official liquidator or official liquidators by his or their official name or names, and thereupon the same or such part thereof as may be specified in the order shall vest accordingly, and the official liquidator or official liquidators may, in his or their official name or names, or in such name or names, and after giving such indemnity as the Court directs, bring or defend any suits or other legal proceedings relating to any property vested in him or them, or any suits or other legal proceedings necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding up the Company and recovering the property thereof.

Provisions in this part of Act cumulative.

214. The provisions made by this part of this Act with respect to unregistered Companies shall be deemed to be made in addition to, and not in restriction of, any provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to winding up Companies by the Court, and the Court or official liquidator may, in addition to any thing contained in this part of this Act, exercise any powers or do any act in the case of unregistered Companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding up Companies formed under this Act; but an unregistered Company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a Company under this Act, and then only to the extent provided by this part of this Act.

PART IX.

Repeal of Acts and temporary Provisions.

Repeal of Acts.

215. After the commencement of this Act, there shall be repealed the several Acts specified in the third schedule hereto.

Saving Clause as to repeal.

216. No repeal hereby enacted shall affect—

(1.) Any thing duly done under any Acts hereby repealed:

(2.) The incorporation of any Company registered under any Act hereby repealed.

(3.) Any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under any Act hereby repealed:

(4.) Any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred in respect of any offence against any Act hereby repealed:

(5.) Table B in the Schedule annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857 or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act.

Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act XXI of 1860.

217. In Sections 1 and 18 of Act No. XXI of 1860 *(for the registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies)* the words "Registrar" of Joint Stock Companies shall be construed to mean Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under this Act or any Act for the time being in force.

Saving of existing proceedings for winding up.

218. Where, previously to the commencement of this Act, an order has been made for winding up a Company under any Acts or Act hereby repealed, or a resolution has been passed for winding up a Company voluntarily, such Company shall be wound up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Act were not passed, and for

the purposes of such winding up such repealed Acts or Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Saving of Conveyance Deeds.

219. Where, previously to the commencement of this Act, any conveyance, mortgage, or other deed has been made in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed, such deed shall be of the same force as if this Act had not passed, and, for the purposes of such deed, such repealed Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Compulsory registration of certain Companies.

220. Every Company required by any Act hereby repealed to register under the said Acts, or either of them, and which has not so registered, shall, on or before the expiration of the thirty-first day form the commencement of this Act, register itself as a Company under this Act in manner and subject to the regulations hereinbefore contained. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration of any Company required to register by this Section.

Penalty on Company not registering.

221. If any Company required by the last Section to register under this Act makes default in complying with the provisions thereof then, from and after the day upon which such Company is required to register under this Act, until the day on which such Company is registered under this Act, (which it is empowered to do at any time,) the following consequences shall ensue; (that is to say)—

(1.) The Company shall be incapable of suing, but shall not be incapable of being made a defendant to a suit:

(2.) No dividend shall be payable to any shareholder in such Company:

(3.) Each Director or Manager of the Company so being in default carries on business incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and such penalty may be recovered by any person, whether a shareholder or not in the Company, and be applied by him to his own use.

Nevertheless, such default shall not render the Company so being in default illegal, nor subject it to any penalty or disability other than as specified in this Section, and registration under this Act shall cancel any penalty or forfeiture, and put an end to any disability which any Company may have incurred by reason of its not having registered under the said Act XIX of 1857.

Temporary power for Companies to change registered Office.

222. Upon the application of the Directors of any Company registered under the said Acts of 1857 and 1860, or either of them, made within one year after the date of the commencement of this Act, sanctioned by a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting, but subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned, the Governor General of India in Council shall have authority, by his certificate in writing signed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, to change the registered Office of any such Company from any one part of British India to any other part thereof. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies with whom the Memorandum of Registration of such Company has been registered shall, upon receipt of such certificate, note in writing upon the margin or at the foot of the said memorandum the name of the place to which such registered Office is to be transferred, and the day upon which such transfer is, pursuant to such certificate, to take place, and shall attach the certificate to the memorandum, and the said Registrar shall thereupon transmit to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for that part of British India to which the registered Office is to be so transferred copies of the said certificate and of the said Memorandum of Registration so noted certified by him. The said Registrar for the said last-mentioned part of British India shall, upon receipt of such copies of certificate and memorandum, retain and register the same in like manner, and on payment of the like fees to him as provided in the case of the registration of an original Memorandum of Registration, and thereupon the place of the registered Office shall, from the said last-mentioned registration, and the said day mentioned in the said certificate, be the place mentioned as such on the said certificate: Provided, however, that such change shall in no wise alter or affect any thing theretofore done by the said Company or any of their rights or liabilities in respect thereof.

Restrictions on issue of certificate.

223. The Governor General of India in Council shall not issue his certificate in pursuance of the foregoing Section until he is satisfied that an advertisement of the intention of the Company to apply to him for a certificate, with a declaration that all parties objecting thereto are forthwith to apply to the Governor General of India in Council, has been published once at the least in each of four successive weeks in the local Gazette, nor until the Governor General of India in Council is satisfied that the objections, if any, that may be urged against the issue of such certificate are groundless.

Act not to apply to Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.

224. Nothing in this Act shall affect Act VI of 1839 *(relating to the Bank of Bengal)*, Act III of 1840 *(for the incorporation of a Bank at Bombay)*, or Act IX of 1843 *(for the incorporation of a Bank at Madras)*, or shall be deemed to apply to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay incorporated by the said Acts respectively.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Shares.

(1.) If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

(2.) Every member shall, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

(3.) If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe.

Calls on Shares.

(4.) The Directors may from time to time make such calls upon the members in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think

fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call; and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Directors.

(5.) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorizing such call was passed.

(6.) If the call payable in respect of any share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being of such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

(7.) The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the Directors agree upon.

Transfers of Shares.

(8.) The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferer and transferee, and the transferer shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register book in respect thereof.

(9.) Shares in the Company shall be transferred in the following form:—

I, A B, of in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to me by C D of do hereby transfer to the said C D the share (or shares) numbered standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said C D, his executors, administrators, and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said C D, do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

(10.) The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a member who is indebted to them.

(11.) The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

Transmission of Shares.

(12.) The executors or administrators of a deceased member shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

(13.) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

(14.) Any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such share.

(15.) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such share.

(16.) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, accompanied with such evidence as the Directors may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a member.

Forfeiture of Shares.

(17.) If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Directors may, at any time hereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him, requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

(18.) The notice shall name a further day, on or before which such call, and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such non-payment, are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made (the place so named being either the registered Office of the Company or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable.) The notice shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(19.) If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may, at any time thereafter before payment of all calls, interest, and expenses due in respect thereof, has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

(20.) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company in general meeting thinks fit.

(21.) Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

(22.) A solemn declaration in writing, made before a Magistrate that the call in respect of a share was made and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was made by a resolution of the Directors to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons entitled to such share, and such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the price of such share shall constitute a good title to such share, and a certificate of proprietorship shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

(23.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting, convert any paid-up shares into stock.

(24.) When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may

thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein, or any part of such interests, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which any shares in the capital of the Company may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(25.) The several holders of stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the amount of their respective interests in such stock, and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders thereof respectively the same privileges and advantages for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Company, and for other purposes, as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company; but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the Company, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages.

Increase in Capital.

(26.) The Directors may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company previously given in general meeting, increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, as the Company in general meeting directs, or, if no direction is given, as the Directors think expedient.

(27.) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the meeting that sanctions the increase of capital, all new shares shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given, that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(28.) Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

General Meetings.

(29.) The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the registration of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

(30.) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(31.) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings, all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(32.) The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(33.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(34.) Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other members amounting to the required number, may themselves convene an extraordinary general meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(35.) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day, and the hour of meeting, and, in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(36.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at any ordinary meeting, with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, and the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets, and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(37.) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business, and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the persons who have taken shares in the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed twenty.

(38.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved: In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(39.) The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

(40.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman.

(41.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(42.) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence

of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against such resolution.

(43.) If a poll is demanded by five or more members it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting. In the case of an equality of votes at any general meeting the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Votes of Members.

(44.) Every member shall have one vote for every share up to ten: he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares.

(45.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot he may vote by his Committee, or other legal Curator; and if any shareholder is a minor he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

(46.) If one or more persons are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the member whose name stands first in the Register of Members as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

(47.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share that he has acquired by transfer at any meeting held after the expiration of three months from the registration of the Company unless he has been possessed of the share in respect of which he claims to vote for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(48.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(49.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Company.

(50.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.

(51.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company Limited.

I of being a Member of the Company, Limited, and entitled to vote or votes, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*) General Meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof *(or*, at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year .)

As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(52.) The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association.

(53.) Until Directors are appointed the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association shall be deemed to be Directors.

(54.) The future remuneration of the Directors, and their remuneration for services performed previously to the first general meeting, shall be determined by the Company in general meeting.

Powers of Directors.

(55.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the foregoing Act, or by these Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting, subject, nevertheless, to any regulations of these Articles, to the provisions of the foregoing Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(56.) The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Disqualification of Directors.

(57.) The office of Director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company:

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent:

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company:

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions:—That no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with, or done any work for, the Company of which he is Director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work, and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

(58.) At the first ordinary meeting after the registration of the Company the whole of the Directors shall retire from office, and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year one-third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

(59.) The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the first ordinary meeting of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot. In every subsequent year, the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

(60.) A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

(61.) The Company at the general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

(62.) If at any meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place the places of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the meeting

shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting the places, of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the vacating Directors, or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the ordinary meeting in the next year, and so on from time to time until their places are filled up.

(63.) The Company may from time to time in general meeting increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

(64.) Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the Directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

(65) The Company, in general meeting, may, by a special resolution, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Proceedings of Directors.

(66.) The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

(67.) The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(68.) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit. Any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any Regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors.

(69.) A Committee may elect a Chairman of its meetings. If no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(70.) A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(71.) All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

Dividends.

(72.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.

(73.) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company.

(74.) The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company, or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they may select.

(75.) The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

(76.) Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member in manner hereinafter mentioned, and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

(77.) No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

Accounts.

(78.) The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

Of the stock in trade of the Company;

Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place; and

Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

The books of account shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Company in General Meeting, shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.

(79.) Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

(80.) The statement so made shall shew, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the

expense of the establishment, salaries, and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

(81.) A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in general meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(82.) A printed copy of such balance sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be served on every member in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served.

Audit.

(83.) Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

(84.) The first auditors shall be appointed by the Directors, subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company in general meeting.

(85.) If one auditor only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to auditors shall apply to him.

(86.) The auditors may be members of the Company; but no person is eligible as an auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

(87.) The election of auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting in such year.

(88.) The remuneration of the first auditors shall be fixed by the Directors; that of subsequent auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting.

(89.) Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

(90.) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor appointed by the Company, the Directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

(91.) If no election of auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the Local Government may, on the application of not less than five members of the Company, appoint an auditor for the current year and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(92.) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(93.) Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. He may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may, in relation to such accounts, examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(94.) The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have or has been given by the Directors, and whether they or it have or has been satisfactory, and such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(95.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any Member either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(96.) All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the register of members, and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such share.

(97.) Any notice if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notices was properly addressed and put into the Post Office.

Dr. *Balance-sheet (a) of the* *Company made up to* 18 *Cr.*

		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs.	As.			PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs.	As.
I. CAPITAL.		SHEWING—			III. PROPERTY HELD BY THE COMPANY.		SHEWING—		
	1	The number of shares				7	Immoveable property, distinguishing ...		
	2	The amount paid for shares					*(a)* Freehold land		
	3	If any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrear and the names of the defaulters ...					*(b)* „ Buildings		
							(c) Leasehold „		
	4	The particulars of any forfeited shares ...				8	Moveable property, distinguishing ...		
II. DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.		SHEWING—					*(d)* Stock in Trade		
							(e) Plant		
	5	The amount of loans on mortgages or debenture bonds					The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund of profit and loss ...		
	6	The amount of debts owing by the Company, distinguishing			IV. DEBTS OWING TO THE COMPANY.		SHEWING—		
		(a) Debts for which acceptances have been given				9	Debts considered good for which the Company hold bills or other securities ...		
		(b) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles				10	Debts considered good for which the Company hold no security		
		(c) Debts for law expenses.. ...				11	Debts considered doubtful and bad, any debt due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to to be separately stated		
		(d) Debts for interest on debentures or other loans							
		(e) Unclaimed dividends							
		(f) Debts not enumerated above ...							
VI. RESERVE FUND.		SHEWING—			V. CASH AND INVESTMENTS.		SHEWING—		
		The amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies				12	The nature of investment and rate of interest		
VII. PROFIT AND LOSS.		SHEWING—				13	The amount of cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest..		
		The disposable balance for payment of dividends, &c.							
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.		Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts							
		Monies for which the Company is contingently liable							

(a) See Clauses 81 and 82 of the foregoing Table A.

TABLE B.	Rs.	A.	P.
Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.			
For Registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rupees 20,000, a fee of ...	40	0	0
For Registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rupees 20,000 the above fee of 20 Rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 Rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 Rupees after the first 20,000 Rupees up to 50,000 Rupees ...	20	0	0
For every 10,000 Rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 Rupees after the first 50,000 Rupees up to 1,000,000 Rupees ...	5	0	0
For every 10,000 Rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 Rupees after the first 1,000,000 Rupees ...	1	0	0
For Registration of any increase of capital made after the first Registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 Rupees or part of 10,000 Rupees, as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of Registration.			
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on Registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than taking into account, in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after Registration, the fees paid on Registration.			
For Registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of Registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered other than the Memorandum of Association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

TABLE C.

	Rs.	As.	P
Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares.			
For Registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20 ...	40	0	0
For Registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100 ...	100	0	0
For Registration of a Company whose number of Members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rupees 100, with an additional Rupees 3 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For Registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of ...	400	0	0
For Registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase ...	5	0	0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rupees 200 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first Registration of the Company.			
For Registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of Registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For Registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered other than the Memorandum of Association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

FORM D.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART III. OF THE ACT.

* The Capital of the Company is Rupees , divided into shares of each.

The number of shares issued is . Calls to the amount of Rupees per share have been made, under which the sum of Rupees has been received.

The liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (or July) were—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the Company:

Under decree.

On specialty.

On Notes or Bills.

On Simple Contracts.

On estimated Liabilities.

* If the Company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the Statement relating to capital and shares must be omitted.

The assets of the Company on that day were—
Government Securities [stating them.]
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
Cash at the Bankers.
Other Securities.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by Shares.

1*st.*—The name of the Company is "the Company, limited."

2*nd.*—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3*rd.*—The objects for which the Company is established are, " and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conclusive to the attainment of the above object."

4*th.*—The liability of the Members is limited.

5*th.*—The Capital of the Company is Rupees divided into shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, address, and Descriptions of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber.
1. A. B. of ...	
2. C. D. „ ...	
3. E. F. „ ...	
4. G. H. „ ...	
5. I. J. „ ...	
6. K. L. „ ...	
7. M. N. „ ...	
Total shares taken ...	

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.
O. P.

FORM B.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee and not having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1*st.*—The name of the Company is "the Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, limited."

2*nd.*—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in Calcutta.

3*rd.*—The objects for which the Company is established are "the Mutual Insurance of ships belonging to members of the Company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

4*th.*—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding Rupees 100.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

Names, addresses, and descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. „
3. E. F. „
4. G. H. „
5. I. J. „
6. K. L. „
7. M. N. „

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.
O. P.

Articles of Association to accompanying preceding Memorandum of Association.

(1.) The Company, for the purpose of registration, is declared to consist of five hundred members.

(2.) The Directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business of the Association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

(3.) Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the Company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

(4.) The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

(5.) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(6.) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(7.) The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(8.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(9.) Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other five members, may themselves convene a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(10.) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and, in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(11.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets, and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(12.) No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business; and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, that is to say, if the members of the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation that no quorum shall in any case exceed thirty.

(13.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(14.) The Chairman (if any) of the Directors shall preside as Chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

(15.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(16.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(17.) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof, of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor or against such resolution.

(18.) If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

Votes of Members.

(19.) Every member shall have one vote and no more.

(20.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee, or other legal Curator: if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(21.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all monies due from him to the Company have been paid.

(22.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxies; a proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a corporation, under its common seal.

(23.) No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(24.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

COMPANY LIMITED.

I of
being a Member of the Company limited, hereby appoint of as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*] general meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof to be held on the day of next [*or* at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year .]

As witness my hand, this day of . Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(25.) The number of the Directors and the names of the first Directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association.

(26.) Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association shall be deemed to be Directors.

Powers of Directors.

(27.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not hereby required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

Election of Directors.

(28.) The Directors shall be elected annually by the Company in general meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert Rules as to mode in which Business of Insurance is to be conducted.)

ACCOUNTS.

(29.) The accounts of the Company shall be audited by a Committee of five members, to be called the Audit Committee.

(30.) The first Audit Committee shall be nominated by the Directors out of the body of members.

(31.) Subsequent Audit Committees shall be nominated by the members at the ordinary general meeting in each year.

(32.) The Audit Committee shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be their duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(33.) The Audit Committee shall have a list delivered to them of all books kept by the Company, and they shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the books and accounts of the Company. They may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist them in investigating such accounts, and they may, in relation to such accounts, examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(34.) The Audit Committee shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by these regulations of the Company, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, and in case they have called for explanation or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory, and such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(35.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(36.) Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the Post Office.

Winding up.

(37.) The Company shall be wound up voluntarily whenever an extraordinary resolution, as defined by the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, is passed, requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of ... Merchant.
2. C. D. of ... ,,
3. E. F. of ... ,,
4. G. H. of ... ,,
5. I. J. of ... ,,
6. K. L. of ... ,,
7. M. N. of ... ,,

Dated the day of 18 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P.

FORM C.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1*st.*—The name of the Company is "The Hotel Company, Limited."

2*nd.*—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3*rd.*—The objects for which the Company is established are "the facilitating travelling in by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4*th.*—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding Rupees 200.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B.
2. C. D.
3. E. F.
4. G. H.
5. I. J.
6. K. L.
7. M. N.

Dated the day of 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P.

Articles of the Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The capital of the Company shall consist of five lakhs of Rupees divided into five thousand shares of one hundred Rupees each.

2. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, reduce the amount of shares.

3. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the Company.

4. All the Articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses, and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. A. B. 2. C. D. 3. E. F. 4. G. H. 5. I. J. 6. K. L. 7. M. N.	-

Total shares taken

Dated the day of 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of an unlimited Company having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1*st*.—The name of the Company is "The Patent Company."

2*nd*.—The registered Office of the Company will be situated in

3*rd*.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the working of a patent method of , of which method O. P., of , is the sole patentee.

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the day of 186

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P.

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding Memorandum of Association.

Capital of the Company.

The capital of the Company is twenty thousand Rupees divided into twenty shares of one thousand Rupees each.

Application of Table A.

All the Articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses, and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by subscriber.
1. A. B. of 2. C. D. of 3. E. F. of 4. G. H. of 5. I. J. of 6. K. L. of 7. M. N. of	

Total shares taken

Dated the day of 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R.

FORM E. As required by the Second Part of the Act.

Summary of Capital and Shares of the Company made up the day of
Nominal Capital Rupees divided into shares of Rupees each
Number of Shares taken up to the day of
There has been called up on each Share Rupees
Total amount of calls received Rupees
Total amount of calls unpaid Rupees

List of persons holding Shares in the Company on the day of and of persons who have held Shares thereon at any time during the year immediately preceding the said day of , shewing their names and addresses and an account of the Shares so held.

Folio in Register Ledger containing particulars.	Names, Addresses, and Occupations.				Account of Shares.					Remarks.
	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Shares held by existing Members on the day of	Additional Shares held by existing Members during preceding year.		Shares held by persons no longer Members.		
						Number.	Date of transfer.	Number.	Date of transfer.	

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Number and Date of Act.	Title of Act.
No. XLIII of 1850	An Act for the Regulation of Joint Stock Companies.
No. XIX of 1857 ...	An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof.
No. VII of 1860 ...	An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to form a complete code for the formation, regulation, and winding up of Companies of every description, including under the term 'Companies' any Association that chooses to avail itself of the provisions of the Bill. It is a transcript of the English Companies' Act, 1862, (Stat. 25 & 26 Vict., Cap. 89,) with the alterations, omissions, and additions necessary to adapt that measure to India.

The Bill adopts the system of legislation created in this country by Act XIX of 1857, of which the English Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1856, was the prototype, and introduces the system of winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, which was initiated in England by the Joint Stock Companies' Act of 1857 and expanded by the amending Act of 1858.

The Bill also withdraws the prohibition which prevents Insurance Companies from availing themselves of the provisions of Act XIX of 1857. Banking Companies were exempted from the like prohibition by Act VII of 1860, and the exemption is of course continued by the present Bill.

No Company can be registered under Act XIX of 1857 unless it possesses a joint stock capital divided into shares of a certain fixed amount. But this Bill comprehends Companies formed on the mutual principle, such as mutual loan Companies and all Associations deriving their funds from annual subscriptions or any other source than a share-capital.

The Bill legalizes the formation of a new species of Company. In this, which is called "a Company limited by guarantee," the liability of the members is limited to such amount as they may undertake by the Memorandum of Association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

Act XIX of 1857 provides only for the winding up of Companies registered under it. The present Bill makes provisions for winding up all Companies, whether registered or not.

The minor changes in the law which the present Bill proposes to make may be briefly stated.

The liability of members differs somewhat from that established by Act XIX of 1857, and is as follows: Every member is liable, during the time of his membership and for a year after, in respect of engagements contracted before the time that he ceased to be a member, but not in respect of subsequent engagements. In a Company limited by shares his liability ceases when he has paid up all calls on his shares. In a Company limited by guarantee, the extent of his liability is measured by the amount of the guarantee, with the addition, if the capital be divided into shares, of an obligation to pay up the calls on his shares. In the case of an unlimited Company the calls must be made equally on all the shareholders, and a member cannot, as formerly, be singled out by the creditors.

All limited Companies (Section 43) must keep at their Office a register of mortgages open to inspection by any creditor or member.

Three-fourths in number and value of the Company may by special resolution alter its regulations, and the Bill contains provisions enabling a certain number of members to obtain an examination of the affairs of the Company by an Inspector appointed by the Local Government, which here, as throughout the Bill, represents the Board of Trade of the English Statute.

The Bill contains provisions enabling Companies to refer matters in dispute to arbitration. These are taken from the Railway Companies' Arbitration Act, 1859. In the case of disputes between a Company and one of its shareholders, the provisions as to arbitration contained in the Code of Civil Procedure are incorporated by reference. And there are other provisions for forms of notices, application of penalties, conduct of legal proceedings and alterations in the forms in the Schedules which cannot well be stated in a summary manner.

H. S. MAINE.

The 6th December 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Home Department (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No 28 OF 1865.

A Bill to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a summary procedure for the recovery of money due on dishonored Bills of Exchange, Hundis, and Promissory Notes; and whereas inconvenience is felt by persons engaged in trade by reason of the laws of British India being in some particulars different from those of England in matters of common occurrence in the course of such trade; and whereas, with a view to remedy such inconvenience, it is expedient to amend the laws of

British India as hereinafter is mentioned: It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation Clause. "British India."

1. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—"British India" shall mean the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106 *(An Act for the better Government of India.)*

"Local Government."

And in every part of British India in which this Act shall operate "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer executive Government in such part:

"High Court."

"High Court" shall mean the highest Civil Court therein in its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; and

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" shall mean the Chief Justice, or Senior Judge, or any other Judge for the time being authorized to act as Chief Justice, or Senior Judge of any such Court.

From and after 1st May 1866, in all suits upon Bills of Exchange, &c., if plaintiff desires to proceed under this Act, the summons shall be in the form given in Schedule.

2. From and after the first day of May 1866, all suits upon Bills of Exchange, Hundis, or Promissory Notes commenced in any High Court within six calendar months after the same shall have become due and payable may, in case the plaintiff shall desire to proceed under this Act, be commenced as hereinafter is mentioned (that is to say) the plaint shall be in the form prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act; and in any case in which the plaint and summons shall be in such form respectively, it shall not be lawful for the defendant to appear to or defend the suit unless he shall obtain leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend; and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Chief Justices, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

Defendant shewing a defence upon the merits to have leave to appear.

3. The Court may, upon application within the period of twelve days from the service of such summons, give leave to appear and to defend the suit upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing and recording issues, or otherwise as to the Court may seem fit.

Court may, under special circumstances, set aside decree.

4. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit if it shall seem reasonable to the Court so to do and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Court may order Bill to be deposited with Officer of Court in certain cases.

5. In any proceedings under this Act, it shall be competent to the Court to order the Bill or Note sought to be proceeded upon to be forthwith deposited with an Officer of the Court, and further to order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff shall have given security for the costs thereof.

Remedy for recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonored Bill.

6. The holder of every dishonored foreign Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonor, as he has under this Act for the recovery of the amount of such Bill or Note.

Civil Procedure Code and rules made thereunder to apply to proceedings under this Act.

7. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and all rules made under or by virtue of the said Code shall, so far as the same are or may be made applicable, extend and apply to all proceedings to be had or taken under this Act.

Local Government may extend Act.

8. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct that all or any part of the provisions in Sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of this Act shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all or any other Courts or Court in the territories under such Government, and within one month after such order shall have been made and published in the official Gazette, such provisions shall extend and apply in manner directed by such order, and any such order may be in like manner from time to time altered and annulled. In and by any such order the Local Government may direct by whom any powers of duties incident to the provisions applied under this Act shall and may be exercised with respect to matters in such other Courts or Court, and may make any orders or regulations which may be deemed requisite for carrying into operation in such Courts or Court the provisions so applied.

Consideration for guarantee need not appear by writing.

9. No special promise to be made by any person after the passing of this Act to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another person, being in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith or some other person by him thereunto lawfully authorized, shall be deemed invalid to support a suit to charge the person by whom such promise shall have been made, by reason only that the consideration for such promise does not appear in writing, or by necessary inference from a written document.

Guarantee to or for a Firm to cease upon a change in the Firm, except in special cases.

10. No promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another made to a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or a single person trading under the name of a Firm, and no promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or of a single person trading under the name of a Firm, shall be binding on the person making such promises in respect of any thing done or omitted to be done after a change shall have taken place in any one or more of the persons constituting the Firm, or in the person trading under the name of a Firm,

shall, for the purpose of deception, use or have any plate resembling or intended to resemble any plate affixed under this Act shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees. It shall be lawful for the Registering Officer, or for any person employed by him for that purpose, to prosecute any person so neglecting to deliver up a plate at any time within twelve calendar months after the expiration of the registration in respect of which such plate was affixed; and it shall be lawful for any Police Officer, or any person employed for that purpose by the Registering Officer, to seize and take away any such plate, or any plate used for the purpose of deception as aforesaid, wheresoever the same may be found, and to deliver the same to the Registering Officer.

Fee for license. Driver to wear a metal ticket.

V. For every license to act as driver granted under this Act a fee of two Rupees shall be paid, and the Registering Officer shall, at the time of granting any license, deliver to every driver of a Hackney Carriage of the second or third Class to whom the same may be granted a metal ticket upon which shall be marked or engraved his employment, and a number corresponding with the number which shall be inserted in the license. The Driver to whom such ticket is delivered shall at all times, while acting as such Driver, or while attending before any Magistrate, carry such ticket exposed to view.

Certified copies of the particulars of licenses and registered Carriages to be given on payment of fee.

VI. The particulars of every license which shall be granted as aforesaid shall be entered in books to be kept for that purpose at the Office of the said Registering Officer; and every person, applying at all reasonable times, shall be furnished with a certified copy of the particulars respecting any licensed person or respecting any registered Carriage on payment of a fee of two annas for each copy.

Registering Officer may cancel the registration of any Carriage not having the table of fares duly affixed.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Registering Officer to cancel the registration of any Carriage the owner of which shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect to comply with the provisions of Section 22 of the said Act I of 1864. The negligence of the agent or servant of such owner shall not be deemed a reasonable excuse.

Penalty for destroying, &c., a table of fares.

VIII. Any person who shall maliciously or knowingly tear, destroy, or remove any table of fares which shall have been put up under the provisions of the Section last aforesaid, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and any portion of such last-mentioned fine may be awarded to the owner of the Hackney Carriage to which such table of fares shall have been affixed.

Penalty for refusing to let a Carriage at the specified fares.

IX. Any owner or person in charge of any Hackney Carriage registered under this Act who shall, without sufficient reason, refuse to let such Carriage for hire at the fares specified for the hire of the same under this Act, shall, provided the amount of such fare shall have been tendered to him in cash at the time, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to pay such further sum by way of compensation to the prosecutor as to the Magistrate who shall hear the case may seem just, and such further sum shall, in default of immediate payment, be levied in the mode provided for the levying of fines under the said Act I of 1864.

Disputes how to be settled.

X. In case of any dispute between the hirer and driver of any Hackney Carriage of the second or third Class registered under the said Act I of 1864, the hirer may, if any Magistrate be then sitting, require the driver to drive to the Court of such Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall hear and determine the dispute in a summary way.

Registry of Palankeen bearers.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person to act as the bearer of a registered Palankeen unless such person shall have obtained a license from the Registering Officer in the mode prescribed for drivers of Hackney Carriages under the provisions of the said Act I of 1864 and of this Act, and all the provisions of the said Acts in regard to the grant of such licenses to the drivers of Hackney Carriages, and the registration of the same, shall be applicable to the bearers of Palankeens. For every license to act as a Palankeen bearer, granted under this Act, a fee of eight annas shall be paid, and the Registering Officer shall deliver a ticket under the conditions prescribed by Section 5 of this Act.

To what distance and at what rate of speed bearers of Palankeen bound to go.

XII. The bearers of every Palankeen registered under this Act shall (unless they have a reasonable excuse to be allowed by the Magistrate before whom the matter shall be brought in question) carry such Palankeen to any place to which they shall be required by the hirer thereof to carry the same, not exceeding five miles from the place where the same shall have been hired; provided always that, when such Palankeen shall have been hired by time, the bearers thereof may be required to carry it at any rate not exceeding two and a half miles within one hour; and, if the bearers of such Palankeen shall be required to carry it more than two and a half miles within one hour, then, in every such case, they shall be entitled to demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time in Schedule (B) annexed to the said Act I of 1864, for every mile or any part thereof exceeding two and a half miles, the fare regulated by distance as set forth in the same Schedule. All the provisions contained in the said Act I of 1864 or in this Act as to offences committed by or against the owners and drivers of Hackney Carriages shall, save as is otherwise expressly provided, be applicable, so far as the same may reasonably be applied, to the owners and bearers of Palankeens.

Power to extend the Act.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by a notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, to extend the provisions of the said Act I of 1864 and of this Act to the Station of Howrah and to any other towns or places within the Provinces under his control.

Construction of Act.

XIV. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the said Act I of 1864.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act, the refusal to let a registered Hackney Carriage or Palankeen for hire, at the fares specified

therein, is made punishable by fine on conviction before a Magistrate.

It has been found that, notwithstanding this penalty, the owners or persons in charge of these conveyances, relying on the known unwillingness of persons to spend time and trouble in the prosecution of cases of refusal to let for hire at the authorized rates, too frequently disregard the provisions of the law, and practically exact their own terms from the hirers.

The unwillingness to prosecute in these cases may be in great measure attributed to the want of any compensatory provision, for the trouble and loss of time entailed by such prosecution, corresponding to that which the law contains in regard to prosecutions by owners of registered conveyances for the recovery of their lawful fares.

It has also been thought that there should be a complete registration of Palankeen bearers, as well as of drivers of Hackney Carriages, which is not provided for in the Act.

The existing Law also, whilst it makes offences by the owners and bearers of Palankeens liable to be punished in the same way as offences *by* the owners and drivers of Hackney Carriages, gives no corresponding special remedy to the former class in regard to offences committed *against* them.

The present Bill aims at remedying these and other minor defects and omissions which the experience of the working of the Act during the past year has brought to notice, and provides also for the extension of the Law to other towns and places in which its operation may seem to be called for.

F. R. Cockerell.

The 16th December 1865.

G. S. Fagan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 361.

Appointments.—*The 13th October* 1865.—Dr. S. Delpratt, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Hazareebaugh, is transferred, temporarily, to the Medical charge of Ranchee.

The 5th January 1866.—The following gentlemen to form a Local Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary recently established at Debrooghur, *viz.* :—

Capt. A. K Comber.
Dr. J. B. White.
Mr. W. G. Wagentrieber.
„ H. E. S. Hannay.
„ J Warren.
„ H. L. Michel.

The 8th January 1866.—Mr. H. S. Beadon to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

The 9th January 1866.—Mr. W. R. Green to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Pooree.

The Revd. H. Moule to be Chaplain of Huzareebaugh.

The Revd. R A. H. Norman to be Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and of the Great Jail of Calcutta.

The 10th January 1866.—The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Comillah, *viz.* :—

Mr. M. Lecolier.
Baboo Rammanick Burmun.
„ Gresh Chunder Banerjee.

Mr. A. J. Fraser, Sub-Assistant Commissioner at Nala, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in Deoghur.

The 11th January 1866.—Mr. C. B. Garrett to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Shahabad.

Mr. T. F. Bignold to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Nowadah, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Gya.

Baboo Denonath Burroah, Moonsiff of Burpettah, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in Kamroop.

Mr. W. F. Meres to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Maldah.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor, Presidency College, is promoted to the Second Grade of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. C. H. Tawney is appointed to be a Professor of the Presidency College and is placed in the Third Grade of the Bengal Educational Service.

In modification of the orders of the 19th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem, Mr. W. W. Linton is appointed to be Judge of the Small Cause Court of Kooshtea, and to be also in charge of the Small Cause Court at Coomercolly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. D. Field, or until further orders.

The 12th January 1866.—Mr. E. C. Craster to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. D. Gordon, or until further orders.

This cancels his appointment to officiate as Judge of Hooghly, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th instant.

The following Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyors are promoted to be Assistant Revenue Surveyors of the Third Grade, with effect from the 1st instant, *viz.* :—

Mr. C. Brownfield	...	1st Division, L. P.
„ R. Barclay	...	3rd „ „
„ J. Todd	...	6th „ „

The 13th January 1866.—Dr. J. Duncan to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. J. Wise, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Serampore, *viz.* :—

Mr. G. Ackland.
Baboo Dwarkanath Chatterjee.

The 15th January 1866.—Mr. H. A. R. Alexander to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. G. Balfour, or until further orders.

Mr. F. G. Millett to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah.

Mr. H. L. Harrison to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Midnapore.

Surgeon J. C. Collins to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. J. C. Walker, or until further orders.

Captain C. T. Hitchins to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant F. H. Conolly, or until further orders.

Lieutenant H. M. Ramsay to officiate as District Superintendent of Nuddea until Captain Hitchins' arrival, or until further orders.

Mr. G. H. French to officiate as District Superintendent of Kamroop.

Lieutenant R. P. Davis to officiate as District Superintendent of Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain G J. Reeves, or until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Lambert to officiate as District Superintendent of Gya until Lieutenant Davis' arrival, or until further orders.

Mr. H. A. Coombs to officiate as District Superintendent of Seebsaugor.

The following Assistant Superintendents of Police are transferred, *viz.* :—

Mr. A. Anley from Tirhoot to Backergunge.

Mr. A. D'Larymore from Backergunge to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. C. Chapman from Rajshahye to Shahabad.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Rajshahye.

In supersession of the orders of the 4th instant notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, Mr. C. E. S. Innes is appointed to be an Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police and is posted to Tirhoot.

Dr J. Meridith to be Protector of Labourers in Upper Assam under Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865.

The 16th January 1866.—Mr. G. E. Porter is appointed to be Inspector of Schools, North-East Circle, and is placed in the Third Grade of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. W. M. Souttar to have charge of the Sub-Division of Raneegunge, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class and Deputy Collector in Bancoorah. Mr. Souttar is also empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Leave of Absence.—*The 10th January* 1866 — Mr. A. Levien, Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, for twenty days, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 20th instant, or any other date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his office to Mr. G L. T. Harris

The 11th January 1866.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bruce, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, for two months, from the 22nd ultimo, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. G. G Balfour, Judge of Chittagong, for eleven days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Dr. J. K. Walter, Principal Assistant to Opium Agent of Behar, for three months, from the 13th instant, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Sudder Ameen of Dacca, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Dacca will remain in charge of the Sudder Ameen's office during Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen's absence.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Assistant Commissioner, Eastern Dooars of Bootan, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Major C. Reay, District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, from the 2nd to the 9th instant, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Joardar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 12th ultimo.

The 12th January 1866.—Mr. R. King, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Gya, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. King will make over charge of his duties to Mr. Walter, the Assistant.

Mr. F. Adams, District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, for fifteen days, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Notifications.—*The 6th January* 1866.—In continuation of Notification of this day's date, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th instant, Lieutenant J. Gregory is hereby declared to have passed the Second or Higher Standard at the Examination held in October last, subject to a further examination in the Assamese.

The 9th January 1866.—The services of the Revd. J. Richards, Chaplain of Darjeeling, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The 13th January 1866.—The services of Surgeon Major George Saunders, Officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon of Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The 15th January 1866.—Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Junghypore, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th October last is cancelled.

Mr. H. W. Alexander, of the Civil Service, reported his return from leave by the Steamer *Moultan*, which arrived on the 14th instant.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No. 140.—*The 8th January* 1866.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. R. J. Wigram to resign the Civil Service from the 4th August

No. 321.—*The 11th January* 1866.—The leave of absence, on furlough, granted to Mr. Alexander Wood Russell, of the Civil Service, in April 1864, is extended from two to three years.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information :—

No. 28.—*The 8th January* 1866.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 7th and 10th November 1865 are published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE,
6th November 1865.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Alterations of Rank amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces and of the Staff Corps :—

Brevet.

Captain William Macdonald, late 25th Bengal Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, to be Major, dated 10th November 1865.

No. 35.—*The 10th January* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1851, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * * * *

Major J. R Pughe ... 3rd January 1866.

* * * * * *

No. 40.—*The 11th January* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Duncan, M. D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 44.—*The 12th January* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
* * * * *	
Surgeon J. Ewart, M. D., of the Medical Department, Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, &c., in the Medical College, Calcutta.	4th January 1866.
* * * * *	

No. 45.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Alfred Adams Mantell, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Burdwan. — For 12 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 46.—The leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, granted to Assistant Surgeon J. M. Cameron, of the Medical Department, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Monghyr, in Government General Order No. 886 of the 26th September 1865, is extended to the 30th April 1866.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

The 5th January 1866.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the sites of the existing Police Station Buildings at Satkhirah, Pergunnah Booran, in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, land measuring, more or less, beegahs 2 and cottahs 4 of the standard Pergunnah Russee, and bounded on the North by the North Bridge Road; on the East by the Committee's Subjee Bagan side Road; on the South by the Cross Road forming the northern boundary of Pranshire, and on the West by the Khall side Road, is required.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 6.

The 10th January 1866

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Womes Chunder Mitter, Local Overseer, Second Grade, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 417 of the 29th November 1865.

No. 7.

Mr. R. A. Gregory, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Tumlook Division, was allowed leave on Medical Certificate, under the above Regulations, for fifteen days from the 12th November 1865.

No. 8.

The 11th January 1866.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Central Office of Account, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for three months under orders noted in the margin, and Section 20, Rule V. of the above Regulations.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3622 of the 22nd December 1865.

No. 9.

The 12th January 1866.

Notification.—Captain F. S. Stanton, R. E.,* appointed Officiating Superintending Engineer, Second Class, Second Grade, Bengal, is temporarily posted to the South-Eastern Circle, of which he assumed charge on the 9th current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 4 of the 8th January 1866.

No. 10.

Transfer.—Serjeant W. Rowe, Overseer, First Grade, from the Hidgellee to the Pooree Division.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

No. 1520A. OF 1865.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 1st May 1865.

Notification.—The following Tea plantations and factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified :—

1. Hawul Bagh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The plantations (including the two small nurseries, *viz.*, Kupeena and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consist of about one hundred acres of land planted with Tea. At a short distance from the plantations there is a Cheer *(Pinus longifolia)* forest of about 100 acres in extent, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber, which is well fitted for making Tea chests, firewood, &c.

There are on the estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers; and the stock and block of the factory are complete for Tea operations and in working order.

2. Ayar Toli in Kuttyoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the estate a slated factory and a large slated godown; slated barracks for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for the Tea operations and in working order.

This plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 360 acres are planted with Tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for Tea-planting, and the remainder covered with pines, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making Tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two estates this season was lbs. 20,000 of Tea and 1,650 maunds of seeds.

These two estates will be sold in one lot in fee-simple, free of all demands, on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses, such as Road, Educational, and Postal cesses, or such as may be hereafter legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees)

A small portion of the plantation of Ayar Toli named Bincolie, belonging to the temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rupees 24 (twenty-four Rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the west of the Town of Deyrah. It consists of about 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with Tea, and the remainder adapted for Tea cultivation.

Through the property a branch of the Beejapore canal runs. At a short distance and to the south of the plantation there is a Forest of Sylie, Jamune, &c., consisting of about 500 (five hundred) acres, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber for Tea chests, firewood, charcoal, &c. The timber is well fitted for making Tea chests.

There are on the estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka Tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order.

The yield this season was lbs. 25,099 of Tea, and 1,050 maunds of seeds.

This estate will be sold in fee-simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses for roads, &c., or such as may hereafter be legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st April 1866, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharunpore, until 1st March 1866, if the factories, &c., be not previously sold by private sale, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed—"Tender for Tea plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt in a book, which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody under lock and key.

The highest registered tender at the time being for any lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of the parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The register of tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st March 1866, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, the Judge, and the Collector of Saharunpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend; and the amount of the highest tender for each lot, or, it there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender, in writing, above the upset price at 4 P. M., will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

On the tender being accepted by the Committee the purchaser must deposit five per cent. of the purchase money, which will be forfeited if the amount of the purchase money be not paid in full on the date specified.

Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient Powers-of-Attorney.

The above particulars are believed, in good faith, to be correct, but intending purchasers must make their own enquiries, as no reclamation can be listened to after sale.

References may be made to W. Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th January 1866.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	3,82,893	2,89,579	81,361	7,53,833
Bombay Kurkutch ...	.....	721	3,463	4,177
Madras " ...	... .	3,10,623	...	3,10,623
Ceylon " ...	.....	4,000	...	4,000
French " ...	.....	2,745	...	2,745
Chittagong " ...	.....	.....	460	460
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,670	1,02,257	4,861	1,10,788
Total ...	3,86,563	7,10,828	90,135	11,87,626

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

No. 1.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th February 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,000
Benares ,,	...	...	1,330
Total Chests	...		3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th February respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th February 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 24th February 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1865-66 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 9th March 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th April ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th July ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th Aug. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed., 10th Oct. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th Nov. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. ,,	2,000	1,370	1,370
	20000	13,340	33,340

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 2nd January 1866.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 1.

Dated 12th January 1866.

Appointment.—Mr. G. B. Youngs to be a Junior Sub-Assistant with effect from the 1st instant.

J. E. Gastrell-*Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General, and Supt. of Revenue Surveys.

Notification.

Lieutenant N. Lowis, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Treasury of Zillah Luckimpore from Captain A. K. Comber, Deputy Commissioner, on the 22nd November 1865, and he has been authorised to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

By Order of the Commissioner of Assam,

A. C. Campbell,
Personal Assistant.

Commissioner's Office, Assam;
Gowhatty,
The 9th December 1865.

Notice.

Certain Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. W. Brander, a European British subject, who died intestate at Gowhatty on the 6th November 1865, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorized to receive the same.

J. F. Sherer,
Deputy Commr., Kamroop.

Zillah Kamroop,
The 30th December 1865.

Notification.

Mr. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Kamroop Treasury on the 4th instant from Mr. H. Driver, Extra Assistant Commissonor, and he has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Gowhatty,
The 8th January 1866.

STATEMENT of Jail Manufacture Profit for 1863-64.

Number.	Districts.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Gross Profit.	Commission to Darogahs at 15 per cent.	Net Profit.	Advances to Darogahs.	Balance due to them.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Presidency Jail...	29,407 10 0	21,712 8 3	7,695 1 9	3,723 12 0	3,971 5 9	2,987 8 4	736 3 8*	* Rupees 262-15 are to be disbursed by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, *vide* his letter No. 869 of 27th April 1865
	Backergunge ...	2,935 0 0	1,671 13 0	1,263 3 0	189 7 0	1,073 12 0	224 8 3	35 1 3	Paid in excess.
	Bancoorah ...	12,194 7 0	6,800 0 0	5,394 7 0	809 2 0	4,585 5 0	300 0 0	509 2 0	
	Beerbhoom ...	1,303 13 0	413 0 0	890 13 0	133 9 0	757 4 0	99 5 0	34 4 0	
	Behar ...	5,284 2 0	2,994 0 0	2,290 2 0	343 8 0	1,946 10 0	208 5 0	135 3 0	
	Bhullooah ...	3,056 8 0	1,255 12 0	1,800 12 0	270 1 0	1,530 11 0	159 8 0	110 9 0	
	Bograh ...	1,653 1 0	1,255 6 0	397 11 0	59 10 0	338 1 0	33 4 0	26 6 0	
	Bhaugulpore ...	7,367 12 0	5,058 3 0	2,309 9 0	346 6 0	1,963 3 0	350 6 0	4 0 0	Paid in excess.
	Burdwan ...	15,832 12 0	8,798 6 0	7,034 6 0	1,056 2 0	5,979 4 0†	450 0 0	605 2 0	† Deduct Rupees 69-8 compensation due to Damooder Roy for illegal detention in Jail, authorised to be paid to him from the net profit, *vide* letter from Government of Bengal Nos. 339 and 737., dated 15th July 1863.
	Cachar ...	1,351 10 0	604 10 0	747 0 0	112 0 0	635 0 0	14 0 0	98 0 0	
	Chittagong ...	9,008 5 0	7,881 3 0	2,027 2 0	304 0 0	1,723 2 0	95 4 0	208 12 0	
	Cossyah Hills ...	76 1 0	41 14 0	34 3 0	5 1 0	29 2 0	.....	5 1 0	
	Cuttack C. D. ...	5,886 11 0	3,222 6 0	2,664 5 0	399 9 0	2,264 12 0	164 5 0	235 4 0	
	Ditto N. D. ...	2,751 2 0	1,585 2 9	1,166 0 0	174 13 0	991 3 0	86 7 4	88 5 8	
	Dacca ...	7,374 9 0	5,938 0 0	1,436 9 0	215 7 0	1,221 2 0	.....	215 7 0	
	Darjeeling ...	331 11 0	113 2 0	218 9 0	32 11 0	185 14 0	.....	82 11 0	
	Dinagepore ...	16,118 6 0	10,004 8 0	6,113 14 0	917 1 0	5,196 13 0	.....	917 1 0	
	Durrung ...	3,350 12 0	2,139 3 0	1,211 9 0	181 11 0	1,029 14 0	6 4 9	175 6 3	
	Furreedpore ...	9,045 13 0	3,717 9 0	5,328 4 0	799 3 0	4,529 1 0	.....	799 3 0	
	Hooghly ...	33,578 3 0	7,491 9 0	26,086 10 0	3,912 15 0	22,173 11 0	2,367 4 0	1,545 11 0	
	Jessore ...	24,233 14 0	12,272 3 0	11,961 11 0	1,794 3 0	10,167 8 0	975 0 0	819 3 0	
	Jorehaut ...	1,914 4 0	504 10 0	1,409 10 0	211 6 0	1,198 4 0	.....	211 6 0	
	Luckimpore ...	1,781 14 0	358 12 0	1,423 2 0	213 9 0	1,209 9 0	.....	213 9 0	
	Maldah ...	918 2 0	830 0 0	88 2 0	13 3 0	74 15 0	.....	13 3 0	
	Monghyr ...	3,655 3 0	1,968 6 0	1,686 13 0	252 15 0	1,433 14 0	292 8 0	39 9 0	Paid in excess.
	Midnapore ...	19,700 15 0	11,985 15 0	7,715 0 0	1,158 6 0	6,556 10 0	598 0 7	560 5 5	
	Mymensing ...	6,140 6 0	2,600 13 0	3,542 9 0	531 6 0	3,011 3 0	274 7 0	256 15 0	
	Nuddea ...	5,911 5 0	3,500 0 0	2,411 5 0	361 11 0	2,049 10 0	.....	361 11 0	
	Nowgong, Assam	1,467 13 0	467 2 0	1,000 11 0	150 0 0	850 11 0	.....	150 0 0	
	Patna ...	9,235 9 0	6,793 13 0	2,441 12 0	366 3 0	2,075 9 0	141 8 0	224 11 0	
	Pubna ...	2,240 10 9	1,043 12 0	1,196 14 0	179 8 0	1,017 6 0	98 5 0	81 3 0	
	Purneah ...	10,707 3 0	6,004 6 0	4,702 13 0	705 6 0	3,997 7 0	400 0 0	305 6 0	
	Rajshahye ...	6,743 14 0	6,006 4 0	737 10 0	110 10 0	627 0 0	1,326 7 3	1,315 13 3	Paid in excess.
	Sarun ...	3,825 9 0	3,000 0 0	825 9 0	123 12 0	701 13 0	.....	123 12 0	
	Shahabad ...	2,732 12 0	2,030 7 0	702 5 0	105 4 0	597 1 0	59 1 0	46 3 0	
	Sylhet ...	2,805 5 0	2,804 3 0	1 2 0	0 1 0	1 1 0	.....	0 1 0	
	Tipperah ...	8,554 8 0	2,406 4 0	6,148 4 0	922 3 0	5,226 1 0	330 4 0	582 15 0	
	Tirhoot ...	6,186 12 0	5,067 13 0	1,068 15 0	160 5 0	908 10 0	.....	160 5 0	

ALIPORE,
The 7th December 1865.

NORMAN CHEVERS,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1866.

FIRST GRADE.

Gopal Chunder Shaha, *Free Church Institution.*
Tarruck Nath Mitter, *Presidency College.*
Mohendro Nath Dutt, *Presidency College.*
E. R. T. Tiery, *Doveton College.*
Jogendro Nath Chowdry, *Presidency College.*
Juggut Doorlub Bysack, *Presidency College.*
Kali Dass Bhanjo, *Presidency College.*
Shib Chunder Banerjee, *Patna College.*
Juggut Bundhoo Dutt, *Dacca College.*

SECOND GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Joykissen Sein, *Presidency College.*
Kristo Behari Sein, *Presidency College.*
S. N. Banerjee, *Doreton College.*

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.

Sree Nath Paul, *Hooghly College.*
Khetter Chunder Ghose, *Hooghly College.*
Behari Lal Mullick, *Hooghly College.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Muthoora Nath Chatterjee, *Dacca College.*
Sham Kissore Bose, *Dacca College.*
Huri Churn Chuckerbutty, *Dacca College.*

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Omesh Chunder Ghose, *Kishnaghur College.*
Shoshee Bhushan Sircar, *Kishnaghur College.*
Tarra Puddo Banerjee, *Kishnaghur College.*

BERHAMPORE CIRCLE.

Koylas Chunder Banerjee, *Patna College.*
Ram Rutton Pattock, *Berhampore College.*
Ramjadub Talapatra, *Berhampore College.*

The 24 Students to whom Senior Scholarships have been awarded will hold them in the following Affiliated Institutions:—

Presidency College	...	...	9
Hooghly College	...	...	3
Dacca College	...	...	2
Kishnaghur College	...	...	2
Berhampore College	...	...	2
Patna College	...	...	2
Free Church Institution, Calcutta		...	1
Doveton College	...	...	2
Medical College	...	...	1

H. WOODROW, M. A.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

The 3rd January 1866.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1866.

FIRST GRADE.

Saroda Churn Mitter, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Grija Bhoosun Mookerjee, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Golap Chunder Sircar, *Sanscrit College.*
Peonath Dutt, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Lally Mohun Ruckhit, *Hindu School.*
Gopal Chunder Ghosal, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta.*
Nobo Kissen Banerjee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Lal Mohun Ghose, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Chunder Mohun Chuckerbutty, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Sooresh Chunder Ghose, *Colootollah Branch School.*

SECOND GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Opendro Nauth Chatterjee, *Hindu School.*
Ballock Kishen Bose, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Bepin Kristo Bose, *Metropolitan Institution.*
E. D. Sullivan, *St. Xavier's College.*
Abdool Bage, *Calcutta Mudrassa.*
Cally Canto Chatterjee, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Opendro Nauth Bose, *Hindu School.*
Chundy Churn Dutt, *Hindu School.*
Sreesh Chunder Chowdury, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Debendro Nauth Ghose, *Calcutta Training Academy.*
Aushootos Rooder, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Radha Nauth Rai, *Hindu School.*
Bama Churn Naug, *Hindu School.*

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.

Opendro Nauth Gangooly, *Ooterparrah School.*
Parbutty Churn Mashanto, *Howrah School.*
Amirto Laul Ghose, *Kounuggur Aided School.*
Shib Chunder Bhattacharjee, *Balasore School.*
Nundo Laul Seal, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Khetter Mohun Sadhookhan, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Money Mohun Banerjee, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Preo Nauth Chatterjee, *Cuttack School.*
Jeetendro Nauth Chatterjee, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Pudma Nana Ghosal, *Hooghly Collegiate School*
Bama Churn Dutt, *Mahanud Free Church Aided School.*
Nobo Coomar Mookerjee, *Ooterparrah School.*
Bepin Behary Sen, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Nundo Laul Sircar, *Juggutbullubpore Aided School.*

BERHAMPORE CIRCLE.

None.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Bhoobun Mohun Sen, *Dacca Pogose Aided School.*
Annund Nauth Mozoomdar, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Hur Churn Chowdry, *Chittagong School.*
Addy Nauth Chand, *Bangla Bazar Aided School.*

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Lall Gopaul Sen, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Juggodishur Goopto, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Prosunnoo Coomar Saniel, *Coomarcolly Aided School.*

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Woordhub Chunder Sen, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Dibendro Nauth Nundi, *Hindu School.*
Aushiny Coomar Bannerjee, *General Assembly's Institution.*

Rakhel Doss Mozumdar, *Hindu School.*
Rakhel Doss Sen, *Hindu School.*
Sooresh Chunder Sen, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Bepin Behari Dutt, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Bama Churn Chatterjee, *Colootollah Branch School.*
A M. Gasper, *Doveton College.*
Mohendro Nauth Dey, *Calcutta Training Academy.*
Bani Madhub Bose, *Hindu School*
Zaheer Oodeen, *Colingha Branch School.*
Deno Nauth Mitter, *Colootolah Branch School.*
Joggendro Nauth Bannerjee, *Sanscrit College.*
Mohendro Nauth Chatterjee, *Metropolitan Institution.*
J. H. Ellis, *La Martiniere.*
Kanye Lall Sen, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Issan Chunder Dutt, *General Assembly's Institution.*
A. G. Mackertoon, *Doveton College.*
Sooresh Chunder Dutt, *Hindu School.*
A Thomas *Doveton College.*
Rajnarain Dutt, *General Assembly's Institution.*
C. M. Murray, *La Martiniere College.*
Aughur Chunder Chatterjee, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Gan Chunder Surma, *Colooto'lah Branch School.*
Shamah Churn Dey, *Chinsurah Free Church Aided Institution.*
Kassee Shur Mookerjee *Cathedral Mission School.*
Benode Behari Bose, *Cathedral Mission School.*
A. Barlow, *St. Xavier's Collegiate School.*
Kristo Doss Law, *Hindu School.*

Hooghly Circle.

Nil Rutton Bannerjee, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Huri Nauth Palit, *Hooba Mondlye Aided School.*
Chunder Mohun Mitter, *Midnapore School.*
Gris Chunder Bose, *South Booroo Aided School.*
Gunga Dhur Bannerjee, *Sulkea Aided School.*
Bhoobun Mohun Bannerjee, *Ooterparah School.*
Preo Nauth Chuckerbutty, *Serampore College*
Abdool Bary, *Garden Reach C. M. S. Aided School.*
Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, *Konnuggur Aided School.*
Machan Lal Mudduck, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Benode Behari Bannerjee, *Baraset School.*
Obhova Churn Dutt, *Bansbaria Free Church Aided School.*
Obinash Chunder Mookerjee, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Dasruttee Bannerjee, *Bullaghur Aided School*
Rojinee Kant Gangoolie, *London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Balharam Bannerjee, *Barrackpore School.*
Hemanto Lal Mundul, *Serampore Aided School (Jehanabad).*
Lucky Narain Missry, *London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Chunder Coomar Chowdry, *Jyne Aided School.*
Kherode Nauth Singh, *Beersingha.*
Bepeen Behari Mookerjee, *Barrackpore School.*
Kader Nauth Chatterjee, *Howrah School.*
Kristo Gopal Bannerjee, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Mutty Lal Mookerjee, *Bullegore Aided School.*
Umbica Churn Naug, *Tumlook Aided School.*
Lal Behari Gangoolie, *Ooterparah School.*
Kally Nauth Chatterjee, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Cally Prosunno Sein, *Agurparah Church Mission Society's Aided School.*
Soudam Churn Putnaik, *Balasore School.*
Banee Madhub Bannerjee, *Cuttack School.*

Kishnaghur Circle.

Doorga Doss Bhattacharjee, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Chunder Mohun Mozoomdar, *Pulna School.*
Bama Churn Roy, *Cutwa Aided School.*
Khetter Mohun Mitter, *Burdwan Maharajah's School.*
Bhaddra Nauth Sookul, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Janoky Nauth Dutt, *Noral Aided School.*
Chunder Coomar Ghose, *Jessore School*
Ram Doss Brahmo, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Obhoya Churn Dey, *Jessore School.*
Sham Charan Moitro, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Khoodi Ram Acharjee, *Kulna Free Church Aided School.*
Preo Nath Dutt, *Burdwan Maharajah's School.*
Brojo Lal Mookerjee, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Umbica Churn Sein, *Noral Aided School.*
Ooroon Chunder Gangooly, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Abdur Raheem, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Sree Nath Chuckerbutty, *Koomerkhali Aided School.*
Hurrish Chunder Sen, *Normal Aided School.*
Poorno Chunder Bhattacharjee, *Santipore Aided School.*
Koonjo Behari Nundy, *Beerbhoom School.*
Benjamin Brojo Mohun Sircar, *Burdwan C. M. S. Aided School.*
Umbica Churn Sircar, *Noral Aided School.*

Berhampore Circle.

Jadu Nauth Sahoy, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ram Kanye Talapatra, *Bhaulea School.*
Gopal Kristo Bagchee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Rojinee Kanth Saniel, *Kandi School.*
Jogesh Chunder Chatterjee, *Bhagulpore School.*
Brojo Lal Mookerjee, *Kandi School*
Bani Madhub Sircar, *Bhaulea School.*
Choitunno Persad Bural, *Sarun School.*
Bama Churn Sein, *Bhaulea School*
Bungshee Dhur Goopto, *Sarun School.*
Annund Prosad Chowdry, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Abid Hussin, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Nogendro Chunder Moozumdar, *Bhaulea School.*
Kirty Chunder Chatterjee, *Bhaugulpore School.*
Modhu Sudan Singh, *Kandi School.*

Dacca Circle.

Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, *Mymensing School.*
Peary Mohun Raha, *Bogra School.*
Rojiny Kanth Ghose, *Pogose Aided School.*
Peari Mohun Chowdry, *Chittagong School.*
Rabutty Churn Bannerjee, *Kalipara Aided School.*
Busunto Koomar Bose, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Russick Chunder Bose, *Burisal School.*
Kassee Churn Sircar, *Burisal School.*
Okhoy Coomar Bose, *Tagooria Aided School.*
Kali Nauth Gooho, *Pogose Aided School.*
Rojony Canth Chowdry, *Pogose Aided School.*
Kristo Coomar Sein, *Pogose Aided School.*
Shumbhoo Narain Singh, *Sylhet Mission Aided School.*

Jogendro Narain Seal, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Juggut Bundhoo Naug, *Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.*
Hurro Coomar Roy, *Chittagong School.*
Gour Churn Dey, *Pogose Aided School.*
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee, *Nonkhali School.*
Taruck Chunder Mozoomdar, *Committah School.*

The 160 Students to whom Junior Scholarships have been awarded will hold them in the following Institutions :—

Presidency College	...	...	63
Hooghly College	...	...	13
Dacca College	...	...	15
Kishnaghur College	...	...	16
Berhampore College	...	...	6
Medical College	...	...	10
Patna College	...	..	4
Sanscrit College	...	...	3
Calcutta Free Church Institution		...	6
Doveton College	...	...	3
La Martiniere	...	...	2
London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore	...	...	2
St. Xavier's College	...	...	2
General Assembly's Institution		...	4
Cathedral College	...	...	4
College Undetermined	..	...	7
			160

H. Woodrow, M. A.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Notice.

The Agricultural Exhibition which was to have taken place at Berhampore on the 23rd January 1866 and the four following days has been postponed *sine die.*

By Order, &c.,
Colin Mackenzie,
Secretary.

Berhampore,
The 23rd December 1865.

Agricultural Exhibition, Chittagong.

Notice is hereby given that the Agricultural Exhibition at Chittagong will be held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant

The Mail Steamer from Calcutta to Chittagong ordinarily leaves Calcutta at day-break on the 22nd, reaches Chittagong early on the 24th, and again leaves Chittagong for Calcutta on the 27th or 28th of each month.

W. Sarson,
Secy., Exhibition Committee.

Chittagong
The 12th January 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that, owing to the general scarcity and high price of provisions in the Districts of this Division, the Agricultural Exhibition proposed to be held at Patna on the 30th proximo and following days is postponed until the following year.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna ;
Commr.'s Office,
The 4th December 1865

Notice.

Wanted, for the Backergunge Collectorate, a Sherishtadar having a perfect knowledge of the routine business of the office. Salary, Rupees 80 per month. No candidates need apply who do not possess a knowledge of English. Applications, with Testimonials, must be sent, post-paid, to the undersigned, who declines to answer any application or communication from rejected candidates.

H. C. Sutherland,
Offg. Collector of Backergunge.

Zillah Backergunge ;
Collector's Office,
The 2nd January 1866.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 1st to 7th January 1866.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.		Remarks.
Matabangah.	Ft.	In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.		
On the Entrance shoal ...			
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles ...			
Hat Bouleah to Aliekdeah ...			
Aliekdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1	9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	5	0	
Bhaugiruttee.			
Entrance Bar ...	3	0	
Below the Entrance	2	6	
Thence to Jeangunge ...	2	0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2	3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	3	0	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 10th January 1866 + 1 inch below Zero.

A fall of ½ inch since 4th January 1866.

G. W. Vivian, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

Berhampore,
The 10th January 1866.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 13th January 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Pressure of Wind. Max.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
January ...	7	30·070	73·8	64·6	9·2	68·4	63·2	57·2	0·60	N. & N. W.		
	8	·221	73·0	55·8	17·2	64·0	58·8	50·3	·63	N.N.E.&N.&N.W.		
	9	·219	72·9	56·0	16·9	63·4	57·3	51·8	·68	N. & N. W.		
	10	·155	75·5	57·6	17·9	65·3	58·7	53·5	·68	N. W. & N.		
	11	·112	77·0	58·6	18·4	66·9	60 3	55 0	·67	W. N. W. & W.		
	12	·158	76·6	57·0	19·6	66·1	58 8	53 0	·65	N. W. & N.		
	13	·140	76·8	56·0	20·8	63·6	58·4	52·7	·65	W. N. W. & N. E.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	21·2
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	77·0
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	77·5
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·66
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 13th current	...	Nil
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	Nil

Goperaauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th January 1866.

No. 3.

Commissariat Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of lbs. 345,000 of China Black Tea, deliverable as follows, at the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut:—

			lbs.
In all May 1866	...	...	86,250
In all October 1866	..	...	86,250
In all March 1867	...	...	172,500
	Total	...	345,000

Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, on Monday, the 19th February next, up to 2 o'clock, and opened there at noon on the day following.

Form of Tender can be obtained in this Office.

G. S. Macbean, *Major,*
Asst. Commsy.-General.

Calcutta;
Commissariat Office,
The 6th December 1865.

Notice.

Mr. H. Musprratt, Collector of Balasore, received charge of the Treasury on the 11th instant from Mr. Deputy Collector J. D. White.

J. H. Ravenshaw,
Offg. Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Cuttack Division,
The 16th December 1865.

Notice.

No 535.

The Orissa Agricultural Exhibition, which was to be held in February next, is postponed to the following year in consequence of the present scarcity.

J. H. Ravenshaw,
Offg. Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Cuttack Division,
The 19th December 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Oct. 24th ...	2 Cases, B L B ...	Mahanada.
„ 24th ...	1 Crate, K M [15] D ...	Charlemagne.
„ 18th ...	1 Cask, A R B ..	Trafalgar.
1864, Oct. 17th ...	7 Cases, G. M. and Co ...	Glenroy.
1865, Oct. 31st ...	48 Cases, [19,] A. B. and Co. ..	Anglesey.
Nov. 1st ...	7 Cases, [19,] A. B. and Co. ..	Ditto.
Oct. 19th ...	42 Bales, F. H. and Co. ...	Charlemagne.
Sept. 16th ...	1 Case, L and C ...	Staffordshire.
„ 15th ...	1 Case, [S R D] ...	Ditto.
Nov. 10th ..	9 Packages, D N D ..	Scoresby.
„ 11th ...	4 Cases, T S K ...	Ditto.

Calcutta Customs,
The 16th January 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realisation of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1866, Jan. 20th ...	1 Tin Box, Messrs. Jewabhoy and Shaik Ahmud	John Bright.
„ 20th ...	2 Boxes, L B D ...	River Clyde.
„ 20th ..	1 Parcel, [B,] J. E. Bagram, Esq. ...	Str. Reiver.

Calcutta Customs,
The 16th January 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Packages, landed under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVI. of Act VI. of 1863:—

	Countess of Ripon.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	B D D, 3 Packages.		
	City of Dublin.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	W. and Co., 8 Cases ...	[H] 2 Cases.	
	George Crosbaw.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	John Short, Esq., School, Juttogh, Simla, 1 Case	A. B. [S C] & Co., 1 Case.	
	Staffordshire.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	[J W] 1 Case ...	[C. D. P. and Co.] S B, 1 Case.	
	Ellenborough.		
1866, Jan. 29th ..	F. F. and Co. JE, 30 Cases.		
	Calcutta.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	[N] 10 Cases ...	W. and Co., 3 Cases ...	[D] 6 Packages.
„ 29th ..	Capt. Squirl, 91st Highlanders, Jubbulpore, 1 Case ...	S. C. M. and Co., 1 Cask.	
	Clymene.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	B V B D, 1 Parcel.		
	Réunion.		
1866, Jan. 29th ..	F I M C, 1 Case.		
	City of Lahore.		
1866, Jan. 29th ...	O S S, 1 Case ...	[C] 1 Case ...	A, 19 Casks.
	Knight Commander.		
1866, Jan. 29th ..	[R] 1 Cask.		
	Birman.		
1866, Feb. 10th ...	L. B. and Co., 4 Cases ...	[C T T M] 129 Cases.	
	Mary Ann Wilson.		
1866, Feb. 21st ...	V, 49 Cases ...	S, 38 Cases ...	P, 250 Cases.

Calcutta Customs,
The 16th January 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertised for sale:—

		Anglesey.	
1866, Feb. 9th ..	[B] 1 Cask	... T W [H H] 1 Case.	
		Trafalgar.	
1866, Feb. 9th ..	20] P. and Co., 1 Cask	... Mark defaced, 1 Cask.	
		Cambay.	
1866, Mar. 18th ...	[S, 3 Cases	... D N D, 10 Casks.	
		Shannon.	
1866, April 6th ...	[E A C] 8 Casks ...	R. G. and Co.] 2 Cases...	[I V A C] 1 Case.
„ 6th ...	[A. M. and Co.] 2 Bundles Plate Iron ...	S C M, 1 Parcel.	
		Guy Mannering.	
1866, Mar. 6th ...	D N D, Calcutta, 54 Packages ...	[I C M] 13 Cases ...	B N L, 1 Cask.
„ 6th ...	T B E, 1 Case.		
		Aphrodita.	
1866, Feb. 3rd ...	[I C M] 66 Packages ...	L U S E, 3 Cases ...	J. Dennis, Esq., 5th Lancers, Grindlay and Co., 2 Cases.
„ 3rd ..	M. B. and Co., 18 Packages	L U S C, 82 Cases ...	[S] J. M. and Co., 1 Cask.
		Childwell Abbey.	
1866, April 7th ...	[D. G. and Co.] 1 Case ...	T. Hamilton, Esq., Colvin Cowie and Co., 1 Case	[K D] S G, 2 Cases.
„ 7th ..	[M. L. and Co., C] P, 6 Cases ...	E. S. and Co., 16 Packages	G. M. and Co., 4 Packages.
„ 7th ...	[P D P] 98 Packages ...	[R] S, 3 Cases ...	J. L. L. G. and Co., 2 Casks.
		Hotspur.	
1866, Mar. 28th ..	Mrs. Brougham, 12, Russel Street, 1 Case ...	C. P. D. and Co., 54 Cases	G C D, 46 Cases.
„ 28th ..	B C] 2 Cases ...	[I U A C] W. D. and Co, 87 Cases ...	B R D, 2 Cases.
„ 28th ..	M W C A, 2 Cases ...	B. L. and Co., 1 Case ..	[C J U A] W. D. and Co., 9 Cases.
„ 28th ..	Revd. A Stone, Mrs. Gills [A S] 1 Case.		
		Varuna.	
1866, Feb. 9th ..	M L S, 1 Case Gin ..	No mark, 1 Keg Red Lead	No mark, 4 Bags Shot.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 16th January 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH JANUARY 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	1st Jan. 1866	10	15	12	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Durrung ...	2nd „	8	32	12	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Gowalparah ...	8th „	12½	17	16	11	14	14	9½	10	5	6¼	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Kamroop ...	30th Dec. 1865	14	26	16	12	18	16	25	14	8	8	...	...	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Luckhimpore ...	28th „	8	10	10	5½	6½	6	14½	11½	5½	5½	...	...	
Nowgong ...	1st Jan. 1866	7	32	11	6	8	9	15	8	6	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Bhaugulpore ...	7th „	10½	25½	12½	8½	22	12½	15½	10½	12½	7½	41½	16½	Nearly the same as last week.
Darjeching ...	6th „	5½	11½	8	4	6½	5		...	7	5½	20	16	Janera cheaper.
Monghyr ...	8th „	9½	23½	12	8½	26½	13½	20	11½	14½	9½	31½	15½	Nearly the same as last week.
Purneah ...	8th „	16	32	17	8	30	14	16	10	9½	8	...	...	Rice, Wheat, and Attah cheaper.
Deoghur ...	1st „	...	34	15	10	32	20	24	11	...	...	...	...	Same as last week.
Godda ...	6th „	10	31½	19	8	20	16	25	15	16	10	50	16	Ditto
Nya-Doomka ...	8th „	10	35	17	10	22	11	8	5	12	8	50	20	Pulses of the dearest sort dearer.
Pakour ...	4th „	14	24	16	13	30	13	...	...	10	8	50	22	Pulses dearer. Janera cheaper.
Rajmehal ...	6th „	11	26	12	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Same as last week.
Bancoorah ...	6th „	13½	27	16	9½	20	11¼	18	9	11	7½	30	12	Nearly the same as last week.
Beerbhoom ...	7th „	10½	26½	11½	...	...	...	20	8½	15	6½	67½	18	Same as last week.
Burdwan ...	6th „	14½	14	14½	8½	14	14½	13	10	10½	8	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Hooghly ...	8th „	10½	16	12½	7½	21	14	18	9½	10	6½	...	...	Rice dearer.
Midnapore ...	8th „	10	23	13	9	20	9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Bullooah ...	7th „	12	33	16	7	15	8	...	...	5	4	...	...	Rice and Attah dearer.
Tipperah ...	8th „	14	45	18	9	40	18	20	18	12	5½	...	...	Wheat and Attah dearer.
Hazareebaugh ...	8th „	7½	20	12	10	21	15	20	8½	16	7	27	16	Nearly the same as last week.
Lohardugga ...	6th „	10	32	16	6	20	16	24	6	16	5	40	18	Wheat and Attah dearer.
Maunbhoom ...	6th „	10	34	16	7½	28	15	14	7	9	5	...	...	Pulses of the dearest sort dearer.
Singhboom ...	1st „	10	35	16	8	24	20	20	7	16	5	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Cuttack ...	8th „	11	32	15	10	30	14	26	9	18	7	60	20	Same as last week.
Pooree ...	8th „	13	25	13¾	7½	13½	8	12½	7½	13	4	27½	10½	Rice and Attah dearer.
Backergunge ...	30th Dec. 1865	14	21	18	8	26	20	12	9	7½	6	...	...	Rice, Pulses and Wheat little dearer.
Cachar ...	1st Jan. 1866	8	26	11	5½	16	5½	13	8	6	6¼	...	...	Rice, Pulses, dearer. Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Dacca ...	8th „	13	25	16	7	13	8	13	10	9	7	...	...	Same as last week.
Furreedpore ...	8th „	10	21	14	...	20½	22	16	16	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Mymensing ...	8th „	14	25	18	8	30	17	16	16	10	8	...	...	Rice of the dearest sort dearer.
Sylhet ...	1st „	12	56	16	6½	60	20	14	8½	13	7	...	...	Rice dearer.
Jessore ...	7th „	8	17	13½	8	32	20	20	9	10½	5½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Nuddea ...	8th „	10	30	14	8	32	16	16	10½	10½	6½	...	...	Pulses cheaper. Wheat dearer.
24-Pergunnahs ...	8th „		16½	11½	7	23	16	14½	10	8	10	25	10	Nearly the same as last week.
Gya ...	6th „	13	32	14	8	22	8½	30	10	24	8	50	16	Rice, Pulses and Janera cheaper.
Chumparun ...	6th „	9	24	14	7½	24	9	28	9	17	6	56	18	Rice and Janera cheaper.
Patna ...	7th „	11	25	13	7	26	11½	16	12	13	9	28	15	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Sarun ...	6th „	7½	24½	14	9½	24½	13	25	10½	18½	8½	36	16½	Nearly the same as last week.
Shahabad ...	7th „	7½	24	13½	9½	24	9½	23	12	13	9½	30	14½	
Tirhoot ...	8th „	6½	32	13	10½	30	10½	28	9½	18	8	45	14	Pulses, Wheat and Attah dearer.
Bograh ...	8th „	14½	30	19½	8	17½	14½	15	15	8	8	60	38	Rice and Janera cheaper.
Maldah ...	8th „	12	30	13	8½	35	20	16	11	11	8	...	...	Pulses cheaper. Attah dearer.
Moorshedabad ...	7th „	10	22½	12½	7½	32	16½	14½	10	12½	7½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Pubna ...	7th „	13½	24	16½	6	32	20½	19½	14½	9½	8	...	...	
Rajshahye ...	31st Dec. 1865	10	26	12½	6	22	16	13½	12	12	9	...	...	Rice and Attah cheaper.
Rungpore ...	7th Jan. 1866	13½	26	17	...	...	...	16	18	8	7	...	...	Wheat and Attah cheaper.

N. B.—There has been heavy rain in most of the Districts of the Patna Division, and in many parts of Bengal.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

Fort William,
The 16th January 1866.

No. 6.

Commissariate Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received and opened on the dates specified for the supply for one year of the under-noted Provisions and Stores.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be had in this Office.

	Names of Articles.	Receive up to 2 P.M.	Open at noon.
1	Port Wine	9th February 1866	10th February 1866.
2	Sherry		
3	Bhurs	15th February 1866	16th February 1866.
4	Pansways...		
5	Cargo Boats		
6	Lamp Oil		
7	Earthen Water-vessels...		
8	Tinning Cooking Utensils	19th February 1866	20th February 1866.
9	Bazaar Medicines		
10	Hospital Necessaries		
11	Medical Comforts		
12	Lime, unslaked		
13	Lime, Common Stone		
14	Packing Cases		
15	Landing, Stabling, and Sale of Stud Horses ...	23rd February 1866	24th February 1866.
16	Carriage from Burrakur to Hazareebaugh ..		
17	Conveyance of Malt Liquor by boat to Howrah		
18	Vegetables	25th February 1866	26th February 1866
19	Coffee		
20	Firewood		
21	Salt		
22	Butter	1st March 1866...	2nd March 1866.
23	Milk		
24	Fowls		
25	Chickens		
26	Eggs		

All Deposits to be by Bank of Bengal Receipts or Government Promissory Notes, not by Cash or Currency Notes.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
No. 6, Park Street,
The 5th January 1866.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary-General.

List of Extra Prizes for the Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, on the 1st February 1866.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Offered by W. G. Wagentriber, Esq.			
For a Machine, worked by steam or other power, which will efficiently supersede manual labour in rolling Tea Leaf	1,000	0	0
For the best one horse Cultivator	100	0	0
For the best Bullock Plough	50	0	0
For the best Pruning Sickle.	25	0	0
For the best felling and splitting Axe	25	0	0
For the best and most efficient Apparatus or machine for clearing Dhan ...	100	0	0
By J. J. Haly, Esq.			
For the best and most efficient Apparatus or machine for clearing Dhan ...	100	0	0
By Captain Morton, Deputy Commissioner.			
For the simplest and best hand Machine for taking off Silk from Cocoons; the Machine, if required, to be sold, at a fair valuation to be fixed by the Central Committee, to the Officer in charge of the Gowalparah Jail	25	0	0
By Dr. VonLintzgy.			
For the best specimen of Jute grown in the Gowalparah District, 5 seers specimen out of one maund	25	0	0
By J. Floyd, Esq.			
For the best specimen of Gram grown in the Gowalparah District, 5 seers specimen out of two maunds	20	0	0
By J. J. S. Driberg, Esq.			
For the best specimen of Cotton grown in Assam, one seer specimen out of half a maund	20	0	0
By J. B. Gond, Esq.			
For the best permanent Blue Dye produced in Assam suitable for the coloring of clothing in quantities of not less than two seers	20	0	0
By Baboo Goonabhiram Borooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner.			
For the best Boka Rice	10	0	0
For the best Mezankoorie Silk Thread	10	0	0
For the best pair of Plough Bullocks	10	0	0
For the best Cotton-clearing Machine	10	0	0
By Baboo Joy Gopal.			
For the Antilope from the Gowalparah District	15	0	0
For the Kessapat, (Assamese Silk,) not less than one seer	10	0	0
For the best Musk from Gowalparah	10	0	0
By Baboo Ram Lochun.			
For the best Milch Cow from the Gowalparah District yielding not less than two seers of Milk per diem	10	0	0
For the best Ox from the Gowalparah District	15	0	0
For the best Milch Goat from the Gowalparah District	10	0	0
By Baboo Hem Chunder Borooah.			
For the best Assamese Soda in quantities of not less than half a seer ...	5	0	
For the best specimen of the Kheton Root, Powder (Tekhoor) in specimens of one seer out of ten seers	10	0	

DEBROOGHUR,
The 20th December 1865.

N. LOWIS,
Secretary for the Central Committee for the Agricultural Exhibition.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. DOWLEANS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1866.

Proposed Bye-laws of the Municipal Commissioners of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.

1. THE external roofs and walls of any hut or any other building whatever about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. The Municipal Commissioners may cause to be put up or painted in a conspicuous part of any house, building, wall or place in any highway the name by which such highway is to be known; and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners.

3. The Municipal Commissioners may fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outside of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting any highway, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number.

4. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn out animal into any highway, or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

5. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours after its death, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

6. No person, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed pens.

7. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory or place of business to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

8. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind, the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners, shall be deposited on the side of the road, and not more than ten yards from the entrance of the premises from which it has come, every morning between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 A. M.

9. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners, except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No such refuse shall be deposited on any highway without permission from the Commissioners.

10. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be appropriated to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

11. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, bye-ways, or other thoroughfares in any bazaar by exposing for sale or accumulating, or allowing to be exposed for sale or to be accumulated, on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or throughfare any package or any other materials whatever.

12. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazaar shall, within fourteen days after he shall have notice from the Municipal Commissioners so to do, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of such bazaar.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazaar or shops shall sell or expose for sale, or permit to be sold or exposed for sale, or admit into or permit to remain in any such bazaar or shop any offensive meat, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any such meat, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place set apart for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

15. No person shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any corpse or carcass, or any part of a corpse or carcass, upon any ground, or into any river, nullah, lake, drain or tank.

16. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

17. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

18. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four feet from any other existing grave.

19. No person when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burning ground shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

20. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any burning ground, shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within four hours after its arrival at the said said burning ground.

21. No person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, in any place any tank, pond, ditch, or other excavation without the sanction of the Commissioners previously obtained.

22. Every person to whom a license for keeping a necessary for public accommodation may be granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall construct such necessary in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe; any such person refusing or neglecting so to construct such necessary, or to make such alterations in, and additions to, it as the Commissioners may at any time direct within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have forfeited his license, and such license may be withdrawn.

23. All persons to whom such licenses may be granted shall be bound to obey such orders and to be guided by such rules as may from time to time be made and promulgated by the Commissioners under penalty of the forfeiture of their licenses.

24. No person shall put, or cause to be put, on any house or other building any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

25. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public road or thoroughfare or drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

26. Every person who shall commit within the limits as now or hereafter to be defined for the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act an offence against any of the foregoing Bye-laws by doing any act prohibited, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done, by such Bye-law, shall be punished by fine not exceeding Rupees 20, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice from the Commissioners, such person shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees 5 for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

A. J. Elliot,
Magistrate and Chairman.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Estate, in the Settlement of Darjeeling, will be put up to public sale, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the 2nd day of February 1866, (under Rule 15 of the Waste Land Rules,) for arrears of interest and balance of purchase money:—

No. of Estate in Register, No. 7.

Situation, Selim.

Area of Estates, 574 Acres.

Recorded proprietor, Major F. B. Wardroper.

Interest due ...	Rs. 929	12	9
Balance of purchase-money, being nine instalments or nine tenths	9,298	0	0
Total, Rupees ...	10,227	12	9

Blair Reid, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

Dy. Commr.'s Office;
Darjeeling,
The 30th December 1865.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 58¾ Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Pattee, Durrung, Mouzahs Ootolah, Woloobaree, Daychapra, and Bangnabaree, of Zillah Kamroop, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by Auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the 3rd day of April 1866, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

GOWHATTY,
The 18th December 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

North—By Bor Nuddee.
South—By Sâl Posts, Plum Tree, and Mouzahs Haldha and Kendooah.
East—By Bor Nuddee.
West—By Government Jungle Land and Sâl Posts.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about 148 Acres, situate in the Darjeeling District (Hill Tract) and bounded as shewn on the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an Acre, on the 2nd day of April 1866 at noon, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

BLAIR REID, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 19th December 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North—By Major Hathorne's land at Turzum.
South-West—The Rungbung River.
South-East—The Sungmur Jhora.

BLAIR REID, *Major.,*
Deputy Commissioner.

FORM A. (REFERRED TO IN RULE 5.)

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about 1,400 Acres, situate in Mouzah Borgaw, Zillah Durrung, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of April 1866, at the Office of the Revenue Deputy Commissioner of Zillah Durrung, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH DURRUNG,
The 2nd January 1866

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT NO. 1.

North—A line drawn from mound A to B. paralell to the Government road.
South—A line drawn from mound C to mound D.
East—By the Digolee Jan from mound D to mound A.
West—By a line drawn from mound B to C.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the 11th day of December 1865, made in the matter of the Estate of John Palmer Hampton, deceased, late of Mymensingh, in the Province of Bengal, Indigo Planter, and in the suit of Mary Keelan *versus* Charles Swinton Hogg, the Administrator-General of Bengal, and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said John Palmer Hampton, deceased, the Creditors of the said John Palmer Hampton, late of Mymensingh aforesaid, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 10th day of February next, to come in and prove their claims before the Honorable John Paxton Norman, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Saturday, the 24th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

C. T. DAVIS,
Offg. Registrar.

HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
The 10th January 1866.

DODD & ORR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE..

Nubkissen Mitter and others,

versus

Hurrish Chunder Mitter and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 31st current, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, C. S. Hogg, Esquire, Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the Bazaar situated in Dhurmtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, commonly called or known by the name of Chandny Choke Bazaar, upon such Terms and Conditions as will be then made known, and upon such Security as he may think fit.

For particulars apply at the Receiver's Office, High Court.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
Calcutta
No. 5, *Strand*,
The 8th January 1866.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the 11th day of December 1865, made in the matter of the Estate of Hullodhur Bose, late of Noyanchund Dutt's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and in a cause of Luchmeechaund Sett and others against S. Mutty Komulmoney Dossee, the Creditors of the said Hullodhur Bose, of Calcutta aforesaid, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 10th day of February next, to come in and prove their debts before the Honorable John Paxton Norman, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Saturday, the 24th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

C. T. DAVIS,
Offg. Registrar.

HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta.

STACK, COLLIS & MIRFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Stewart Tullerton, late of Delna, having been this day granted by the High Court to Martha White Tullerton, the widow and the sole Executrix named in the said Will, all parties having claims on the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known to Reverend James Long Scott, and those indebted thereto are also requested to make payment to him of their respective debts without delay.

HATCH & STEWART,
Proctors.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 10th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the tenth day of February next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Nogendronauth Tagore, deceased,—

1. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Nogendronauth Tagore, deceased, of, in, and to an undivided third part or share of and in all that Silk Filature or Factory called or known by the name of Commercolly Silk Factory, situate in the Zillah of Pubna, including one hundred and nineteen beegahs and nine and a half cottahs of land, or thereabouts, thereunto adjoining.

2. Also the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Nogendronauth Tagore, deceased, of, in, and to an undivided third part or share of land in all that Silk Filature or Factory called or known by the name of Mansitpore Silk Factory, situate in the Zillah of Pubna, including thirty beegahs and twelve and a half cottahs of land, or thereabouts, thereunto adjoining.

3. Also the Right, Tittle, and Interest of the said Nogendronauth Tagore, deceased, of, in, and to one third part or share of and in all that Silk Filature or Factory called the Galimpore Silk Factory, situate in the District of Rajshahye, together with the land appertaining thereto.

4. And also the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Nogendronauth Tagore, deceased, of, in, and to one-third part or share of and in all that Silk Filature or Factory called the Bhuttiparah Silk Factory, situate in the District of Rajshahye, together with the land appertaining thereto.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

S. A APCAR,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 17th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the Seventeenth day of February next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court premises, by virtue of an alias Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Sreemutty Khettermoney Dossee,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Sreemutty Khettermoney Dossee of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz* :—

1. An upper-roomed, brick-built family Dwelling-house, with rent-free land appertaining thereto, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah Khaspore, and in the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.

2. Also a piece of rent-free garden land, with a tank, measuring five beegahs, adjoining to the inner apartment of the said house at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

3. Also a Garden House, with a Boytuckhannah and rent-free land appertaining thereto, measuring one beegah, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

4. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land measuring ten cottahs, more or less, in the occupation of Gopaul Roy and others, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

5. Also a Tank, with rent-paying land measuring one beegah, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

6. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land purchased by Babooram Ghose, deceased, and in the occupation of Dwarkanauth Roy, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

7. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Ramdoollub Coondoo, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situated at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

8. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Sittanauth Coondoo and others, measuring eight cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

9. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Ramjoy Coondoo and others, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situated at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

10. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Purrickit Poddar and Sreemunto Poddar, measuring fifteen cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

11. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Goluck Chunder and Nilmoney Chunder, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

12. Also an old untenanted Boytuckhannah House, with land measuring five cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

13. Also a tenanted House, with rent-paying land appertaining thereto, in the occupation of the late Pearyloll Mundle, deceased, measuring thirteen cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chuckerbara, in Dhee Punchannogram and Zillah aforesaid.

14. Also a piece of rent-paying land in the occupation of Surroop Chunder Saha, measuring one beegah and ten cottahs, situate at Mouzah Noreetollah, in Dhee Punchannogram and Zillah aforesaid.

15. Also two Bundo or pieces of tenanted land formerly in the occupation of Gooraee Napit, and afterwards in that of Jootal Peadah, measuring one beegah and fifteen cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Khannapore, in Pergunnah Khaspore and Zillah aforesaid.

16. Also two Bundo or pieces of tenanted land formerly in the occupation of Gooraee Napit, and afterwards in that of Bachoo Khansamah, measuring one beegah and twelve cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Khannapore, in Pergunnah Khaspore and Zillah aforesaid.

17. Also a piece of tenanted land in the occupation of Jootal Peadah, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Nucatollah, in Pergunnah Khaspore and Zillah aforesaid.

18. Also a piece of tenanted land in the occupation of Jootal Peadah, measuring fifteen cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Nucatollah, in Pergunnah Khaspore and Zillah aforesaid.

19. Also a piece of tenanted land in the occupation of Neemoo Mundle and Bahadoor Khan measuring two beegahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Nucatollah, in Pergunnah Khaspore and Zillah aforesaid.

20. Also a piece of tenanted land in the occupation of Neemoo Mundle and Bahadoor Khan measuring two beegahs and fourteen cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Nucatollah, in Pergunnah Khaspore and Zillah aforesaid.

21. Also to several pieces of tenanted land in the occupation of Noymoodee Mallee and Kunnoye Mallee, measuring five beegans and seven cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Nucatollah, in Pergunnah Khaspore and Zillah aforesaid.

22 Also several pieces of tenanted land in the occupation of Basoo Mundle and Zurroo Mundle, measuring six beegahs and nineteen cottahs, more or less, situate at Nucatollah, in Pergunnah Khaspore and Zillah aforesaid.

23. And also several pieces of tenanted land in the occupation of Mooteeram Luskur and Issur Luskur, measuring seven beegahs and ten cottahs, more or less, situated at Nucatollah, in Pergunnah Khaspore and Zillah aforesaid.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

S. A. Apcar,
Sheriff.

Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the 11th day of December 1865, made in the matter of the Estate of Jacques Tissendie, late of Bogla, in the Province of Bengal, Indigo Planter, and in the suit of T. R. Grant and others *versus* C. S. Hogg, the Administrator-General of Bengal and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said Jacques Tissendie, deceased, the Creditors of the said Jacques Tissendie, late of Bogla aforesaid, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 10th day of February next, to come in and prove their claims before the Honorable John Paxton Norman, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Saturday, the 24th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

C. T. Davis,
Officiating Registrar.

High Court, Regr.'s Office,
Calcutta,
The 6th January 1866.

Stack, Collis, and Mirfield,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 6th January 1866.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,80,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	50,59,237 12 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,24,775 14 11	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,38,96,300 0 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 51,37,007 8 8	1,33,76,236 13 4	Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	8,74,500 10 1
ditto ditto at Branches	...	" 82,39,279 4 8		Mercantile bills discounted at	ditto	...	1,95,80,664 10 0
				Dead Stock	ditto	...	6,04,391 12 4
				Stamps	ditto	...	1,16,88 13 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,32,70,058 11 9	Balances with other Banks	...	...	12,21,691 9 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,29,828 2 4	Sundries	...	...	6,71,579 13 4
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	1,74,535 0 0				
Sundries	...	...	10,02,388 0 5				4,17,75,778 3 3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	... Rs. 1,05,06,305 1 3	
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches...		... " 91,99,789 6 3	2,00,06,094 7 6
Rupees ...	...	...	6,17,81,672 10 9	Rupees ...			6,17,81,672 10 9

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Asstt. and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, 16TH JANUARY 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and General Treasury will be closed on Monday, the 22nd January, on account of the Hindoo Festival Sreepunchomi, in conformity with Government Notification No. 64 of 16th April 1862.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES *carrying back interest* will not be received for renewal, consolidation, sub-division, nor for any change in enfacement making the Interest payable at a particular Treasury.

All Interest, including that for the half-year last due, must be drawn at the place at which it is payable before the Note is tendered at this Office.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
Bank of Bengal,
The 3rd January 1866.

Sheriff's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction for the year 1866 will be held on the under-mentioned dates, *viz.*:—

1st	Criminal	Sessions,	Friday, 12th January.
2nd	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 23rd February.
3rd	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 9th April.
4th	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 18th May.
5th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 25th June.
6th	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 3rd August.
7th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 10th Sept.
8th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 8th October.
9th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 10th December.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1865.

Notice.

HUNTER AND COMPANY, "LIMITED."

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, Nos. 23, 24, 25, Dhurrumtollah, on Friday, the 26th instant, at noon, with the object of coming to an arrangement with the vendors of the business of the late firm of Hunter and Company to the Company on the expiration of the period of guarantee.

JOHN SHERRIFF,
Manager.

NOS. 23, 24, 25, DHURRUMTOLLAH,
The 12th January 1866.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Johan Aton Hoffman, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 18th day of November instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 3rd day of February next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a Statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Moses, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 28th November 1865.

In the matter of Isabella Sarah Law, of No. 12, Free School Street, in Calcutta, Lodging House-keeper, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Robins William Cook, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, lately residing and practising as a Doctor in Tirhoot, afterwards Sub-Manager in the Durbungah Estate under the Court of Wards at Purneah, afterwards at Purrihar Indigo Factory, Tirhoot, and lately carrying on trade and business at Purrihar, and also at Hurnie Factory, in Tirhoot, as an Indigo Planter, but now proceeding in Medical charge of coolies to Assam, and residing at No 9, Joratullao Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 4th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th January 1866.

In the matter of Edmund D'Cruz, of No. 4, Sooterkin's Lane, in Calcutta, Head Assistant in the Crown Office of the High Court of Bengal, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 10th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Shaik Ellahy Buksh, Khansamah, now residing at Fancy Lane, in Calcutta, a Khansamah, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 12th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Shaik Ellahy Buksh, Khansamah, residing at Fancy Lane, in Calcutta, Khansamah, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 12th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Howard Clarton, at present a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, who lately carried on the business of Auctioneers at No 14, Lall Bazaar, in the said Town of Calcutta, in co-partnership with James Charles Dickenson, under the name or style of Dickenson, Clarton and Company, an Involvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI, was filed in Office of the Chief Clerk on the 12th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Swinhoe, Law and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Issur Dass, lately, in co-partnership with Ramratton, carrying on trade and business (at Moyraputty, Burra Bazaar, in the Town of Calcutta, as Merchant, under the name and style of Ramkissen Ramrutton, and also carrying on business of Merchant at Mirzapore, in the North-Western Provinces, under the style and firm of Ramrick Ramkissen) against whom an adjudication of Insolvency was made and pronounced on the 2nd day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four on the petition of Gungaram, a Creditor, at present of Amratollah Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th January 1866.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 27th day of January 1866, at 4. P. M. precisely, to receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 3rd October 1865.

The Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of authorising the Directors of the Company to sell the Company's Estates at Simla, to pass a Resolution to voluntarily wind up the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1865.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Printing Company, "Limited" will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghaut, at 3 P. M., on Thursday, the 25th January 1866, for the purpose of considering the advisability of altering Clause No. 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company with a view of reducing its Capital.

By Order of the Directors,
ERASMUS JONES,
Secretary and Manager.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, upon Monday, the 12th February 1866, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held upon the 4th January 1866.

By Order of the Directors,
MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.—THE first Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 1, Hare Street, on *Saturday, the 27th instant,* at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Half-yearly Accounts closed to 31st October 1865 and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. WYMAN & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation and Dock Co., "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, "LIMITED," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock A M, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of considering proposals for expunging or altering Clauses 10, 11, and 12 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1866.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No 4, Bankshall Street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February 1866, at 4 P. M.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of bringing forward a Proposition having for its object the alteration of Clause 23 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Directors,
J. M. SCOTT,
Secretary.

No. 4, BANKSHALL STREET;
CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1866.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the Sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Tuesday, the 13th of February 1866, at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 10th January 1866.

Notice.

MR. D. G. DANDALE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GEO. HENDERSON & Co.

The 3rd January 1866.

Watts and Company, "Limited."

THE 5th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Watts and Company, "Limited," for the purpose of declaring the guaranteed at interim Dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting, will be held within the Company's premises on Thursday, the 8th ultimo, at 4 o'clock afternoon.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO EYEARS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1866.

Notice.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," shall be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Old China Bazaar Lane, on Saturday, the 3rd February next, at 2 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and doing such other matters as may be then submitted.

HAJEE JACKARIAH MAHOMED & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Notice.

MR. J. S. DOUGLAS ceased to be a Partner in our Firm from the 30th December 1865.

The business will be carried on, as heretofore, by Mr. David Knox Mair.

The Accounts of the late Partnership will be liquidated by Mr. J. S. Douglas, the resident Partner of the late Firm.

MAIR & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1866.

Partnership.

MR. E. DELATOUCHE is from this date admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CAMIN, LAMOUROUX & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1866.

Lost or Stolen,

From the Club, Ootacamund, Neelgherry Hills, one Bank of Madras Share Certificate of Rupees one thousand (1,000,) numbered 43-158, No. 2168, dated 20th December 1864, and issued in the name of Mr C. P. William on, who has not endorsed it. Any person into whose hands the Certificate may fall is warned against selling it, and requested to intimate the circumstance to the Secretary of the Bank of Madras.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

Lost,

Second-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{T}$,93260, for Rupees 50, and $\frac{A}{T}$53425, for Rupees 20.

Lost,

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of Elliah Begum, the proprietress:—No. 11179, of 1854-55, for Rupees 4,000, and No. 11180, of 1854-55, for Rupees 2,000. Payment of the above Notes and Interest thereupon has been stopped, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of Duplicate Notes.

Lost,

Second-half Bank of Bengal Note, No. 42632A, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

In transit by Post, Second-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{8}$12315, $\frac{A}{8}$48610, $\frac{A}{8}$97263, for Rupees 30 each, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

SAMUEL SMITH, SONS & Co.

Lost in the Post,

HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. $\frac{A}{18}$09708, for Five Hundred Rupees, posted from Cawnpore to Almorah on 14th August last.

Information received by R. S. T., Post Office, Nynee Tal.

POSTAL NOTICE.

UNDER an additional Postal Convention concluded between Great Britain and Belgium Books and Patterns can be sent through Great Britain to Belgium under the following Regulations :—

"In future, under the term 'Book Packets' "may be forwarded not only stitched or bound "books, pamphlets, and sheets of music, but also "printed proof sheets, with ordinary corrections "in writing, and manuscripts attached to such "proofs, and having reference to them, as well as "legal and other documents in manuscripts; "photographs and drawings (so long as those "articles are not in glass or placed under glass); "prints or maps, printed, engraved, or lithographed, and whether in paper, parchment, or "vellum : but no letter, or communication of the "nature of a letter, must be forwarded in such "packets, or in or upon their covers.

"Further, all legitimate binding, mounting or "covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion "thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, "&c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in "the case of prints or maps; markers (whether "of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; "and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe "transmission of literary or artistic matter, or "usually appertains thereto.

"Patterns or Samples of Merchandize may "also, in future, be sent to Belgium at the same "rates of postage as Book Packets, and subject "to the following Regulations :—

"1*st*.—The Patterns or Samples must not be "of intrinsic value. This Rule excludes all "articles of a saleable nature, and, indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from "its mere use as a Pattern or Sample; and the "quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a "Pattern or Sample must not be so great that it "can fairly be considered as having on this ground "an intrinsic value.

"2*nd*.—There must be no writing or printing, "in addition to the address of the person for "whom the packet is intended, and the address of "the sender other, than a trade mark and numbers "and the prices of the articles; and these "particulars must, in all cases, be given, not on "loose pieces of paper, but on small labels "attached to the Samples, or the bags containing "them.

"3*rd*.—The Patterns or Samples must be sent "in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy "of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, "drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in "open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen "or other material tied at the neck; or the bags "may be entirely closed, provided that they be "transparent, so that the Officers of the Post "Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to "the nature of the contents.

"4*th*.—No article likely to injure the contents "of the mail bags, or the person of any Officer "of the Post Office, may be sent through the "Post as a Pattern.

"If either of the foregoing Rules be infringed, "the packet must not be forwarded."

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CAMP NAGPORE,
The 30th December 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 205.

The 9th January 1866.—Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 207.

The 10th January 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Bengal* will be closed on Monday, the 22nd January 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Vià Marseilles.	Vià Southampton.
Postage	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

N. B.—From the 1st September 1865 the postage per ½ Ounce letters to China, Australia, Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena is 8 annas instead of 4 annas.

No. 208.

The 10th January 1866.—Mails for London *vid* Madras and Cape of Good Hope, for transmission per Steamer *Golden Fleece*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 211.

The 12th January 1866.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 29th instant will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on each day as follows :—

Vià Southampton ... 21st *January* 1866.
Vià Marseilles ... 22nd „ „

Inland Postage to Bombay must be pre-paid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Vid Southampton.	*Vid* Marseilles.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under ½ Ounce	... 0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „	... 0 8 0	0 13 4

No. 213.

The 16th January 1866.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamp at one Rupee per ½ Ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage.

Letters for the Express will be received by a Clerk at the Window.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 11*th of December* 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mails Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Mooltan	14th Jan. 1866, at 3½ P. M.	14th Jan. 1866, at 4½ P. M.	7 P. M.	15th Jan 1866, at 8 A. M.	2 h. 45 m.	4	3	7	43	27	76 7
										Total ...	83
										French ...	3 Boxes.
										Madras ...	2 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Alexandria ...	1 Bag.
										Mauritius ...	3 „
										Suez ...	1 Pkt.
										Aden ...	1 „
										Gibralter ...	1 „
										Mauritius ...	1 „
										Cape Town ...	1 „
										Port Elizabeth ...	1 „
										St. Helena ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Penang ...	1 „
										Total ...	104

The 16*th January* 1866.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the Backergunge portion of the Soonderbuns, will be put up to sale, in the Soonderbun Commissioner's Office at Allipore on Friday, the 2nd February 1866, corresponding with 21st Magh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these two Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*,—

That the Purchase will have effect from 1273 *B. S.*

No. on the District Rent Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
			Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
		A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	Abad Hulta ...	5,641 2 2	13,405 3 0	134 1 0	13,539 4 0	27,078 8 0	These estates are under Khas management.
...	Sonakhalee ...	3,563 3 26	5,865 3 6	58 10 6	5,923 14 0	11,847 12 0	

Soonderbuns Commissioner's Office;
Allipore,
The 19th October 1865.

C. P. Casperz,
Commissioner, Soonderbuns.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Chyte 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8.	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Deber Bukh Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	1305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

Shahabad Collectorate,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T Macrean,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Rajshahye, will be put up to sale, in the Rajshahye Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 17th January 1866, corresponding with 5th Maugh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition:—That the Purchasers will be bound for the maintenance of the Police of these Estates.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
7	1591	Kismut Bijarah, Pergunnah Luskerpore	155 3 16	40 0 0	0 6 0	40 6 0	80 0 0	Leased out for 1272 *B. S.*
62	677	Dighoy, Pergunnah Kattarmullo	68 .0 18	29 0 0	0 5 0	29 5 0	58 0 0	Under Khass management.
52	591	Kismut Shampore, Pergunnah Luskerpore	77 0 3	27 9 0	0 4 0	27 13 0	55 2 0	Leased out up to 1272 *B. S.*
24	1616	Chuck Cutchooah, Pergunnah Chowgong	119 1 14	117 7 0	1 3 0	118 10 0	234 14 0	
12	1603	Mouzah Arkandee, Pergunnah Kallarmullo	38 1 32	6 4 0	0 1 0	6 5 0	12 8 0	

ZILLAH RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE,
The 4th December 1865.

P. A. HUMPHREY,
Officiating Deputy Collector, in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Tipperah, will be put up to sale, in the Tipperah Collectorate, on Thursday, the 1st February 1866, corresponding with 20th Maugh 1272 *B. S.*

The purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
14	781	Kismut Luroosh, hissa 3*as* 5*g*., Talook Hishabdee, Tuppa Furkabad ..	2 1 1	3 0 0	0 1 0	3 1 0	6 0 0	
1	1690	Kismut Shabdee, Talook Nugurnath Deo, Pergunnah Singergong ..	4 0 37	4 0 0	0 1 0	4 1 0	8 0 0	
7	1267	Kismut Brahmundee, Talook Rajkishen Chund, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ..	9 3 21	3 8 0	0 1 0	3 9 0	7 0 0	
9	1165	Kismut Khererdia, Talook Nursing Chuckro, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	4 0 25	2 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	
10	562	Kismut Prosunnopoor, Talook Godadhur Beedabagish, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	13 0 10	3 12 0	0 1 0	3 13 0	7 8 0	
2	631	Talook Ram Ramdeb, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	9 0 20	3 8 0	0 1 0	3 9 0	7 0 0	
5	191	Talook Mahomed Rajah, Pergunnah Goonanundee ...	2 0 38	1 4 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	
3	554	Talook Kamdeb Dutt, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	4 0 2	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	These two Estates will be sold on a Lakheraj title at 10 years' purchase
4	1171	Talook Prankishen Doss, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	4 3 3	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	

TIPPERAH;
Collector's Office,
The 27th October 1865.

(Sd.) R. L. MANGLES,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Chevt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.		Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.			
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall. Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. MANGLES,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 2] [5]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Vaccination Report for 1864-65.

From J. MCCLELLAND, ESQ., M. D., Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 573, dated the 21st October 1865.)

I HAVE the honor, herewith, to forward, for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a Report of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination for the past year, shewing a total of 89,145 cases as compared with 28,163 of the preceding year. There is nothing in the Report to shew the number of unsuccessful, doubtful, or partially successful and unascertained results as compared with successful cases, so that it is left to be assumed—which is probably the case—that the whole were successful, or that none but successful cases have been reported.

2. I confess, however, that where Native agency is extensively employed in the practice of vaccination, it would be satisfactory to know what are the means of discrimination employed to determine successful results, and what precautions are taken to secure the accuracy of the Returns, more especially when the number so far exceeds that of previous years.

3. A general scheme for vaccination being already before His Honor, it is not perhaps necessary to go very minutely into that of Dr. Charles'—intended to apply chiefly to Calcutta and its vicinity—in which he falls into the usual mistake originating in Mr. Under-Secretary Howell's Report on vaccination in the North-Western Provinces as to what the Bombay system really is.

4. That the people around Calcutta were fully prepared to accept vaccination was fully shewn in my letter No. 59, dated the 13th May 1863, and its enclosure from Dr. John Macpherson, who, to meet the increased demand on the Establishment, proposed certain modifications of the latter, which would have increased the annual outlay from Rupees 10,116 (exclusive of the Superintendent's salary) to Rupees 12,826, and would have provided nine additional Vaccinators with travelling allowance for the whole Establishment.

5. It was not considered expedient by Government to accede to Dr. Macpherson's proposal; but on Dr. Charles assuming charge of the office a temporary augmentation was sanctioned to the extent of three extra Sub-Assistant Surgeons and forty-six extra Vaccinators, thus doubling the number of Superintendents, and nearly trebling that of Vaccinators, so that in fact the increased results of the last, as compared with the previous year's operation, though in themselves highly satisfactory and encouraging, are nothing more than might reasonably have been expected from the favorable circumstances under which the increased Establishment placed at Dr. Charles' disposal was employed.

6. It is now proposed by that Officer to increase the permanent Establishment from Rupees 1,193 to Rupees 1,621; and by Dr. D. B. Smith, in his letter No. 727 of the 18th instant, His Honor is solicited to sanction an extra outlay of Rupees 1,000 for each of the ensuing months in anticipation. But instead of this, I would respectfully suggest that the same temporary Establishment be allowed for this season as that which was allowed for the

past, and that the question of permanent Establishment for the Vaccination Department in Calcutta be held in abeyance for the present, as well as Dr. Charles' scheme for vaccination in the Mofussil.

7. In conclusion, Dr, Charles proposes to visit various places on the Continent during the period of his furlough with a view to collecting information regarding the practice of vaccination in other nations, and asks to be reimbursed the actual expenses he may incur in travelling with this view. But as the chief difficulty to be overcome with respect to vaccination in this country is the opposition of the people to its reception, I cannot see how this is likely to be lessened by means of information to be collected in Europe.

From DAVID B. SMITH, ESQ., M. D., Officiating Superintendent-General of Vaccination, to H. M. MACPHERSON, ESQ., M. D., Secretary to the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department,—(No. 704, dated the 20th September 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to forward a "Report on the Presidency Vaccine Department" by Dr. T. E. Charles, Superintendent-General of Vaccination.

2. As it contains very important propositions regarding a new scheme of vaccination for Bengal, I beg the favor of your submitting the same to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. The present Report shews a most satisfactory increase of work done during the past season, and indicates in detail the precautions that were taken, and the exertions that were made, to counteract the influence of the severe epidemic of Small-pox which so lately prevailed, with virulence, in Calcutta and the surrounding districts:

4. I will not trouble His Honor with a review of Dr. Charles' Report, which is in itself sufficiently suggestive.

I will merely allude to a few of the more salient points.

5. The vaccine lymph of greatest intensity that was stored last year in the Calcutta Ice House will be used first this year, and the results will be contrasted with those obtained from the lymph which has been perpetuated throughout the hot season in India, and also with English lymph sent out direct.

6. The result of Dr. Wilkie's experiments at Meerut at the beginning of the ensuing season with the lymph which has been kept since last year in a suitable part of his private residence will also be reported.

7. It is very advisable that the proposed Rupees (500) five hundred should be sanctioned to defray the cost of "capillary tubes." If this is disallowed, it is absolutely necessary that a sufficient supply should be guaranteed in some other way.

8. It seems very necessary for the public good that the Superintendent-General of Vaccination should be able at any time to frank supplies of lymph for transmission by post.

The fact of the signature of the Secretary to the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, being required, clearly implies a source of avoidable inconvenience and delay.

9. Due care will be taken to have vaccination accepted by the people on an extensive scale as early in the approaching vaccine season as possible.

10. The subject of vaccination amongst the sea-faring population of Calcutta will be anxiously attended to this year.

The question of establishing a "Quarantine" on the river, during the prevalence of Small-pox epidemics, appears to me well worthy of His Honor's consideration. I myself am quite of opinion that some such Quarantine ought, at certain times, to be rigorously enforced, and I believe that it would be distinctly in favor of Shipping interests if very stringent regulations were instituted on this point.

11. The Rupees (30) thirty conveyance allowance and Rupees (20) twenty house rent monthly for each of the Superintendents of Vaccination is urgently called for.

The fact of their houses being used as Government Vaccine Depôts, as indicated by Dr. Charles, renders this point a strong one.

12. The proposition to increase the pay of the writers from Rupees (30) thirty and Rupees (20) twenty respectively, and to sanction Rupees (10) ten per mensem to the Pay Sircar will, I hope, be allowed.

These persons are certainly underpaid; and the Head Writer is a man of great respectability, who has served more than twelve years in the Department.

I think him worthy of substantial reward from Government.

13. His Honor will, I am sure, observe with satisfaction the enormous increase of vaccination that was performed during last year.

The work done is more than three times what it was the previous year; more than six times what it was in 1860-61; and about ten times what it was in 1855-56.

This happy result was unmistakably due to the unwearied energy displayed by Dr. Charles, who himself simply characterizes it as "a little well-directed effort."

14. I hope His Honor will deem it advisable to allow some recognition to be shewn of the services of the three Superintendents of Vaccination during the prevalence of the late epidemic.

Their names are—

1. Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose.
2. „ Ram Soonder Ghose.
3. „ Baddi Nath Bromo.

Their zeal was thoroughly put to the test and the result was all that could be desired.

These servants of Government occupy a difficult position in society and much depends upon their work.

15. I think if the Local Government were to recognize the behaviour of the three Native gentlemen who most effectively tried to further the cause of vaccination during last year, that their good example would be followed by others in future.

16. I will not at present lay before His Honor any general views on the merits of the vaccination system of Calcutta, as contrasted with the "Dispensary," the "Madras," and the "Bombay" systems, further than by stating it as my opinion that the system now at work here is undoubtedly well calculated to lead to good and reliable results.

17. At the same time there cannot be a doubt that very much still remains to be done, and I anxiously trust that the Government will regard the future requirements of the Vaccine Department in a spirit of broad liberality.

Without a very considerable increase in the expenditure of the Department not only must any marked improvement or advance upon what has already been effected be rendered impossible, but many of the fruits of past labours will, to a great degree, pass from our possession.

18. No better time than the present could be selected for radical reforms in this Department.

As Dr. Charles observes—in this respect the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab are distinctly ahead of Bengal.

In each of those Provinces there is a large and distinct Vaccine Department, with many grades, with sliding scales of pay, with special administration, &c., &c.

19. The urgent necessity of guarding from Small-pox the entire population of a country, by vaccination, is so deeply felt in England that the operation has been rendered compulsory at law. I do not myself think that India is ready for such sweeping legislation as this. But I do think that at present the people—of Bengal in particular—are somewhat inclined to shew a zeal in this respect which has never been previously manifested.

Their late experiences of Small-pox and of the protective value of vaccination have so affected their minds and shaken their prejudices that a well-organized administrative advance would, in all probability, for ever clear of all its obstacles a field which heretofore has been one of the great scenes of difficulty and contention.

I feel fully convinced in my own mind that a considerable expenditure of money now will effect more good than five times the same amount might do years hence if the present occasion is not made the most of.

20. The permanency of a Subordinate Department on a liberal scale is a point of the very deepest importance. It can scarcely be too strongly insisted upon.

21. The necessity also for an extra Establishment of Assistant Vaccinators, for at least three months in the year, is very urgent.

22. The pay of Rupees (350) three hundred and fifty consolidated for each of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, should it be deemed advisable to appoint them as Superintendents of Vaccination in the three Bengal Circles, does not seem to me to be too high. Their services to the State would, I think, be well worth the expenditure.

23. The sanctioning of Rupees (500) five hundred to be expended, if need be, at the discretion of the Superintendent-General, for extra Vaccinators, whenever and wherever they might be urgently required, is very much wanted.

24. Dr. Charles expresses a hope that the scheme now proposed by him may be in force by the 1st October. I regret that considerable delay has occurred in the submission of this Report.

But perhaps it might yet be brought into operation by the 1st of November 1865.

25. The question of having a Director-General of Vaccination for the whole of India will, I am sure, receive the attention it deserves.

Were such an appointment sanctioned all the scattered information of this most important Department would be collected; the weak points of different systems would be disclosed; the secret of success on the largest scale would be indisputably arrived at, step by step all the prejudices against vaccination existing throughout India would be utterly conquered, and this vast Empire would very soon be as effectually provided for in respect of vaccination as any country in Europe.

26. The principle of concentration of labour ought to be accepted as an axiom in the working of the Vaccine Establishment.

27. I anxiously trust that the proposed scheme, involving an annual expenditure of Rupees (60,000) sixty thousand, may be approved and sanctioned by the Local and Supreme Governments.

Special Report on the Presidency Vaccination Department, Calcutta, 1865.

The functions of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination are—

1*st.*—To provide a supply of virus to dissemimate over India to those applying for it.

2*nd.*—To direct the operations of the Superintendents of Vaccination in Calcutta.

3*rd*.—In accordance with a verbal permission obtained two or three years ago from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, he is allowed to make an attempt to introduce vaccination in any part of the Mofussil where he can do so without entailing fresh expenses beyond those of travelling.

It is proposed to make a few observations regarding the work this year done under each of these heads, offering a few suggestions on each Division, which, if His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers desirable to have carried out, may tend most materially to improve the efficiency of the Department.

Supply of Virus.

Following the usual custom all vaccination on an extensive scale had to be put a stop to before the end of March 1864, and only sufficient numbers were operated on to ensure a thoroughly good quality of vaccine lymph being preserved throughout the season. In one of the Divisions the whole of the virus during the month of August presented characters which rendered it advisable to have all vaccination from that lymph put a stop to, and fresh virus was introduced into it from one of the other Divisions. Some of the vaccinations in another Division seeming to degenerate early in October, instead of renewing the virus from that already in Calcutta, an attempt was made to introduce the virus direct from the cow imported in hermetically-sealed glass tubes from England. The experiment was not successful, and vaccine (from a child's arm) recently received from England was then employed to re-introduce a more perfect stock from which to operate during the ensuing cold season.

In the Chowringhee Depôt the virus was likewise changed in the same manner, although the vaccinations from the old stock of lymph were absolutely and typically perfect.

In this way the work was carried on throughout the cold season in two of the Divisions with virus from a stock which had been a long time in India and passed through all the vicissitudes of hot weather and rains, while in one of the Divisions and in the Chowringhee Depôt lymph from a recent importation was being operated with. At first well-marked differences existed between the vaccinations from the one source and from the other, and the vesicles produced by the one, though coinciding in every essential particular, differed so much from the other in minor characteristics as to allow of those familiar with the appearances of both of the classes of vaccination being able to distinguish the one from the other. As the season advanced, however, these differences diminished, till at last it was found impossible to recognise any distinctive appearances in the vesicles, and from whatever source obtained, all the vaccinations in Calcutta then presented the same characters.

It has long been a cause for complaint among Medical Officers all over India that it was next to impossible to commence their vaccine operations for the year with lymph received from Calcutta until the season had far advanced. The extent to which an idea of the worthlessness of the lymph dispatched from Calcutta prevails was a source of deep anxiety, and although probably the general impression on the point is a very exaggerated one, the matter seemed to demand the closest investigation and to merit the most minute scrutiny.

Numerous and repeated microscopic examinations were therefore made of the lymph both fresh from the arm and after it had undergone various transformations by keeping, which render it worthless. Different specimens of lymph—good, bad, and indifferent—were likewise used for vaccination, and various experiments were instituted with the view of arriving at some definite conclusions as to the causes of such complaints, with the intention of having an appropriate remedy provided. During the course of the enquiry another curious difference was observed between the lymph imported from England and that obtainable in Calcutta at the early part of the season. It consisted in the superiority of the infecting power of the lymph obtained direct from England over that closed up in the same way in hermetically-sealed tubes from vaccinations made in Calcutta.

Soon after the rains had ceased the virus from the Calcutta vaccinations produced just as good vesicles as the other when it succeeded, and when it was transferred from the arm of one child to that of another, for all practical purposes, it may be said always to have succeeded. When, however, it was shut up in tubes its inferiority of infecting power became apparent. If the Calcutta lymph was sent some distance Up-country the amount of success attending its use seemed very fair, but it was uncertain near Calcutta and in the town itself. Though many trials were made, in not a single instance did it succeed. This is the more curious, as in one case at the time I had been uneasy about my want of success with the lymph shut up in tubes obtained from a certain child and when I was regretting having sent it Up-country, a report of two of the same tubes having well started the vaccination for the season at a place high up in the Punjab reached me by post; the lymph which thus succeeded in parts of India, where the proclivity to undergo the vaccine disease was greater than in Calcutta at that season of the year, failed in parts of Bengal where English lymph succeeded.

This observation seemed in part to explain the complaints of want of success attending the use of Calcutta lymph, which have so often been made from the time that the Vaccine Department was established up till now.

As the season advanced this defect disappeared, till in the end of January its infective power became very great, and in February it was so strong that it appeared to me far to

surpass in its power of uniformly producing good vesicles (after having been shut up in tubes) any lymph which I had ever made use of before. I was unable to test it largely owing to the want of capillary glass tubes in India. These had reached a low figure in consequence of an unprecedented expenditure having been necessitated by the Small-pox epidemic, the above estimate therefore of the virtues of Calcutta lymph, as contrasted with that obtained from England, amounts merely to an impression.

As many, however, as I deemed it justifiable to devote to this purpose have been sent to England, in order that a numerical experiment may there be made between it and English lymph, and some tubes have been left in India to test against English lymph, which will be sent out in sufficiently large quantity to allow of a fair experiment being made.

The practical application to the system of vaccination in Bengal which has been made by this recognition of the difference in the infecting power of the lymph at different periods of the season consists in my having accumulated a store of the lymph which possessed the greatest intensity for distribution at the commencement of the next vaccinating season.

The vaccinating season in all parts of India is shorter than could be desired, and in some places its duration is so limited that almost every day is of consequence.

The effect of using lymph which time after time fails is most discouraging and fraught with great annoyance. In one public communication I met with more scant courtesy than was ever before accorded to me, simply because my correspondent's station was one where the lymph (which a few miles off had been reported on in most favorable terms) failed to succeed.

A virus which will succeed a fortnight or a month earlier than another, or perhaps even two months earlier, (as I believe it may possibly be found to do in some stations,) presents advantages which it would be difficult to over-estimate.

Even in a country where vaccination can be carried on all the year round a marked difference in the effecting power of one specimen of vaccine lymph over another would lead to a decided preference being accorded to that of superior quality; but in India, where the time for vaccination is limited, such a lymph supplies a desideratum of no ordinary value.

As much of the virus as the number of capillary tubes available would permit of was collected for distribution next year. In case the climate during the hot weather and rains should prove injurious to the stores of virus, part of the supply was enclosed securely and nailed to the rafters of the expense magazine in the Calcutta Ice House. This position, though a strange one, was selected after most careful investigation as possessing a temperature sufficiently low and of a very equable character, and in every way the most suitable to be found in Calcutta for the purposes of the experiment. I trust that such a troublesome precaution as storing the lymph in ice may turn out to have been an unnecessary one, and I believe that lymph suitably packed in a well selected part of any ordinary house will be found sufficiently active at the end of the season to answer all ordinary purposes. As, however, in the event of failure, a year would have been lost in carrying out the idea of distributing February's lymph in October and November, it was judged worth while to try and insure success by every conceivable precaution. As the effect of the climate in Upper India on the lymph during transit in October may be found to be prejudicial, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals at Meerut, who has expressed much interest in the progress of vaccination, was invited to join in the experiment by shutting up some of the same lymph in a cool and shady part of the house and then testing its power when the vaccinating season begun. Besides attending to the quality of the lymph, the method of preserving it fit for use and rendering it capable of being conveyed from place to place was also carefully taken into consideration.

Hitherto most of the lymph obtainable in Calcutta was simply enclosed between two pieces of glass. For the last three or four years a few capillary tubes made of glass (into which the lymph is made to enter and then retained by both ends of the tubes being hermetically-sealed) have been annually expended by the Calcutta Vaccine Establishment.

After ten years' use of these tubes they seemed to present such incomparable advantages over every other known means for disseminating vaccinia that they were indented for by thousands at a time, and the old method of sending the lymph out between glasses was virtually this year put a stop to, except in complying with demands in which I was specially requested to forward the lymph between glasses. The tubes, however, which were obtainable in India, were of a pattern very different from that which I had been in the habit of using, and their calibre and the thickness of the glass of which they had been manufactured rendered them very inferior to those specified as the best by the original inventor of these tubes. A representation was made to this effect to the Principal Medical Store-keeper, and thirty thousand tubes, possessing better dimensions than any which had hitherto been supplied to Government, were ordered to be sent out overland. The extensive introduction of the use of these tubes necessitated a change in the form of the box into which they are packed for dispatch by post. Besides make-shift expedients, which in the long run always turn out expensive, the only way of transporting these fragile tubes consists in having boxes of metal or wood specially constructed for them. The boxes made to the dimensions specified in an Indent by the Medical Store Department are heavy, clumsy, and of a very primitive construction.

More appropriate wooden boxes are too expensive, as made in Calcutta, to permit of my recommending their introduction. On communication being made with an extensive manufacturing firm in England it was found that boxes of a very superior construction could be obtained if taken in large quantity at a cost only exceeding by a trifle on each box that paid for the rude and clumsy specimens at present in use. The difference of the fraction of an anna on each box is too small a one to prove any hindrance to the introduction of an improved means of diffusing vaccine lymph, and will be much more than compensated in the long run by the saving effected in the use of the boxes time after time. The box at present dispatched from Calcutta is far too convenient a receptacle for pins, buttons, and other similar odds and ends, whereas *that* I desire to use for the dispatch of vaccine tubes is totally unfit for any purpose save that for which it is made, and in many cases will doubtless return empty again and again to Calcutta to be re-fitted. Under these circumstances, I trust that either a sum of Rupees 500 may be sanctioned to provide a store of these boxes, or that the proper authorities may be requested to have these boxes provided instead of those at present supplied by the Medical Store Department.

At present the franking signature of the Secretary to the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, is required to enable the packages of vaccine lymph to be carried free by post. When an urgent demand for vaccine lymph reaches Calcutta on Saturday afternoon, owing to Small-pox having any where broken out where vaccination is not being carried on, the supply of lymph having from some cause or other ceased, it is necessary to wait until the time of departure of Monday evening's post. The necessity for such an arrangement is not easily seen, and it appears desirable that the Superintendent-General of Vaccination in Calcutta should frank his own supplies of lymph just as Officers holding similar posts do in other parts of India. I trust it may be deemed proper to confer this power on him, and in doing so, that his actual signature may be dispensed with, the shape of the packet and its being marked "vaccine lymph" suffices in England to distinguish it from anything else which passes through the Post Office. In the event of the Postal Authorities demanding some other attestation than such as I have indicated of the genuineness of the packet, I hope it may be deemed permissible to recognise the signature of the Head Clerk in the Office of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination as sufficient guarrantee that postal regulations are not being infringed.

Vaccination in Calcutta.

Vaccination was kept up in the town all through the hot weather and rains, but only to such an extent as to ensure a constant succession of perfect virus. As soon as the cold weather commenced it began to be carried on with an activity proportioned to the readiness displayed by the people for its acceptance. But the progress made at first was slow; even among those who habitually had resort to vaccination the almost uniform reply the Vaccinators met with was, "wait a little longer," or "come back in February." In vain were the people told,—"The vaccination just now is perfect, you may just as well take the protection now as after." They still put it off, as their forefathers had begun to inoculate in February, so they had been in the habit of beginning to vaccinate in February, and persuasion in too many cases failed to effect the desired change of opinion.

In a little Bengalee pamphlet written with the view of overcoming this and other difficulties encountered in the course of the season this prejudice is combated, and it is hoped that in the course of a year or two, when correct views on the subject have become current among them, that the inhabitants of Calcutta may be more open to conviction in this respect, and not allow October, November, December, and part of January to pass before seeking for vaccination. Heretofore it has been a most arduous and discouraging task to have to pass from door to door during these months, in which there is no reason why vaccination should not be carried on briskly, and find that the people are not willing to accept it.

Besides the obstruction resulting from the fact of the people wishing vaccination to be deferred till late in the vaccinating season in accordance with their old inoculating customs, the constant succession of Hindoo holidays also seriously interferes with the rapid progress of the operations at the commencement of the season, and during the Bengalee month of *Kartick* the difficulty of persuading even those willing to accept vaccination at other times to take it when it is offered is very great. No systematic attempt to overcome these peculiarities seems to have yet been made, and for the next few years this will require very careful attention.

To say nothing of the additional trouble involved, the extra expense entailed by keeping up a larger Establishment than would otherwise be necessary, renders it desirable that the people should be taught to accept the prophylactic at any time of the vaccinating season that it is offered to them. In after years, when fair time has been afforded to them to understand the matter aright, if they still persist in adhering to their old prejudices, it may, in my opinion, become advisable to charge a small fee for vaccinating them at the time of the year that they themselves may choose instead of taking it when it suits the convenience of the public service to send the Vaccinators into their quarters. In the meantime one proposal in the scheme for the re-construction of the Calcutta Vaccine Establishment consists in the

entertainment—during January, February, and March—of some extra Vaccinators to meet this undesirable state of things.

In January, after much trouble, the inhabitants of Calcutta awoke to a sense of their position, and by their demand for vaccination shewed that they practically understood the full value of the prophylactic which had for more than half a century been practised among them and which for three months previously they had been totally refusing to accept. So great was the success attained, and with such rapidity did the desire for vaccination spread, that week after week the numbers mounted up, till from the 4th of February to the 10th March, a period including five weeks, an aggregate of 25,000 people were vaccinated, affording an average during this period of 5,000 a week.

A just estimate may be formed of the importance of these figures by comparing them with the number of vaccinations in previous years. After as careful enquiries as can be made on the subject 4 to 5,000 vaccinations *a year* may be taken to represent a fair average during previous years in Calcutta. This year for week after week a number of vaccinations equal to those formerly performed in a year have been practised.

It may be interesting to attempt to explain why this amount of success was met with.

In April and May 1864 I met with several cases of Small-pox while working among the Natives in different parts of the town. As these were the first cases of Small-pox, except imported ones, which I had seen in Calcutta for some years, I became uneasy and anxiously endeavored to try and get as much information as possible about Small-pox in Calcutta. Among other documents of more or less interest a Table compiled by my predecessor, Dr. Duncan Stewart, attracted my attention.

This Table shews the deaths from Small-pox among the Natives of Calcutta for every month during eighteen years from 1832 to 1850. On scrutinizing this document it seemed very clear that always after so many cases of Small-pox as I had seen occurring in these months an epidemic of the disease of more or less severity followed in the succeeding season.

The comparative want of success in introducing vaccination in Calcutta had for sometime been occupying my thoughts, and I had been studying its history with the view of securing more success for the future. Judging by analogy it seemed at least probable that if at any time well-directed efforts were capable of securing extensive vaccination in Calcutta, the period of a Small-pox epidemic was just the time for a determined attempt to be made. In June the various Superintendents of Vaccination were told that a Small-pox epidemic was impending and that during it our impression must be made. In the succeeding months, following its usual custom, Small-pox disappeared, or all but disappeared, from Calcutta, but an opportunity was never lost of telling every influential Native what was coming and asking him for his assistance in persuading those over whom his opinion was likely to exert any influence to avail themselves of the protection which the Government offered to them. Every one who was asked warmly promised his support, though many of them doubted the possibility, even during an epidemic, of stirring up the uneducated portions of the community. One of them, with a rare perception of national character, said to me: By working in the way you propose to do "you might drive any European city into a panic." But, he added, "you mistake my countrymen in supposing you can influence them in the same manner." Month after month passed by, the epidemic came, it gradually increased and spread till it became almost universal, and still the effect of all the exertions which had been made was hardly perceptible. A few hundreds more weekly accepting vaccination, when they were almost forced to take it, was but a poor return for weeks and months of steady work; and the full result obtained seemed well nigh capable of being summed up in the one word "failure."

There had been much said on the subject, any number of promises of vigorous assistance had been made, but they seemed slow of fulfilment, and, beyond a few dozens of the poorer classes who had consented to take vaccination, probably more to escape the constant visits of the Vaccinators and of those by whom they were sent than for any other reasons, but a poor prospect of a good season's work appeared on taking a retrospect of the progress made up to the end of 1864.

In the beginning of the year, however, the effects of the previous months of steady endeavour began to tell, and week after week applications for vaccinations were made in greater and greater numbers till it became impossible to ask the people that came who had sent them; not only so, but during the domiciliary vaccinations, which were vigorously day after day prosecuted, numbers of people who on previous years had steadily refused to be vaccinated now allowed the Vaccinators to protect them, and every day added its hundreds to the previous numbers in the Returns.

It must not be thought, however, that even now vaccinations were simply to be had for the asking. Everything short of actual compulsion was resorted to, to make the people accept the prophylactic.

Again and again have I been told, "this is a very good protection to those who want it, but I do not want it, and why should you force me to take it," and hour after hour has been—I had almost said—lost in endeavoring to persuade half a dozen miserable *chumar* or others of the poorer classes to allow themselves or their children to be protected.

On our appearance it was by no means unusal for all the children of a mohullah to be quietly removed from it, or to be shut up in houses with the doors closed to prevent our seeing them.

As soon as a child was obtained it was conducted to its parent, and after more or less argument consent was generally obtained for its vaccination; but one essential part of the proceedings was to find and gain temporary possession of the child. As soon therefore as all the children in any mohullah who could be got at by ordinary means were protected, those who were hidden were also brought forth by various means.

In one case a "*tomasha wallah*" was directed to sound his drum and the children on emerging, from previous obscurity, to enjoy the performance, were conducted to their parents, whose consent it was necessary to obtain before they could be vaccinated.

In another instance a snake-charmer was paid to sound his pipes and a similar end was attained. Even here, however, Bengalee ingenuity proved all but an over-match for the zeal of the Superintendents. In the "Burra Bazaar" some of the people, remarking the tactics which were pursued in order to rid themselves of the trouble thus occasioned, whispered into the ears of the snake-charmers that these Vaccinators were dangerous fellows to have too close an intercourse with; that as certainly as they got any person to talk with them they were sure to persuade him however much he might object; that it was decidedly the correct thing to be vaccinated, and that as they vaccinated every living thing they came near, they were sure to make the attempt to persuade him (the snake-charmer) to have his serpents vaccinated, and this would entail a week's loss of their services, as they could not dance while vaccination was in progress. The snake-charmer did not even wait to be paid for what he had done, but as soon as he was left alone for a moment he packed up his serpents and his paraphernalia and disappeared with marvellous rapidity. Hundreds of anecdotes illustrative of the wonderful readiness on the part of the illiterate Bengalees to believe every lie that is told them by any designing individual might be here recorded, and there is nothing too absurd that could be invented which apparently such men would not willingly believe.

I am afraid this readiness to be deceived was occasionally taken advantage of without my knowledge by one of the Vaccinators when he was rather hard-pressed to shew work in a certain quarter of the town, as during one of my inspections I found a report had been zealously circulated by some one that Government paid the people to be vaccinated at the rate of three to the Rupee, and accordingly I found every one in the neighbourhood had willingly consented to take vaccination on these terms.

As I have described, every means short of actual compulsion had to be resorted to in order to effect our purpose after half an hour's vain attempt to persuade a mother to allow a child to be vaccinated. I have taken her infant from her in spite of her maternal expostulation, and have secured in getting the half-willing father to hold the child while the Vaccinator did his work. In this case, though the woman made the most determined opposition while the one arm was being operated on, she consented to hold the child herself for the other arm to be vaccinated.

In another case, where the mother would not, when twice previously asked, give her consent, the child was quietly vaccinated when the father was only at home, and he himself consented to the operation and approved of its being continued, but he continued to inform us that we knew little what he would meet with when his wife returned!

Another child in a hovel 12 feet square (in which two people were lying with a bad type of Small-pox) was vaccinated against the wish of the father, who begged to have the operation deferred for two weeks until the cares of his sick household should become a little less heavy on him; the poor man little knew that without the operation he would also, in all probability, lose his one child. It would be endless to detail the opposition which every day was encountered; but many a time when I thought the very verge of prudence had been reached and any further stretch of authority would render vaccination unpopular among those who were being in this way in a manner persuaded against their will to accept it, I was glad to find that some one who had for long violently refused to have a child protected, voluntarily went and brought others of the family to be also vaccinated without ever being asked to do so, and byestanders, seeing the amount of "moral influence" that was being exerted, sent to neighbouring houses for their children to have them likewise operated on. Such occurrences as these being of daily occurrence soon shewed that the opposition was more in word than in action, and that the exercise of a little judicious pressure was very kindly received by those over whom it was exerted: this pressure being well judged and employed with an anxious regard for the feelings and prejudices of the poorest individuals.

At times when it was most needed, when matters almost looked critical, some unexpected aid was almost sure to present itself, some intelligent passerby would join in the loud and angry controversy and speak to the people with whom we were contending somewhat as follows:—"It is no use your talking any more, every body has been vaccinated, and you also will simply have to be vaccinated; after the Sahib has come down among you it is unfair to keep him standing in the sun." Such simple remarks as

these were sure to turn the scale, and vaccination once fairly begun it was easy to follow up the advantage Much less even than this sometimes sufficed; a sharp little fellow not a dozen years of age from another mohullah would at times prove our valuable ally by describing what *his* experience of vaccination was, when I and many old Vaccinators had for long talked to the inhabitants without getting a single vaccination for our trouble. In cases of real difficulty the wealthy and educated freely lent their aid and came among their poorer neighbours to assist the Vaccinators by their influence and example.

Men in the middle ranks of life, too, were not above answering to my call, and entering the houses of their less enlightened brethren, and by precept and injunction, assisting in having them vaccinated.

Soon after the success began it was found that probably the most determined enemy to progress being made was the bugbear of re-vaccination. Vaccination required to be repeated, therefore it was not the equal of inoculation. To get a convincing argument to combat this difficulty an extensive series of re-vaccination was practised on those who had previously had an attack of Small-pox or been protected by inoculation or vaccination. Hundreds under each of these classes were vaccinated, and statistical proofs procured that vaccination protected equally with either previous inoculated or spontaneous Small-pox. The medical men practising amon received statirst to be convinced of the truth of my proposition, and as "re-vaccination blishment asked e subject of an address to be delivered at an annual meeting of the British nder the closest on, many of the most influential among those practising in Calcutta were not the Principal Ineting, and to reach them, as well as to act on their mind in a more direct mane services, tem of 5,000 copies of the address was struck off from the columns of a dai Sub-Assistnich had printed the address along with others presented to the same meeting. in Calcut

It was intended to have only extrauation, a the address translated and printed in Bengalee, but it was translated in full byor the the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, *Baboo Kally Prossonno Mitter*, temporarily attached to the Vaccination Department, (now at Seerajgunge,) and as the Superintendents of the various Divisions seemed strongly in favor of having it printed *in extenso* and represented the call that was being made for a translation, an edition of 2,000 copies in Bengalee was printed.

A copy of the address, both in English and Bengalee, is forwarded in the appendix to this Report. The effect of this unpretentious simple exposition of the experiment exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Probably the popular idea of re-vaccination now in Calcutta is a more correct one than in almost any city in Europe.

Thus, what at one time seemed to be almost an insuperable obstacle to the general introduction of vaccination in Calcutta, is now freely talked of as being absolutely the grand superiority which vaccination possesses over inoculation. As the one can be repeated without inconvenience once, twice, or many times, whilst the other, without being in any way more protective, cannot be more conveniently practised a second time.

Hundreds have this year voluntarily presented themselves for vaccination who had been previously inoculated, and doubtless each of these will in his turn prove of no small use in his own little sphere in explaining to others what had led him to resort to a mode of protection offering additional security when he already possessed that protection which Small-pox inoculation could afford him.

As soon as it became current among them that re-vaccination was considered advisable in the case of those already inoculated, the avidity which they sought to be vaccinated was probably the most striking incident in the course of a year's experience (every day of which was an eventful one)

The haste which some displayed in seeking protection, and the rapidity with which cause followed effect, is well exemplified by the instance of a man at Bhowanipore who sought out the Superintendent of Vaccination at his own house and insisted on being vaccinated at night instead of waiting till next morning after the perusal of a copy of the address which he had received during the day.

On the 14th of May 1864 a letter was addressed to the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace pointing out the unadvisability of public conveyance being used for the transport of those attacked with Small-pox, and suggesting that the Municipility might make provision to enable Small-pox patients whom it was necessary to move to be taken from one place to another without endangering the health of the community. Small-pox after this, in accordance with the usual laws which regulates the movements of the disease, died out in Calcutta, and seemingly the necessity for action on such a point was not deemed very apparent.

On the 13th December 1864 the Chairman of the Justices was again addressed and his attention called to the former letter, and at once Doolies were provided and kept in readiness at each Police Station for the use of those who might require them. A notice was also circulated among the licensed drivers of street conveyances forbidding them to carry persons attacked with Small-pox. Considerable discussion was excited as to the possibility of working such a precaution as that of prohibiting the conveyance of Small-pox patients by the owners of public vehicles.

The attempt was decreed as illusory; the advisability of issuing an order while the machinery for enforcing it was defective was questioned; and among other smart interrogations which were made, it was asked how the driver of a ticca gharree was to distinguish one of the exanthemata from another.

Each of those who attempted to dissuade from carrying out a measure of great sanitary utility had doubtless a small portion of truth which guided him in his opposition. The main fact, however, remains that the regulation proved a great success, and a maximum of good was attained with the minimum of effort to secure it. I do not mean to say that no Small-pox patient was ever allowed to occupy a public conveyance, (to secure such a result no ordinary legislative enactments would be required,) but as a rule, Small-pox patients were not carried in carriages liable to be used by the public, and so practically this mode, by which the disease spreads, was effectually counteracted.

So very effectually did this notice act that the Vaccination Department were probably the first to feel its effects by its pressing hardly in a way that had never been anticipated.

The drivers were unable to distinguish between vaccination and Small-pox inoculation, and they refused to carry about vaccinated persons. On one occasion, when the covering over the arm was accidentally removed in view of the driver of a carriage in which a child was being carried about from place to pla[illegible] to the Vaccinators, he made off without his fare, and shortly afterwards [illegible] left empty by its occupants going into a house.

This obstinate refusal to let the Vac[illegible]e use of their vehicles was so serious, that another notice had to be issued gran[illegible]nission to let the Vaccinators use the public conveyances. On the 9th Januar[illegible] communication was addressed to the Commissioner of Police asking him to disc[illegible]oculation as much as possible, and suggesting the advisability of his bringing to th[illegible] of the Bengal Government that an Act rendering inoculation penal within the limi[illegible]alcutta was very much needed at a time such as this.

The Commissioner of Police very warmly supported both measures, and on this, as on every other occasion during the epidemic, at once accorded his support and co-operation as soon as it was asked for.

In the course of time a law was passed, which will compel those who still wish to inoculate to go out of Calcutta for the purpose, and as soon as it was generally known to all the poorer classes that inoculation was not in favor with the authorities, but very few of them subjected their children to the influence of inoculated Small-pox.

Among the wealthier classes who could practice inoculation more secretly it was still carried on. I had for months previously done all in my power to persuade them not to inoculate this year, and numbers of the more enlightened members of the community had brought their influence to bear in having inoculation as much as possible put a stop to; but in spite of all that was done very considerable numbers were still inoculated.

Information regarding the operations of the Inoculators was obtained, and lists were made out of the different houses in which inoculation was practiced. These houses were visited as extensively as possible in detail, with the twofold object of acquiring as correct impressions as possible of what inoculation is when practised in Bengal, and of endeavoring, by personal communication with those who did not vaccinate, to allay any unpleasant ideas which might have arisen on the subject of the prohibition of inoculation. In the course of this domiciliary visitation not one single individual was met with who did not promise, in following years, to have his children vaccinated instead of inoculated. As exhibiting the state of feeling on the subject, I may state that in several instances in which, in consequence of strong representation having been made on the subject, or from being led by other causes, the head of a house had fixed a day for all those of the family who required it to be vaccinated, and had sent for a Vaccinator. On arrival the man dispatched for the purpose of vaccinating found that an Inoculator had been there just before him and that he had completed the work.

It was intended to include in this Report a few remarks on the subject of Small-pox inoculation in Bengal, which might have proved of use in placing the Government in a position to act safely in extending the provision of the Act, but as the Report is assuming dimensions it was never intended to do, this matter must, for the present, be passed over with only three remarks:—

1. The matter may, with propriety, be considered too important a one to act on the suggestion of the Civil Surgeon of a District if he has only been there a few weeks, and writes in ignorance of the special peculiarities of the mode of inoculating followed in any particular part of the country, and without a more intimate knowledge of inoculation in general than that obtainable from the ordinary text books or compendiums of medicine.

2. The opinions of the Civil Officers of a District afford very indifferent data for the Government to act on in a matter which so intimately concerns public health as the prohibition of Small-pox inoculation.

3. There are many Districts in Bengal where it would be most prejudicial and harassing to the inhabitants to forbid Small-pox inoculation without *permanently* affording to them

much greater facilities for vaccinations than the Government are for the present in a position to do, while there are others, such as Chittagong, where the difficulties to be contended against in carrying on extensive vaccination are so difficult to overcome, and the success attending inoculation so great, (the population being so thoroughly protected by their own means,) as to render it advisable, in the opinion of those well qualified to judge on the point, to leave such places as they are, or at most to regulate inoculation in them without for a moment thinking of prohibiting it.

In December, as soon as it became probable that an increase to the Vaccine Establishment would be required, the necessary arrangements were made, and on the 23rd of December 1864 a letter was forwarded to the Secretary of the Government of Bengal asking for the sanction of Government to Rupees 500 being expended on an extra Establishment. Permission was conveyed to me on the 12th of January 1865, and an extra staff of Vaccinators were rapidly entertained and taught to operate.

As several of the Vaccinators shewed signs of unwillingness to work through the heavy season which was rapidly drawing on them, on the 24th of January a letter was written asking for three Sub-Assistant Surgeons and twelve Native Doctors to be put temporarily at the disposal of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination for employment in Calcutta. On the 7th February an answer was received stating the inability of the Medical Department to supply the additional Establishment asked for, and as the new Vaccinators were found incapable of working, except under the closest supervision, in communication with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department it was arranged to procure the services, temporarily, of Licentiates of the Medical College who had not taken service as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In the meantime a Sub-Assistant Surgeon who was on sick leave in Calcutta had been allowed to begin work as one of the additional Superintendents of Vaccination, and two other Medical Practitioners consented to take temporary Government employ for the purpose required. These three additional Superintendents relieved the three permanent ones of a good deal of routine work, and enabled them to turn their attention more completely to operations of importance than they could have otherwise done.

They also made house to house visitations, entering every house in one quarter before proceeding to another, and thus overtook various parts of Calcutta in a much more complete manner than the regular Establishment could possibly have found time to do.

By their constant presence with them, and by their immediate supervision and control over them, they led to a much more useful and safe employment of the newly trained Vaccinators than could possibly have been made without such a provision. Their intelligent exertions amply made up for the small extra expense entailed on the State by this arrangement.

The Rupees 500 which had been sanctioned was spent by the end of February, but the extra Establishment was not discharged, as there still remained useful work for them to do, and a further sum of money for their employment in March was asked for.

In order that facilities might be afforded to the fullest possible extent to every one desirous of vaccination, new vaccinating stations were opened all over Calcutta, and notices, both in English and Bengallee, extensively circulated, informing the public that there were thirteen stations in Calcutta, at any of which they might have themselves protected from Small-pox.

The principal Chemists and Druggists in Calcutta (as their places of business were well-known) were asked to allow the Government Vaccinators to vaccinate on their premises, and all those who were asked willingly consented to this arrangement. For sometime the rush to their Depôts was so great as seriously to interfere with their business, and I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the public spirit which led them to permit of an arrangement being perseveringly continued from which the public, and not they themselves, were the gainers. A vaccination charge of one rupee was made for vaccination conducted on these private premises both to moderate the numbers flocking to them and to enable me to defray incidental expenses connected with these arrangements without devoting public money to the vaccination of those well able to pay for it.

In all the vaccination stations special provision had to be made for the supply of virus. Those vaccinated, comparatively seldom, returned either to shew the results of the vaccinations, or to provide lymph for fresh vaccinations. For this reason I have strong objections to such stations as an ordinary means of carrying on public vaccination, and practically no check can be exercised over the returns of the Vaccinators, or efficient control maintained over their work.

Children can be had to supply virus by paying them for it, and during an epidemic I would strongly advocate recourse being again had to such vaccinating stations.

One day in January a requisition was received through the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals at the Presidency, from the Medical Officer in charge of H. M.'s 54th Regiment in Fort William, asking for a supply of vaccine lymph, as the Commanding Officer had ordered the Regiment to be re-vaccinated. Judging that it would have taken days, if not weeks, for the Regiment to be vaccinated by its own Medical Officer, I offered to have the work done by the Vaccine Establishment. Next day the Commanding Officer ordered a

parade for the purpose and every man in the Regiment off duty was vaccinated in an hour and a quarter.

I question much whether the same thing could have been done so soon after the Colonel had given the order for it in any place in the world except Calcutta, and, as far as I know, not even a remote approach could elsewhere be made to it. I mention the circumstance as reflecting great credit on Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Superintendent of Vaccination in the Southern Division, by whom the arrangements were made. This duty was entrusted to him and he was specially selected for it. It is only one instance of very many in which he has zealously, intelligently, and judiciously assisted me on occasions during the epidemic requiring more than ordinary efforts to be made. Considerable numbers of invalids and time-expired men were also vaccinated in Fort William previous to their going on boardship.

All the Police Force were vaccinated early in February, numbering some 1,600, more or less. Some of the men had been seized with Small-pox just before the Force was vaccinated, and in a few in whom the disease was previously incubating it broke out. In this way Small-pox had appeared in the 54th* Regiment in the person of one of the children, but neither among the Police nor the Military did the disease go further after they were vaccinated, though the epidemic raged around them with great violence. The Police in particular, being brought frequently into contact with Small-pox patients and being constantly on duty in parts of the town in which Small-pox was peculiarly virulent.

Another section of the community were not overlooked in the endeavour to afford protection to all and lessen, as much as possible, the horrors of the prevailing scourge, and complete arrangements were made for vaccinating the fleet in the river. Four rendezvous were appointed at various points on the river side on different days. Vaccinators and virus Superintendents and Police were all present, and every sailor in the river might have been protected by his coming for five minutes to any of the places fixed on.

Comparatively few, however, came to avail themselves of the protection, and an offer was made to vaccinate the men on board their ships on payment of a small fee. Some few ships were thus protected, which would otherwise not have taken any precaution to protect themselves, but the great majority of the fleet neglected the remedy put within their reach. After this time it was among the sailors that Small-pox claimed its proportionately largest number of victims, and the records of the Small-pox Hospital at the Chitpore Road bear testimony to the fatal results which followed on the neglect of the precaution which they had been advised to take.

If vaccination is ever made compulsory in Calcutta, it deserves to be borne in mind that the river demands a special clause for itself. During the prevalence of Small-pox in Calcutta power might be given to the Port Authorities to have every ship the crews of which refused to be vaccinated put into Quarantine for so many days after her arrival in the Port, and to be again put in Quarantine for so many days on the occurrence of a single case of Small-pox on board. Such an enactment could not, in the slightest degree, prove obstructive to commerce, as the neglect of having the crews re-vaccinated arose solely from carelessness of consequences, or in trivial objections to letting the men on shore, or some such insignificant excuse on the part of the Captains of the various vessels, and were such a regulation in force no one would place himself within its provisions.

The poor sailors' suffering, as they did, presented a sad contrast to the Police and soldiers, who through the epidemic shewed a clean bill of health, and I regret my inability to suggest a remedy until vaccination is made compulsory ashore.

The circumstance of the sailors' suffering, as they did, when other bodies of re-vaccinated men escaped from the danger, well merits the serious consideration of the Government.

I have dwelt thus long on the precaution taken during the epidemics. I searched in vain for information respecting previous epidemics, and perhaps this record may prove of some assistance to others in succeeding epidemics and save them some anxiety from the want of any precedent to assist them in making arrangements for securing the public health during the prevalance of Small-pox.

The advance made this year in Calcutta necessitates a permanent addition being made to the strength of the Vaccination Department, while the passing of a law to prohibit Small-pox inoculation will probably make the Government anxious to ensure the efficiency of the Department and place vaccination within easy reach of those deprived of their usual means of protection. For these reasons I have thought it right to re-model the Establishment, and trust the scheme which I now present may meet with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Scheme for the re-modelling of the Calcutta Vaccination Department.

Superintendent-General at the Presidency.—Since the year 1816 this Officer has drawn a local allowance of Rupees 300 a month. His duties are confined to Calcutta and the immediate Suburbs, and the pay attached to the appointment is the equivalent of that received

* Her Majesty's 54th Regiment during 1864 had two admissions and only one death from Small-pox amongst the men. None amongst officers, women, or children.

by the Superintendents of Vaccination elsewhere in addition to their pay as Assistant Surgeons.

Superintendents of Vaccination.—Since 1853 three Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been employed in the Town of Calcutta as Superintendents of Vaccination.

Owing to the increase in the work to be done this number is now insufficient for the duties required of them.

In the course of time perhaps a smaller number may suffice, but for the present I should be glad if six Superintendents, as there were this year, instead of three.

Though Calcutta is only 12,583 miles in circumference, not including the many Suburbs which also benefit directly by the Presidency Vaccination Department I would intend to embrace, I am sure that six Superintendents would find ample work within these limits.

Vaccinators are useless and helpless among many classes of the community, and the Superintendents are required to persuade the people one by one. Besides this, many of the middle classes have told me "we are willing to take vaccination, but not from any fellow like that who comes and asks us." They naturally hesitate to trust their children to the hands of an illiterate man drawing Rupees 10 a month, but as soon as a medical man comes and says he only works under my immediate control and I am responsible for the safety and success of his operations, many at once accept vaccination who will not have it on other terms. In the scheme for extending vaccination out of Calcutta it will be seen that I hold by no means extravagant ideas regarding Superintendents in general; but in Calcutta itself for many years to come I could find ample work for six Superintendents and ensure that each of them gave a fair return in work for the salary which he drew.

The expense only of such an increase of the superintendence prevents me from strongly urging its necessity on the Government. Under these circumstances it remains to find out the cheapest way of getting the three Superintendents at present in Calcutta to do as much as possible of the work of the six which are required.

I should have liked to have asked for staff salary for the Superintendents in Calcutta; but as I have to make such extensive demands for money on other accounts this year, I shall not do so for the present, but reserve the right on some future occasion to bring the claims of the Superintendents for staff pay prominently to the notice of the Government. As a temporary measure, I have to ask the sanction of Government for Rupees 30 a month to be paid to each of the Superintendents as conveyance allowance to enable me to claim from them a daily more extended area of inspection than I can do while they receive the bare pay of their rank. As a precedent, I may mention a similar charge is sanctioned by the Supreme Government for Bombay. With the view also of slightly improving their position, I hope the sum of Rupees 20 a month may be allowed each of them as house rent. I asked for increased allowances in this shape because these Superintendents are obliged to find house accommodation for a Dispensary for the poor in their neighbourhood and to provide premises on which vaccination can be carried on. They have a signboard hung in front of their houses notifying in English and Bengalee that this is the Vaccine Depôt for the District, and I trust that on my bringing this anomalous one-sided arrangement to notice that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will admit that I am according but scant justice to these deserving officers in asking the Government to pay Rupees 20 a month towards defraying part of the rent of the house the use of which is required for public purposes. In the event of these two evidently just concessions being made it will give a sum of Rupees 50 a month to each of the three Superintendents in addition to his pay, and I am sure that this little extra cost will be well made up by increased readiness to answer to the calls for extra exertion which will have constantly to be made on them.

These Superintendents have to supervise the vaccination in the Suburbs, and I think it would materially add to their efficiency if they were allowed to draw 3 annas a mile as gharrie hire for every mile beyond three from Government House to which they are obliged to go. This is a *bonâ fide* expenditure and should not be defrayed, I think, by their private charges. I have seen a Superintendent again and again walk from ten to fifteen miles over a country, where a horse could not be ridden, in the course of a single inspection. It is manifestly impossible that he can do this, and walk some six or seven miles to the scene of his inspection and back again in the same day. The conveyance hire for Calcutta is insufficient to meet this expense, unless the Superintendent spreads the charge over three or four days by living for that time out of Calcutta. During this period the Government are all but losing his services, and it is very false economy to save money at such a cost. The Superintendents at present in Calcutta, in virtue of their standing as Sub-Assistant Surgeons over a certain period of service, draw Rupees 200 a month each,—Rupees 600 in all. I trust it will be judged right to remove them from Calcutta to the Mofussil, and in that event if I am allowed to nominate the Superintendents who succeed them; the Sub-Assistant Surgeons whose names have been sent in by me to the Secretary to the Principal Inspector-General for these appointments draw, I believe, Rupees 100, 150, and 200 respectively,—in all Rupees 450 a month. The saving of Rupees 150 thus effected may possibly seem to His Honor a set-off against the Rupees 150 a month extra which has been asked for under the head of conveyance allowance and house rent for the Superintendents.

Vaccinators.—There are at present twenty permanent Vaccinators on the Calcutta Establishment, two of whom draw Rupees 8 a month each, while the remaining eighteen receive Rupees 10.

The spread of vaccination has led to this number being insufficient, and if Calcutta is to be protected against Small-pox an increase to the Establishment must be made. The principle of a uniform rate of pay I consider a bad one, as some incentive is required to lead the Vaccinators to shew some spirit in their work. There is one man in the Department who can do as much work as any other two in it, while there are others with but a comparatively small power for working. Why the one and the other should draw an equal amount of pay does not seem evident.

In the sequel will appear what I consider the best arrangement that can for the present be made, and I would now premise that I would now desire to see the rates of pay recognised as constituting grades into which when a Vaccinator once entered he had a sort of prescriptive privilege to remain; but I would rather have it held that Rupees 10 a month was the pay of a Vaccinator, and that the increased rates were only accorded to those specially deserving, to be discontinued as soon as the qualities leading to the indulgence being granted ceased to be exercised. Of course the fact of a man drawing the higher rate of pay would always entitle him to consideration before depriving him of it for the sake of another equally deserving with himself; but the very knowledge that the increased pay was an indulgence, not a right, would always stimulate him to steady exertion, and render an actual exercise of the power of lessening his pay but seldom required. Attached to each of the three Divisions of the town I should like to have—

1	Head Vaccinator on	...	Rupees	15
2	Vaccinators „	...	„	8
4	„ „	...	„	10
2	„ „	...	„	12
9	Total, Rupees ...			95 per month.

Multiplied by three for the three Divisions—

27	Vaccinators entailing an expenditure of ...	Rupees	285
3	Ditto for the Chowringhee Depôt, at Rs. 10 each	„	30
	Grand Total, 30 Vaccinators ...	Rupees	315 per mensem.

These Vaccinators are all that I consider necessary to be kept permanent on the Establishment, being an increase of ten, at a monthly extra cost of Rupees 119.

This addition to the Department would not enable it to overtake the extra work which it will be called on to perform, and I would propose to make up for this deficiency by an extra temporary Establishment to be entertained for the six months of the year in which vaccination may be actively carried on in Calcutta. For the present, at least, I think, with the aid of twenty such extra Vaccinators, ample provisions might be made for all requirements. By paying them Rupees 10 a month an expenditure of Rupees 200 would be incurred. This money should be drawn monthly from 1st October to 31st March; but it by no means follows that it should be spent in the month in which it is drawn. The pay for extra Establishment drawn in October would prove most useful in February, while the half of that for November would be a needful supplement for the allowance received to defray the expenditure during the first-half of March.

Distributed over the year this expenditure for extra Vaccinators would raise the monthly cost of the Vaccinators for Calcutta and the Suburbs to Rupees 415 per mensem, more than double the sum which has heretofore been found necessary.

Besides the preceding, the other charges to Government in connection with the working of the Department as they at present stand consist in an Office Establishment of—

One Writer on	...	Rs.	30
One Writer on	...	„	20
One Pay Sircar	...	„	6
One Chupprassie	...	„	6
Two Chupprassies	...	„	10
and a contingent allowance of	...	„	25
	Total, Rupees		97

For some years the pay fixed for the writers has been much below prevailing rates, and I am informed it was the intention of my predecessor, Dr. John Macpherson, to apply for an increase of pay for these men. Their duties have been more than double lately, and even independently of the fact of the pay having been originally fixed at a very low figure, the present is, therefore, a fit time for having this item revised. I consider that Rupees 50 and 30 respectively would be a fair sum to pay these writers and Rupees 10 to the Pay Sircar.

In the same way the work has much overgrown the capabilities of the contingent allowance to meet the demand made on it. Besides petty contingencies connected with the dispatch of virus to those desiring it, out of this fund has to be provided small presents for the parents of the children going any distance with the Vaccinators to enable them to spread their operations and the hire of the gharries in which the children are sent, and at times the price of the sweetmeats or other food which it is found necessary to provide for them.

At Madras I endeavored to find out how they managed there, and I found that every time a child came to be vaccinated, or was brought to the Depôt to shew the vesicles or supply vaccine, it got a seer of rice given to it as a reward. At Pondicherry, on making personal enquiries to see if no hints for improving the system of vaccination in Bengal should be had, I found that the French Government allowed four annas to every child brought by a Vaccinator to the Depôt for inspection. Neither system is superior to the Bengal one, of small presents regulated according to circumstances out of a contingent allowance. Another call which has just been rendered necessary on this fund is the payment of the Railway fare when they are sent a few miles out to vaccinate, or conveyance hire when there is no Railway. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I trust that a contingent allowance of Rupees 100 a month may be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination to defray all such charges.

Another increase of expenditure under this head, which seems a just one, is a monthly allowance for Office rent.

The very gradual growth of the Department during the last half century would seem to account for such a charge not having been previously provided for. First, a few Vaccinators were provided, then an addition was made to their number; then among other charges three Sub-Assistant Surgeons were attached to the Department, and in the course of the advances made an Office Establishment of Clerks, &c., became necessary. Had all this been originated at one time the provision on the part of Government for Office accommodation would doubtless have been made; but the gradual addition of one thing after another to the original, and the fact that in the time of my predecessor, Dr. Stewart, the Department seems to have been held to exist more by sufferance than by right, probably prevented him from bringing this matter forward. This year the Officiating Superintendent-General at the Presidency found himself obliged to provide—

1. Accommodation for the Office Writers, &c.
2. Premises on which the virus could be removed from the arms of the children who supplied it and hermetically sealed in glass tubes for transmission all over this side of India.
3. A room in which six Sub-Assistant Surgeons and numerous Vaccinators met to give their reports and receive directions for carrying on their work.

Such being the case, the time seems to have arrived for asking the Government either to supply three rooms in some of the Public Offices for the use of the Vaccination Department, or to make an allowance to the Superintendent-General for making this provision.

I would suggest Rupees 100 as an approximation to the cost of Office accommodation to the extent of three rooms in Calcutta; but if this sum is below that usually granted, I trust this item may be increased.

Schedule shewing the Cost of the present Vaccination Department in Calcutta and that of a proposed larger one.

Office to which the Proposition refers.	Present Scale.	Rs.	As.	P.	Proposed Scale.	Rs.	As.	P.	Increase per month.	Grounds of proposition.
Presidency Vaccination Department.	Superintendent-General at Presidency ...	300	0	0	Superintendent-General at Presidency ...	300	0	0	Rs.	To enable the Department to overtake the increase of work and to promote its efficiency, as inoculation has been made penal.
	Three Superintendents of Vaccination, at Rs. 200	600	0	0	Three Superintendents of Vaccination ...	450	0	0		
					Conveyance Allowance and House Rent for above ...	150	0	0		
	Twenty Vaccinators ...	196	0	0	Thirty permanent Vaccinators	315	0	0		
					Twenty extra Vaccinators for six months, at Rupees 10 average per month ...	100	0	0		
	Office Establishment ...	72	0	0	Office Establishment ...	106	0	0		
	Contingent Allowance ..	25	0	0	Contingent Allowance ...	100	0	0		
					Office Rent ...	100	0	0		
	Total, Rs. ...	1,193	0	0	Total ...	1,621	0	0	428	

Vaccination in the Mofussil.

At the commencement of the season great difficulty was experienced in commencing operations. At place after place the Vaccinators were put off. At Pundooah, where they had been vaccinating the year before, an epidemic of fever so affected the inhabitants that they positively refused to allow the Vaccinators to operate. I may here mention that before the end of the season the inhabitants of Pundooah petitioned to have Vaccinators sent to them. In other places the Cyclone had so completely devastated the country that the inhabitants asked whether the Vaccinators were not ashamed to come to them while they were in such trouble. After several vain attempts had been made vaccination was at last established at Chogdah, on the Eastern Bengal Railway line. On the East Indian Railway at some villages in the Dhuniacally Thannah off from the Boinchee Station. At Amadpore near the Mymaree Station and in the country round about Chagdiggy. To the south of Calcutta at a distance of about a dozen of miles. At Chota Moheshtollah large numbers were also vaccinated. At these places I personally inspected vaccinations by the thousand. At several other places a few hundreds of vaccination were performed. I have to regret my inability to give a detail of the numbers vaccinated in each place, as it is only within the last year or two that vaccination has been carried on out of Calcutta and no provision had hitherto been made in the Registers to allow of the town and country vaccination being kept separate. The desirability of keeping them distinct did not strike me till the season had begun, and some of the early work has, in the books of the Department, become mixed up and it is not now possible to separate the town from the country vaccinations.

The sum total of the vaccination performed by the Department in this year amounts to 80,000 and will bear comparison with that done at any previous period.

The annexed Table shewing the Returns for a period of ten years may prove of interest.

Table shewing the Work done by the Presidency Vaccination Establishment for ten years from 1855-56 *to* 1864-65.

Years.	Numbers.	Years.	Numbers.
1855-56.	8,966	1860-61.	14,145
1856-57.	15,474	1861-62.	16,348
1857-58.	14,539	1862-63.	26,486
1858-59.	10,028	1863-64.	28,163
1859-60.	9,914	1864-65 up to July.	89,145

I beg most positively to disclaim any credit not shared in by my predecessors, Dr. Duncan Stewart and Dr. John Macpherson. It is to their exertions, their patient painstaking toil, their steady enthusiasm in advocating the claims of vaccination among the inhabitants of Calcutta, that the success this year is due. They prepared the ground, they taught the Vaccinators how to work, and so this year, by a very little well-directed effort, the result obtained has been arrived at.

After the credit due to my predecessors no little praise belongs to the three Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are the Superintendents of Vaccination in Calcutta. Baboos Jadub Chunder Ghose, Ram Soonder Ghose, and Buddynath Brummo are singularly well fitted for the posts they hold, and it is to their steady perseverance, enduring exertions, and undeviating determination to succeed that the large numbers which have this year been vaccinated are principally due. Without being ably seconded by efficient Superintendents the best directed efforts of the Superintendent-General at the Presidency will avail little in overcoming the apathy, indifference, and passive resistance—scarcely less difficult to deal with than active opposition—of the lower and illiterate classes in Calcutta. I have therefore much pleasure in bringing the names of these gentlemen to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and trust that their general ability, as well as their very great exertions during the epidemic, will meet the approval of the Government.

I have also to bring to the notice of Government the names of three Native gentlemen who have been of much assistance to me in promoting vaccination among the people in their respective Zemindaries. Baboo Saroda Persaud Roy of Chagdiggy, Baboo Bindabun Chunder Roy of Moncerambattee, and Baboo Madhub Chunder Bannerjee of Chota Mohestollah well deserve the approbation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the example which they have set to the Zemindars in Bengal of being interested in the personal welfare of their ryots, and persuading them, by precept and example, to protect themselves

against Small-pox. Others have also been of use in this way, but none have been of the same service as the three above-named. The Maharaja of Burdwan and other men of influence have signed notices for me in which they state their acquaintance with, and approval of, the means of protection which the Government offers to its subjects, and the influence which such a bare statement of facts, when extensively and systematically circulated among their dependents, will exercise in smoothing the way and preparing the villages to receive the vaccination willingly, can hardly be over-estimated. Copies of two of these notices are to be found in the appendix, and they have been placed there with the view of shewing the exact nature of the documents which are to be extensively circulated.

The principle of influencing the people through the landholders has long been recognised; but, as far as I know, little use has anywhere been made of them for the purpose of facilitating extensive vaccine operations. At all events, such a systematic and extended method of working is a novelty and was led to by a personal dislike to the extreme length to which Police interference seems to be carried in some parts of India in obliging the people to be vaccinated. Hitherto my experience of the system is highly satisfactory, and I hope, if it is properly worked, it may lead to the most happy results. I do not, in expressing the above views, mean in the least to waive the right which all Vaccine Officers possess of calling for the moral support of the Civil Authorities, and, when the time arrives for such a measure, would not hesitate a moment to ask for a Naik and four to protect the Vaccinators while they were employed in a refractory village surrounded by a thoroughly vaccinated population and where the peaceable nature of their mission was either not understood or not respected. For the present such coercive measures, except among the poor in Calcutta, are quite out of the question in Bengal, and except for the purpose of notifying to some specially malevolent Zemindar that, whatever his private opinions on the subject were, he was not expected to exercise open hostility to a Government measure and stir up his ryots to combine and drive the Vaccinators out of their villages, I have little desire for the present to allow any interference of the District Civil Authorities in the working of the Department under my control. Before any given tract of country is brought uniformly under the protection of vaccination Civil authority may have to be stretched, to the utmost legal limits to attain, to an absolutely protected population; but a much less perfect aim may content for the present, and rather than incur the risk of open opposition from a single village, it should be quietly passed over and a notice made which would enable it to be dealt with at some future time as circumstances might render advisable. If a village or two which were rather backward in readily accepting the prophylactic were quietly left to their fate, with the view that their misfortunes during the epidemic, while the surrounding villages were free from Small-pox, it might serve as a severe lesson to themselves and present a striking spectacle to encourage other villages to secure for themselves the advantages put within their reach.

Two Zemindars have promised to watch the result and to procure as correct statistics as possible of the effect of the epidemic on protected and unprotected villages respectively. Such documents prepared by the landholders of Bengal as involving their attention being turned to novel pursuits cannot fail to be interesting, and I hope that by the end of June they may be forthcoming.

During the first pressure of the epidemic in places remote from Calcutta some most interesting experiences of the power of vaccination in depriving the pestilence of its horrors were met. I may instance that while the Vaccinators were working at some villages in the Thannah of Dhuniacally Small-pox broke out in the Village of Bhanderbattee, some miles off, the Collector sent a message to them informing them of this and asking them to proceed to it at once. They vaccinated pretty extensively in it and Small-pox stopped. In a family of seven, after six had been seized with Small-pox, the remaining one was vaccinated, she and one only of those attacked with Small-pox were the sole survivors during my inspection, and the father, mother, and all the elder members of the family having died, a boy of twelve was the head of the house. In another house four children were vaccinated and the Vaccinators were very anxious to operate on the wife of the head of the house. As she was a young girl and had been recently married they were not allowed to do so, as she had already had Small-pox she was again seized with the disease and died, while all those vaccinated escaped. While inspecting at Amadpore, about 60 miles out of Calcutta, some thirty people hearing I had come from Calcutta to see how the vaccination was succeeding, came in a body from a village at some distance, while I was looking at their arms and conversing with them, they described with eloquent fervour what their experience of vaccination was. They had heard of it some three weeks previously, and as the Vaccinators could not leave Amadpore to go to their village they had come over to have themselves protected. Small-pox had been introduced to their villages by people who had come by rail from Calcutta, and while others were dying daily of the disease they escaped from its attacks, and their children were bathing, eating, and playing about, while those of their less far-seeing neighbours were falling victims to the epidemic. Facts such as these if made a proper use of cannot fail to produce an effect even on the unimpressible people of Bengal, and it remains for the Government to decide whether they will follow up the advantage which has been gained, or will refuse to profit by the exertions which have been made to introduce vaccination into the Mofussil.

The present Vaccine Establishment sanctioned for Calcutta and the demands upon it are so great as to render it imperative to ask for an increase to enable the requirements of Calcutta itself to be provided for. For the last year or two while the experiment was being made of introducing vaccination to the Mofussil, I consider it has only been conducted at the expense of, to a certain extent, neglecting Calcutta, and unless special provision is made for Mofussil as distinct from town vaccination, I beg most distinctly to express it as my opinion that the operation of the Department ought, without doubt, to be confined to Calcutta and the Suburbs Such a relinquishing of ground already so successfully occupied would involve, in addition to the great disappointment of those who have pioneered the way, just cause of complaint to those who have been taught the advantages of this means of protection, and who have been led to believe that the Government was anxious to extend a real benefit to them.

On the supposition that His Honor will be prepared to receive favorably any proposal which will ensure a rapid, steadily progressive, and permanent introduction of the prophylatic among a very considerable number of the population of Bengal. I have the honor to submit, for his consideration, a scheme which will, I believe, if carried into effect, indubitably lead to such a result.

Before proceeding to detail the particulars of the scheme, perhaps it may aid the Lieutenant-Governor in arriving at a decision if I sketch briefly the "system" of vaccination followed in India, and the various proposals which have been previously made to extend vaccination in Bengal. In a brief outline such as the present it will obviously be unnecessary to enter into minute details, and the distinguishing points therefore will alone be brought to notice.

The "systems" known as the Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta systems present very different claims for consideration in making a choice among them for a system to be applied to Bengal. That least likely to be fixed on by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is that known as the Madras system, while that followed in Calcutta possesses very decided claims for preference, the Bombay system occupying an intermediate position. For this reason they have been arranged in the above order and the following may be taken to describe them with more or less fidelity :—

The Madras system.—The Presidency was divided into districts and a certain number of Vaccinators was apportioned to each. "The Board are still of opinion that 70,000 of the population is an ample charge for one Vaccinator and would give 429 square miles to each" (1852)

For the success of the system "the zealous supervision of the Civil Authorities over the Vaccinators must be continued and even increased. Government will observe from the appended extracts from reports by local Superintendents that this has become especially requisite since the entire local control of the Vaccinators has been placed in the hands of the Collectors. With these Officers rests the heavy responsibility of the due spread of vaccination over the country."

The "local superintendence above referred to was a power vested in the Civil Medical Officers. It is difficult to appreciate its exact nature, but an approximative value may be formed of it on knowing that the Vaccinators seem from time to time to refuse to acknowledge the existence of any such authority and to refuse to send in specimens of their virus to enable the 'local Superintendent' to judge of its quality."

Besides this, with a happy fertility of expedient "with a view of preventing Native Vaccinators from falling into careless or negligent habits, which they are apt to do when away for any length of time from the immediate control of the European Officers, they occasionally remove from one part of their districts to another, so that each individual may come under the surveillance of the local Superintendents in turn" (1841.)

"As the general and successful practice of vaccine inoculation is an object of great public interest, and as the Collectors of the Revenue are peculiarly enabled—by their local knowledge, their authority, and their public servants—to encourage this practice, and to detect fraud or neglect of duty on the part of the Native Vaccinators, these authorities are required to promote, by every means in their power, the propagation of this valuable discovery." The Vaccinators furnished Registers of their operations which had to be countersigned by the Tehsildars and Village Curmans "in proof of their veracity, and with this object in view they had to make themselves acquainted with the proceedings of the Vaccinators." The Government apparently were in earnest in wishing for the spread of vaccination, and Collectors seem to have been spoken of in favorable terms or the reverse according as they shewed well in the Vaccine Return or not.

In 1854 I find an opinion from Vizagapatam pointing out with charming naivete that "the Vaccinators are scarcely under sufficient supervision," and that the writer was "not quite satisfied with the signature of the Village Authorities testifying to the correctness of the monthly reports." In 1860 at Combaconum "each Vaccinator was so hedged round by his partizans and friends among the headmen in each village that it was almost impossible for a local Superintendent to penetrate to the truth."

It almost seems as if this system had been expressly framed with the view of attaining Vaccination Returns without regard to the question as to whether the vaccinations represented in the Returns were actually performed.

Put a man whose interest it is not to vaccinate among a population who do not wish to be vaccinated and arrange that the one makes a return of vaccinations which the other has to sign. Provide for a little pressure being exercised by the Civil Authorities to ensure a Return being sent in, and we have all that is necessary for the manufacture of the data from which the "local Superintendent," after seeing that he had the valuable signature and countersignature duly affixed, had to compile "an Abstract Return for transmission to the Superintending Surgeon." A copy of this was furnished to the Collector of Revenue, and this Officer was specially enjoined to receive and preserve such precious documents among the records in his Cutcherry.)

Had the Vaccinators been slow to perceive the desirable freedom of action which they enjoyed and to take advantage of their position, they would have differed from other Asiatics.

That they were not so is certain as "Tehsildars and other Native village officials sign the Vaccinator's Returns as a mere matter of form without enquiry, or any other kind of check."

At Madura a Vaccinator with more than ordinary hardihood, and regardless of the most evident precaution, took upon himself not to live in his district when by a rare perception he discovered that actual residence in any place was not required to enable a good return of vaccinations to be made from it; "for some considerable time" this man continued to forward his Returns countersignd by the Village Authorities as if he had been present and performing his duty. In common fairness to the Madras system it ought here to be stated that this Vaccinator was "dismissed the service when the Collector made the discovery."

All these took place in spite of the Board having reported to Government. On this point it will be sufficient to observe that the local Superintendents have every facility afforded to them of punishing neglect of duty by representations to the Medical Board through the channel of their respective Superintending Surgeons; and although complaints of misconduct are not unfrequent, especially against Vaccinators employed at a distance from the European Officers, the general conduct of the Native Vaccinators in a large majority of instances is as satisfactory as can perhaps be expected from persons the faithful performance of whose duties must, notwithstanding the several checks over them before enumerated, (sic in orig.,) in a great measure be voluntary.

"Reports on vaccination throughout the Presidency and Provinces of Madras" seem to have emanated from the Office of the Medical Board with surprising regularity.

Year after year a careful analysis of the "Abstract Returns" was made, the figures of one year compared against those of another, and the work of one Vaccinator was measured against that of his neighbour's, praise and censure being duly meted out to each. The Government were congratulated on the growing largeness of the figures, and as if to complete the part which was being acted, for it would not have been right for paper vaccinations not to control Small-pox. A few appropriate remarks on this head were now and then cautiously added. Notwithstanding the happy determination of the Medical Board to shut their eyes to the wholesale imposition that was being practised on them, the Government of Madras seem from time to time to have been disposed to be a little incredulous if we may judge from the expressions made use of by the Chief Secretary.

In recent years we find "the Returns would be satisfactory could any dependence be placed on them," and in another year "the want of efficient supervision of them renders the Returns comparatively of little value," each shewing evidently enough that the Government was not prepared to accept the valuation of the Medical Board.

It will be seen, the inefficiency of this system has throughout been left to be inferred rather than actually asserted. To escape the danger of misrepresenting it the above sketch has been made by quotation from the Government records. As it stands, it seems so like a parody that it was carefully read over to a Madras Medical Officer who, though he had not very much experience of the system, still had seen enough of its practical working to render his opinion a desirable one. He does not think that a false tint has been thrown over it. As Madras was specially visited to obtain the most correct information, and the most trustworthy documents relating to the system, no one would regret more than myself the production of a travesty of the Madras mode of conducting vaccination.

In September 1863 the Madras Government were invited by the Government of India to re-consider its arrangements for extending vaccination, more or less remote imitation of the Bombay system has now been introduced; but as these arrangements have been recently made this is not the place for criticising their defects.

The Bombay system.—There seems to have been no provision made for the Medical Officers to be set apart whose chief, if not exclusive, duty it should be to introduce vaccination among the Natives of India beyond the appointment of one, if not two, Superintendent General, until the enlightened policy of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone while Governor of Bombay led him to create such appointments. Guided by past experience he saw that the only way in which vaccination can be ever introduced into India is through the agency of Medical Officers expressly set apart for this duty. Trust this function to a Board; lay the obligation on Civil Surgeons; and failure, inevitable failure, a failure which costs much money, uniformly follows. The Governor of Bombay well knew, and it would have been well for India

had this knowledge not been confined to him alone, that in most parts of India "the best Native Vaccinator is but little able to overcome the resistance with which he is met; and that the presence of a Medical Officer thoroughly versed in the manners, habits, customs, and language of the Natives could do much to smooth the way by conquering their prejudices. Such views led to the Bombay Presidency being divided into four divisions, for each of which a Superintendent of Vaccination and a Vaccine Establishment was provided. The Superintendent "was exempted from all local control—Civil, Military, or Medical,—and was at liberty to carry on his operations in whatever part of his district he might think proper, reporting monthly to the Medical Board at Bombay." The salary was fixed at Rupees 660, a liberal one for that part of India, and for the time at which it was made and intended to recompense this Officer for the life of loveliness and separation from society involved in his position, and on the consideration that an appointment in which so much if left to individual zeal and activity should be a well-paid one.

Future patrons of false economy, apparently in ignorance of the enlightened liberality which led to the salary of the Superintendent being fixed at this sum, or unable to appreciate what *could* be done to render such an outlay advisable, cut down this salary to limits at which efficiency—that efficiency insisted on by the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone—became impossible and did all that could be done to hinder the success of this very admirable system of conducting public vaccination.

Among other matters of detail six to eight peons were attached to each Circle, the total number of these peons for the Presidency was in 1863 raised to a hundred and twenty-five.

Besides the end of protecting large number of the inhabitants from Small-pox, this well devised system extended among the population of the Bombay Presidency "a knowledge of the character of the British Government shewing them that their rulers looked on them in rather a higher view than that of mere living machines created to pay taxes." They had, and still have need of this knowledge, for even to the present day many of them never see the face of an European unless as a tax-gatherer. A somewhat similar system, but better, inasmuch as the will of Superintendent was narrowed within manageable limits, had for some time been in operation in a part of the North-Western Provinces; but it was not till ten years ago that superiority of this system over others began to attract notice, and marked success was attained to. At that time Mr. Pearson, the present Superintendent-General of Vaccination, reported having vaccinated some 7,000 people, principally in the hilly districts of Kumaon. It was then determined to make an experiment on the Bombay system, and Mr. Pearson was appointed Superintendent of Vaccination in Rohilcund and in some of the adjacent districts in the hills, with a special Establishment somewhat on the Bombay scale, so that in 1854 it may be said that this system was introduced into the North-Western Provinces, having since that time gradually spread itself, not only over these Provinces, but having been extended into the Punjab and Madras.

In 1856 another experimental Vaccine Establishment was sanctioned in the Agra Division, and now we have a system in full operation which, as it was intended to imitate the Bombay model, it may be permitted to take as that on which to found the following remarks. It was found that these Circles had been extended beyond the limits at which genuine supervision becomes possible and that the number of Vaccinators was totally inadequate. We find Mr. Pearson writing—"six Vaccinators to one million! I therefore strongly recommend that I may be allowed to concentrate the whole strength of my Rohilcund Establishment upon the two Zillahs of Moradabad and Bijnore. Now that the Vaccinators in Rohilcund) are sparse and scattered, the people constantly refuse their services and pass them on to the next village, there again perhaps to undergo the same process."

To make up for the possibility of direct personal inspection of the cases operated on a plan in great favor with Mr. Pearson seems to be that of examining the crusts which the Vaccinators send him for this purpose. To say the least, looking at the crust alone is a very superficial way of supervising vaccination. Clever Vaccinators can manufacture crusts and can also "doctor" them, and they have various devices for enacting this "test." I would be far from asserting that Mr. Pearson could be deceived by a crust however skillfully made from turmeric and blood or any other materials, though others have accepted such imitations as genuine; but I positively affirm that no man in India can distinguish a "doctored" crust without the use of the Microscope or chemical re-agents, and when a test requires for its application such delicate means of research, it is far from having the value claimed for it in various public documents of a late date.

In 1863, while Mr. Howell was compiling a note in the North-Western Provinces Secretariat, he wrote:—"Dr. Pearson himself personally inspecting the cases with a minuteness and an accuracy that defied falsification on the part of the Vaccinators." In 1864 the Officiating-Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries in the Punjab, while engaged in a similar duty, reiterates the statement: "Dr. Pearson himself *personally inspecting* the cases with a minuteness and accuracy that *defied falsification* on the part of the Vaccinators." The above is certainly a decided assertion; but it may perhaps be allowed to question its value, as neither the one Officer nor the other have any right to be considered as "experts," and the above may be safely taken as only the opinion of two Officers, neither of whom had any experience in conducting extensive vaccine operations.

Without having communication with Mr. Pearson on the point, I am sure he is too well aware of the defects of the system which he is obliged to work to hold any such extravagant opinion regarding the controlling power which he is able to exercise. If proof were wanted of the facility with which this system can degenerate into one of "paper vaccination" it might be found in the fact of "Madras vaccinations," having been furnished in great numbers by the Superintendent of Vaccination in the Agra Division during two whole seasons.

Every Government in India seems to be aware of the fact that "the success of vaccination under Dr. Pearson mainly depended on the man and not upon the system," and still one after another have had to introduce the "Bombay system" in default of a better one.

"The Governor General in Council thinks it would be difficult to find three Superintendents possessing the peculiar qualifications of that Officer who, in addition to a powerful physique capable of enduring great personal fatigue, and remarkable energy, combined with tact and judgment, which enables him to get over all difficulties, has a strong personal interest on the subject of vaccination, to which he has turned his attention for several years."

This remark was written about the Punjab, and if there such Officers are wanting, I fear in Bengal they will not be found less plentiful. What is wanted for Bengal is a system independent of the man; a system in which a man must work; a system in which the Superintendent cannot be personally deceived, and consequently, except by fraudulent dereliction of duty, cannot send a false vaccine Return to the Superintendent-General. Such a system has been for some years successfully worked, and I proceed now, therefore, to a consideration of the Calcutta system after various ways of carrying on vaccination in Calcutta, each of which was attended by a very modified measure of success. The town was divided in 1853 into three divisions, in each of which a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was appointed, a Superintendent of Vaccination, with a staff of Vaccinators in each. It was made his duty personally to combat the prejudices of the population by going from house to house and speaking to each one in detail, and by bringing vaccination, not only to the very doors, but to the interior of the houses of the inhabitants to overcome their unwillingness to receive it. Every vaccinated case is personally inspected by the Superintendents, and so not only is a diffusion of a genuine vaccine ensured, but a possibility of fraud on the part of the Vaccinators prevented. The whole is supervised by the Superintendent-General at the Presidency, and the system, as a system, is incapable of improvement, though year by year, to meet the exigencies of a steady advancement of vaccination, some of its minor details require modification. As far as can be judged by searching through official records, the plan of conducting the work in Calcutta is not known to any one; but I feel confident it only requires to be made known to ensure its merits being appreciated.

The only official opinion I can find expressed is one of praise, but conveyed in such faint terms that I almost hesitate to record it. In 1863 the Principal Inspector-General writes:—A very considerable amount of *bonâ fide* vaccination has unquestionably been effected in Calcutta even with the Establishment at present sanctioned.

If India ever becomes a vaccinated country, it is under this system that the result will be attained; almost every conceivable arrangement has been found to fail, and others in themselves as incapable of ensuring success have been allowed to supplant them with but little better result. Had the experiment which during the last ten years had been worked so successfully in Calcutta been instituted a quarter of a century earlier, a Governor General would not have had to write in 1829 of suggestions offered for his approval,—"Their proposed alterations rid the system of not one of the errors which obstruct its efficiency."

The only possible objection to the "Calcutta system" is its expense. This, however, must not be judged of by its working in Calcutta. For the last ten years at present, and for ten years to come, an expensive Establishment, out of all keeping with any arrangements which could be made to extend vaccination into the Mofussil, must be kept up.

This expense very much depends on the difficulties in vaccinating in any town being out of all proportion greater than in conducting vaccination in rural districts.

Many minor considerations doubtless assist in leading to the result, but this is the principal one. It is one which, in the course of time, with careful organization, may be partly overcome; but the intrinsic cost to Government of a vaccination in Calcutta will always exceed that of one performed a few miles out of town, while on the cost of vaccination under this system I may mention that this year each vaccination, counting every charge, has cost the Government about three annas. I do not quote this as the normal cost of a vaccination under this system, as it is purely a fictitious one led to by circumstances I do not stop to detail.

Possibly a rupee may be more fairly taken as the cost of vaccination in Calcutta, eight annas as that of those conducted in Calcutta and the Suburbs combined, and four annas as the probable cost of a vaccination in Bengal. The system could doubtless be worked so as to reduce the cost of individual vaccinations below this; but as soon as such a standard is reached it will, I trust, be judged advisable to keep up the price of vaccinations to this rate by increased indulgences to the Department. This estimate is of course not based on the cost occasioned by the bare pay of a Vaccinator, but includes the cost of supervision, travelling allowances, and every other item of expenditure

As the price of analogous public vaccinations in England is (Rs. 1-4) one rupee and four annas, the Government have no reason to complain that the Calcutta system is an expensive one. Under this system the Government get the vaccination from the Vaccinator; a guarantee that it has actually been performed, and a trustworthy certificate of its protective efficacy from the Superintendent, who, from his being a qualified Medical man specially trained for this work, must not be viewed in the light of an Inspector sent to count so many arms; and lastly, the dictum of an expert on any subject connected with vaccination from the Superintendent-General, who is able, from his position and training, to detect any want of efficiency at any point in the working of the system in a way which no Medical Board or any directing agency other than a special one could possibly be expected to do. It is very much to be regretted that such a simple operation cannot be performed without such an expensive machinery; but if vaccination is wished for, the sooner it is acknowledged the better; that since the introduction of vaccination into India under the auspices of Lord Clyde in 1802 no system has led to vaccination on an extended scale, afforded any certainty that the genuine prophylactic and no other is being diffused, and guarded against all possibility of false returns, except the Calcutta system. If the Government supply adequate funds for the working of the system in an efficient manner nothing can lead to failure of the system succeeding to such an extent as is possible without compulsory vaccination becoming legal in India; and there is no possibility of false returns, except the contingencies of an Officer in the position of Superintendent-General failing to do his duty, or of a Superintendent of Vaccination, with a liberal education belonging to a learned profession, and in receipt of large allowances, wilfully and knowingly concocting a false document.

These imperfections, if so they may be called, must necessarily attach also to every other system that could be devised.

(True copy,)

DAVID B. SMITH, M. D.,
Offg. Supdt.-Genl. of Vaccination.

ADDRESS ON RE-VACCINATION.

Read before the Annual Meeting of the Bengal Branch of the British Medical Association by T. EDMONSTON CHARLES, ESQ., M. D., *Professor of Midwifery and the Disease peculiar to Women and Children, Obstetric Physician to the Medical College Hospital, Officiating Superintendent-General of Vaccination, &c., &c., &c.*

(Re-printed from the *Indian Daily News* of February 18, 1865.)

As all are probably aware, re-vaccination has, within the last few days, been very extensively practised in Calcutta, it has been suggested to me, from more than one quarter, that a few remarks on the subject would prove of peculiar interest to the Members of the Association at this our second Annual Meeting.

Overburdened as I was with the pressure of work which has lately fallen to my share, I rather shrunk from the responsibility of directing your attention to this subject for the present. It is one which requires both time and thought to work out, as I should like one day to see it developed; and sitting down as I did at a late hour of the evening previous to our Meeting to note down a few thoughts on re-vaccination after a hard day's work, I could not but feel how impossible it was for me to do the subject the justice it demands. Besides this, twenty short minutes are all that have been allotted to me as my share of this evening's Meeting, and I know not how to compress all that I would like to say within such a short compass. The data to which I am to direct your attention have been collected within the last ten days, and I have not yet had time to dissect, analyze, and arrange them, or to scrutinize them closely for the instruction which I hope I may some day be able to derive from them. However, even from a superficial glance at them, there is much to be learned, and from the time at which the subject is brought forward, I am sure I may expect for it an amount of consideration, perhaps greater than if it came before you more carefully elaborated at some subsequent period. Be this as it may, there is another reason which has led me to bring re-vaccination before you to-day, and this, probably, has made me more anxious to engage your interest in it, than perhaps a more strictly professional view of this subject would have done. The popular ideas regarding re-vaccination among most of the inhabitants of this country are very one-sided, not to say erroneous. I know of nothing which seems to have acted in a more hostile manner and prevented more the general adoption of vaccination by the Natives of Lower Bengal than the belief among them that vaccination only gave protection from Small-pox for a very short period, while one inoculated with the virus of Small-pox, or having previously had the disease occurring spontaneously was safe during his life-time. Everywhere among those who are in the habit of having Small-pox inoculation practised in their families I am met with the same objection to vaccination. I can protect my children for a life-time by having them inoculated: why should I relinquish this practise in favor of vaccination, which, you yourself allow, ought to be repeated if thorough protection is wished for. Whether I go to districts where vaccination is for the first time being introduced, or among the residents of Calcutta, where it has been practised or

more than sixty years, the uniformity with which such statements meet me is very surprising. True that forty miles out in some inaccessible part of the Mofussil I have been startled by the assertion that vaccination only protects for *one year*, and as a guarantee for the correctness of my informant's dictum have been told that, as he had been in Dr. Duff's fourth class, he knew *all things*, while among the educated, the titled, and the rich in Calcutta itself some few have told me that, in spite of their being well aware of the fact of the inferiority of vaccination, they preferred it to inoculation for various reasons, some of them sufficiently fanciful. Still all and every one hold the same belief, whether it is their custom to vaccinate or to inoculate, that if you wish to have absolute and thorough protection against Small-pox you must have recourse to Small-pox inoculation.

What has always appeared to me to be the most painful feature of such a wide-spread error is the fact that it seems to have been originated and spread by the alumni of the Calcutta Medical College. Each one, in proof of his assertion being correct, has generally run over the names of Medical men educated in Calcutta, either of those at present in most repute among them, or of those whose names are still remembered with respect, though they themselves have long since died, as having assured them that such an opinion was undoubtedly true. To-night I appeal to the Members of the British Medical Association, now present, to aid me in counteracting the effects of such an *unfounded* allegation against vaccination being considered—view it in whatever light you will—the equal at least of inoculation. Once grant that its protective power is equal, and it is only a question of time for the other advantages it possesses to enable it to supplant inoculation even among the ignorant and the bigotted.

Perhaps some may say we are at present going to hear about re-vaccination. Why this very fact alone shews that vaccination is not a thorough protection. If it were so, people would not talk about having the protection repeated. Now what I wish to prove to you is this, that though it is undoubtedly true that vaccination does not protect every body for a life-time against Small-pox, no more do inoculation, or a previous attack of Small-pox do so, but that both the one and the other share very nearly equally in the inability to afford absolute protection; and that to reach even an approach to security against other attacks the inoculation must be repeated, or vaccination must be resorted to, both after inoculation and a previous attack of Small-pox, to render very many at all safe from future attacks of this disease.

In the early days of vaccination it came to be very soon acknowledged that the protection from a first vaccination did not in every case last for a life-time, and the advocates of vaccination urged the necessity for a repetition.

Every Medical man is also aware that Small-pox may attack a second time, nay, instances in which this disease has killed in a third or a fourth attack are said not to be so uncommon as is generally believed. It is true that in some of these cases a previous attack of chicken-pox, repeated again it may be, may have led to the mistake of believing that several attacks of Small-pox had occurred in the same person; but this explanation will not serve to include those cases in which the deep pits on the face, or the fact of the disease having attacked severely within the memory of the person affected, preclude the possibility of error. That such cases do occur, I say, is certain, and the records of any Small-pox Hospital can bear abundant testimony to the fact, that though Small-pox, as a general rule, protects against the recurrence of the disease, yet the protection it affords is by no means absolute, and that, though succeeding attacks are generally mild ones, they may prove of great severity and may even end fatally.

Now, this fact is not so well known among the Natives of Bengal as it ought to be, and as they regard the protection afforded by inoculated Small-pox as equal to that of the disease arising spontaneously, they seem very generally inclined to accord to inoculation an amount of protective power far above that which the testimony of known facts seems to render permissible.

I do not know why it should be so, because during every epidemic of Small-pox many of those who have been inoculated must have been seized with the disease, and of the numbers seized a very considerable percentage must have died.

Many seem quite to have overlooked this, while others cognizant of the facts explain them away by asserting that though the persons bear marks of previous inoculation the local effect must have been all that was ever produced, and that no constitutional symptoms can have followed on the inoculation. In exceptional cases such an explantion may doubtless be correct; but from the care with which every thing pertaining to inoculation is performed, I am convinced that it is most unfair to the operators to allege that failure so *often* occurs in their hands as would be necessitated by the adoption of such a view of those cases left unprotected after inoculation.

To prove the exact amount of protection afforded by Small-pox inoculation and vaccination, respectively, perhaps the most convincing way would be to inoculate with Small-pox virus large numbers of individuals belonging to the respective classes of the vaccinated and inoculated, under exactly similar circumstances, and by noting the result to attain to an undeniable demonstration.

Such, I fear, is an experiment which can never be carried out. The loss of life attending it would be so great as to deter any one from finishing an investigation carried on in this way even should he have sufficient boldness to enter on it. Fortunately, we have in re-vaccination a means of settling the question satisfactorily to the minds at least of the majority of Medical men who have most attended to such subjects. Any one whose constitution is capable of receiving the vaccine disease is also liable to Small-pox. It does not necessarily follow that he must get Small-pox if he is exposed to the contagion, but he *may* get it—and not only so, but though we cannot say that any *single* individual of them will contract Small-pox, we can say with positive assurance of any community howsoever protected that a considerable percentage of them will suffer from Small-pox during every epidemic, and that some of them will certainly die of the disease. To those who accept the results of re-vaccination practised on a large scale as an exact index of the precise amount of liability to be attacked by Small pox, of those previously having had the disease spontaneously, having been already inoculated, or having been at some previous time vaccinated, I offer the

following figures to assist them in arriving at an approximatively exact conclusion on this question. Those who are unwilling to admit the exact equality, which is generally allowed to exist between the susceptibility to vaccinia and variola, can occupy themselves in working out the problem slowly and at long intervals by studying the records of Small-pox Hospitals in successive epidemics.

If any such are here present—and I hope for the sake of science that they may be so—I ask of them to carry out their investigation with vigor; and I shall be the first to congratulate them either at having enabled me to appeal to their data as an exact confirmation of my own results from re-vaccination, or having placed in my hands materials to modify, in minor points, the views previously formed by having resorted to another method of research.

I will not detain you by reading over all the Tables which I hold in my hand. In some of them, as in St. Xavier's College, the numbers on which the calculations have been made are too small to furnish reliable information of themselves; and in others, various disturbing cases may so far have vitiated the apparent results as to render it undesirable to look at them exclusively for the demonstration we wish to obtain.

By massing together the various Tables we can render these little sources of fallacy incapable of leading us to wrong deductions and make the minor errors neutralize one another. The facts have been collected from various classes of the community, and it is by obtaining your information from people placed under different conditions, and not confining yourself exclusively to one section of the community alone, that you will more nearly reach the truth.

TABLE I.

Table shewing the result of Vaccination after Small-pox in 914 men.

	Regular.	Modified.	Failed.	Total.
Prisoners, House of Correction	12	25	41	78
Police Force	50	381	327	758
Time-expired Soldiers	2	38	38	78
Total	64	444	406	914
Percentage	7	48⅔	44⅓	100

The first Table shews you the result of vaccination practised in nine hundred and fourteen men who had previously had Small-pox. The men included in the Table were prisoners in the House of Correction, members of the Police Force, and time-expired soldiers about to embark for England. In seven per cent. of them the vaccination ran a regular course exactly as it does in one who has never had Small-pox or been vaccinated. In forty-eight and two-thirds per cent. vaccine vesicles were produced, but ran a modified course, the vaccination proving what is technically known as irregular. The amount of irregularity in very many of these cases was very slight indeed, and unless the exact day on which the vaccination had been practised had been previously known, many of the cases tabulated as irregular or modified would have had to have been placed in the column of regular.

In all these cases a genuine vaccine vesicle was produced, and the few instances in which slight inflammatory irritation from the punctures of the lancet gave rise to results more or less like vaccination, have been studiously returned in the column of "failed." It will be understood that these remarks regarding the classification of the cases apply equally to the Tables containing the results of vaccination after inoculation or after previous vaccination, and they need not, therefore, be repeated. In forty-four and two-thirds per cent. of the cases vaccinated after Small-pox no vaccine vesicles resulted, and in the Table such cases are entered as having failed.

TABLE II.

Table shewing the result of Re-Vaccination in 884 *men.*

	Regular.	Modified.	Failed.	Total.
Time-expired Soldiers	5	158	112	275
H. M.'s 54th Regiment	19	210	159	388
La Martiniere	31	39	41	111
St. Xavier's College	6	12	3	21
Prisoners, House of Correction	2	36	51	89
Total	63	455	366	884
Percentage	7⅛	51½	41⅜	100

In the second Table the results of vaccination in eight hundred and eighty-four individuals who had previously been vaccinated is seen. It has been compiled by throwing together the results obtained from time-expired soldiers; some of the soldiers of H. M.'s 54th Regiment; the boys and masters at the Martiniere and St. Xavier's College, and prisoners in the House of Correction. Among the cases derived from H. M.'s 54th Regiment a few of the men who had previously had Small-pox have not been excluded. These statistics were collected before my experiment was begun, and hence this little defect; but this source of error is so very small as certainly not to alter to any material degree the resulting percentages. Here we find seven and one-eighth per cent. of the vaccinations to have followed a regular course; fifty-one and a half a modified one; and in forty-one and a third per cent. to have failed altogether.

TABLE III.

Table shewing the result of Vaccination of 511 *persons after inoculation.*

	Regular.	Modified.	Failed.	Total.
Prisoners, House of Correction	23	56	20	99
Police Force	34	216	162	412
Total	57	272	182	511
Percentage	11⅛	53¼	35⅔	100

My third Table shews the effects of vaccination among five hundred and eleven persons after inoculation. The men operated on belonged to the Police Force, or were prisoners in the House of Correction. In them in eleven and one-eighth per cent. the vaccination proved regular; in fifty-three and a fourth modified; and in thirty-five and two-thirds per cent. it failed.

TABLE IV.

Shewing the respective results of Vaccination after Small-pox, previous Re-Vaccination, and Inoculation in 2,309 men.

	Percentage of Regular.	Percentage of Modified.	Percentage of Failed.
1. Small-pox	7	48⅔	44⅓
2. Vaccination	7⅛	51½	41⅛
3. Inoculation	11⅛	53¼	35⅔
Percentage of Total	8	50⅔	41⅓

By comparing the figures arranged together in the fourth Table you will see how very closely they approximate to one another, and will observe that the little difference which exists is in favor of Small-pox and against inoculation, vaccination holding an intermediate position. Now I do not wish you to draw this deduction from these Tables. The little differences are caused, perhaps, by the difference in the numbers operated on; perhaps by the differences in the ages of the various individuals included in the separate Tables; perhaps by one or two of those returned as inoculated having not had genuine Small-pox matter introduced into their systems; by some of those returned in the Small-pox statistics having had more than one attack of Small-pox; of those in the vaccinated ones having been re-vaccined within a few years, or by other such like possible sources of mistake. I would not have you think that such and similar possible disturbing causes have not also crept into the other Tables as well. A few returned as Small-pox may have only had chicken-pox, and some of the children tabulated as having been vaccinated previously may either never have been so, or no result may have followed on the punctures that were made.

It is owing, I say, to these little sources of disturbance that you have the apparent discrepancies, trifling though they be, in the above Tables; and, practically, you may look on it that whether you vaccinate among those who have previously had Small-pox or have been protected by vaccination or Small-pox inoculation, you will meet with exactly the same success. To express the results in round numbers you will obtain ten per cent. of precisely such vaccination as you meet with in unprotected persons in fifty per cent. more the vaccination will succeed, but follow a more or less modified course and in forty per cent. the vaccination will fail completely.

From these figures it will be clearly seen that the protection afforded by a previous attack of Small-pox is by no means so absolute as the general belief would ascribe to it, and that inoculation, in a like manner, shares in the deficiency of protective power.

In the proportionally small number of individuals in whom the re-vaccination followed a "regular" course, an attack of Small-pox, had it supervened, would have run the same course that it does in "unprotected" individuals, and in a very considerable number of those cases registered as modified would have so closely resembled unmodified Small-pox as to have placed the sufferers in very considerable danger.

The exact liability to Small-pox varies much at different seasons. The figures I have brought before you do not apply to any but epidemic seasons. But in such seasons—to put the facts in a form which every one may carry away with him—if you take ten people at random who have been the subject of Small-pox, or have been vaccinated or inoculated, you find that one of them is still as liable to Small-pox as if he had never been previously protected, five of them are more or less protected though still liable to Small-pox, while the remaining four only may be considered proof against the disease.

* * * * * * * * *

Nine cases of successful vaccination were now brought forward for the inspection of those present.

In five of them the persons had previously had Small-pox, and two of this number were much disfigured by its marks. The other four had been inoculated and presented good marks of the operation having been successfully performed.

TABLE shewing the mortality by Small-pox among the Natives of Calcutta for every month during a period of thirty-three years.

Months.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	16	321	...	1	1	1	73	10	...	...	1	...	85	1	1	1	...	97	727	...	4	...	9	...	4	106	...	2	10	1	...	...	...	1,676
February... ...	18	408	1	10	...	5	166	...	...	9	1	1	455	2	6	1	3	91	1,214	...	7	...	14	5	13	458	...	3	16	2	...	1	...	3,038
March	23	644	3	6	1	19	321	23	5	17	7	9	963	14	24	9	23	214	1,388	12	15	5	34	7	43	1,069	30	10	13	15	5	6	30	2,886
April	78	636	14	13	...	32	566	27	5	14	5	21	756	26	25	11	23	311	737	10	18	6	34	14	30	863	35	17	13	21	14	24		1,622
May	104	293	6	11	13	55	250	13	4	4	6	19	375	5	13	6	16	224	316	1	6	4	15	17	16	433	23	4	4	7	14	22		4,467
une	72	119	4	6	1	49	123	2	...	8	1	55	132	6	2	...	6	175	85	1	4	1	5	5	12	155	20	6	5	9	9	17		73
uly	63	23	6	6	...	44	45	...	7	1	1	107	47	3	3	1	5	119	21	...	2	...	2	4	8	57	8	2	1	2	3	10		5
August	42	17	...	...	...	20	19	2	...	2	...	15	13	5	1	1	2	63	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	22	5	...	...	...	...	8		2
September ...	109	8	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	1	...	13	6	2	1	1	4	85	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	7		...
October	47	10	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	3	1	16	2	1	...	...	...	44	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	1	1	...	2	1		...
ovember ...	44	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	13	4	...	...	...	8	47	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	1	...	2		...
December ...	75	1	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	1	68	2	2	...	...	18	314	...	6	2	2	...	...	39	2	...	9	...	...	...	...		...
Total... ...	679	2,548	36	53	16	286	1,507	81	22	66	26	336	2,840	67	78	33	107	1,734	4,492	32	59	19	113	61	178	3,177	123	54	64	58	48	109	633	...

During these months the mortality amounted to 318 males, 295 females.

Calcutta;
General Vaccine Dept.,
The 21st September 1865.

David B. Smith, M. D.,

Offg. Supdt.-Genl. of Vaccination.

As the Government have sent Vaccinators into this District, and it is wished to afford protection to all against Small-pox, it is desirable that as many people as possible should avail themselves of this benefit.

As there is no harm in vaccination, and I know the practice well, having for more than seven years made use of this protection in my family, I wish that my Talookdars and Amlahs of all classes should assist the Government Vaccinators as much as possible and not take up their time by making unnecessary objections.

(Sd.) M. C. Behadoor,
Maharajah of Burdwan.

The 28th March 1865. (True copy,)
David B. Smith, M. D.

As the Government have sent Vaccinators into this District, and it is wished to afford protection to all against Small-pox, it is desirable that as many people as possible should avail themselves of this benefit.

As there is no harm in vaccination, and I know the practice well myself, and my relations having for about twenty years made use of this protection, I wish that my servants of classes and my ryots should assist the Government Vaccinators as much as possible and not take up their time by making unnecessary objections.

(Sd.) Sharodapersaud Roy,
Chuckdigy.

The 18th March 1865. (True copy,)
David B. Smith, M. D.

Scheme for Vaccination in the Mofussil.

After having thus reviewed the various "systems" of vaccination followed in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, before proceeding to sketch a scheme for extending vaccination into the Mofussil, it may be well to glance briefly at various proposals having this end in view which have from time to time been before the Government.

It would be tedious even to abstract all the various suggestions which have been offered since the year 1802 when, under the auspices of Lord Clive,* vaccination was for the first time introduced into India.

* *Sic in orig.*

The country has so much changed since then that proposals having a much more recent date hardly require consideration for the present. Probably by going back ten or twelve years all requirements will be satisfied and needless prolixity avoided. In 1853 a proposition emanated from the Medical Board advising that Native Vaccinators be stationed at every Dispensary in a Sudder Station to operate (under the supervision of the resident Medical Officer) on those applying for vaccination.

In addition to such a stationary arrangement a moveable body was also to be organised for carrying on vaccination in the interior of districts. It was to be under the control of several European Medical Officers, who were to regulate the movements of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the distribution of the Vaccinators. The Vaccinators were to be passed Students of the Bengallee Class in the Medical College, and were to receive Rupees 20 a month as pay. They were to be located temporarily in the various villages, and each group of the Vaccinators was to be under the superintendence of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who was required to move rapidly among them.

In 1854 Dr. Duncan Stewart proposed that several Zillahs be selected in which the Civil Surgeon was to receive Rupees 100 during six months of the year in addition to his pay, and eight annas a mile as travelling allowance to enable him to visit the interior of his district and personally superintend the operations of Vaccinators who were to be there at work under Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The supply of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and passed Students of the Bengallee Class of the Medical College was apparently to regulate the number of places at which such arrangements were to be made, together with the wishes of the people and the character of the Civil Surgeon of the district. Besides this, at Dacca, Patna, and Moorshedabad, in addition to the Vaccinators at the Dispensaries and Hospitals in these cities, it was proposed that two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and six Vaccinators be employed in each of them during the cold season to practice domiciliary vaccination there.

In the same year Mr. Bedford furnished, at Dr. Stewart's request, a most elaborate scheme, according to which a Vaccinator educated at the Bengallee Class of the Medical College was to be located in every Police Thannah. All the Thannahs in one Zillah were to be superintended by the Civil Surgeon and three Travelling Inspectors, and a Director-General of Sanitary Officers resident in Calcutta were to regulate the whole Vaccination Department and collect statistics regarding disease in India, conduct special enquiries

regarding the sanitary condition of the country, and to attempt to trace the origin and course of epidemic and endemic diseases.

In 1862 the Officiating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, when called on to report his views, stated that he thought that one of two courses should be adopted to extend rural vaccinations in Bengal. *First.*—Civil Surgeons should be required to move about the districts with the camp of a Civil Officer for a few weeks during the cold weather acting as Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination and receiving deputation and marching allowance at the usual rates. *Second.*—That the Civil Surgeons of Patna, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Cuttack should each receive an allowance of Rupees 100 a month as Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination, having under their orders a staff of Vaccinators, and that the Vaccinators attached to the Dispensaries should be withdrawn from the Civil Assistant Surgeons.

In 1864 a scheme for dividing Bengal into an Eastern, Northern, and Western Division, as originally proposed by Mr. Bedford, was again laid before the Government. In it a Superintendent and a staff of Vaccinators was to conduct vaccination in each of these Divisions.

If nothing has been done on the strength of so many different recommendations, it may possibly be explained by the fact of the Government wishing to exercise necessary caution before taking a step which, if it should turn out an undesirable one, would be extremely difficult to re-trace. Some of these schemes are eminently moderate in the aims which they profess, and probably from little being possible of attainment by carrying them out, they have not been adopted.

Others from aiming at simply impossible results have merited the fate which has led to their being rejected. The rest, unexceptionable in almost every particular, after having met with the approbation of Government, and being sanctioned in principle, have never been able to be carried out owing to the means required both in money and in men having been unobtainable, thus constituting an insuperable barrier to an otherwise eminently desirable measure being acted on.

The time seems now to have arrived when something must be done to vaccinate in Bengal if pace is to be kept in this branch of State Medicine with other parts of India. Bombay, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces have each, of late years, had extensive Vaccination Departments sanctioned for them, which are already in full operation, and, in so far, have taken the lead of Bengal.

Should the scheme to be now proposed on the "Calcutta system" not share the same fate with other propositions for the extension of vaccination in Bengal, it may be confidently predicted that more protective vaccinations will have been performed in Bengal within the next ten years than under any of the other Governments in India, as the system on which the arrangements for other parts of India are founded is one which does not possess within itself all the essentials necessary to secure success.

Instead of trying to embrace the whole of Bengal and scatter isolated vaccinated villages all over that part of India under the Bengal Government, it is proposed to occupy only the Presidency districts and to bring, as thoroughly as possible, under the influence of the prophylactic, the 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Nuddea, embracing in these districts three Circles of vaccination, the exact boundaries of which had for the present better be left indeterminate, and to have a distinct Circle, the precise boundaries of which ought to be left to future circumstances to fix, embracing Darjeeling and as much of the Hill Districts, including some of the territory lately acquired as would more or less nearly equal in extent Kumaon and Gurhwal, together with a considerable tract of adjacent well populated country in the plains for the Superintendent of this Circle to carry on operations in during the cold season.

Purneah or Dinagepore probably would be found as desirable as any place to occupy in this way; but the Superintendent of the Circle, in communication with the District Officers, the Civil Surgeon, and the Superintendent-General of Vaccination, would be able to make a more satisfactory choice, if such arrangements are sanctioned, than could be made for the present. The three Circles included in the Presidency districts alone comprise roughly a population of from 5 to 6 millions, an area of 1,700,000 square miles, and the Darjeeling Circle would add considerably to these figures, so that although this arrangement provides for a portion only of Bengal, and does not profess nominally to provide for the whole Province, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will, I trust, coincide in the opinion that this charge is quite sufficient, and even more than enough, for four Superintendents to look after. Superintendence beyond these limits could only be a nominal one, and the fundamental feature of the scheme consists in the fact of every vaccination (probably in working 90 per cent.) contained in the Returns being guaranteed to Government, not only as having been performed, but having been so in such a manner as to render it as thoroughly a protective one as vaccination is capable of being. It is considered as absolutely essential to success that the Superintendent of the Darjeeling Circle should be a covenanted Officer, as the Superintendent-General of Vaccination could not so frequently visit him and personally direct his operations; and climate and other reasons render it inexpedient to confer the superintendence of this Circle to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

I would gladly propose higher rate of pay for this Officer, but fear I must follow the rule followed in other parts of India and ask for Rupees 550 as his salary. In deciding on this point I hope His Honor will take into consideration the fact that the "Calcutta system" involves much more personal exertion on the part of the Superintendents than the Bombay system, and such being the case, certainly deserves a higher rate of remuneration being fixed on. In this outlay, should a more liberal provision be made for every rupee expended on the salary of the Superintendent, a sure increase in the number of vaccinations, depending on his more vigorous exertions, is certain to be obtained. In this light liberality is true economy, and if that amount of efficiency contemplated by the Hon'ble Mount-stuart Elphinstone is wished for, I will beg again to bring to notice that he fixed the salary of a Superintendent under the "Bombay system" at Rupees 660 a month in a country where, and at a time when, the expenses of living were much less than in Bengal at present.

Judging by the scale adopted by the Governor of Bombay, Rupees 1,000 a month would not be more than a fair equivalent for his services to any one conducting the duties of the Darjeeling Circle in the way in which they might and ought to be conducted.

Possibly the attraction of a hill climate might induce one of the Superintendents of Vaccination serving elsewhere in India to transfer his services to the Darjeeling Circle.

It is of great consequence that some one should be selected who has already some knowledge of the mode of working, as he would have to originate a body of Vaccinators from very imperfect materials.

One of the present Superintendents in the North-Western Provinces served for many years as a Civil Surgeon in Bengal, and, as a Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination in Bengal, shewed great interest in spreading the prophylactic. In the event of this suggestion meeting with approval, the name of the gentleman referred to could easily be procured from the Secretary to the Principal Inspector-General.

The three Circles included in the Presidency districts might, for the present, be satisfactorily entrusted to the three Sub-Assistant Surgeons who have so distinguished themselves as Superintendents of Vaccination in Calcutta. The "Calcutta system" has grown up under their efforts, their exertions have proved its practicability, and the success attained has been, in considerable measure, due to their individual energies. It would be a disgraceful recognition of such services if these gentlemen were chosen for the charge of these Circles when the "Calcutta system" was extended beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the town. Such a thorough knowledge of Bengallee as ought to be possessed by a Superintendent of Vaccination to enable him to combat the objection of the people is possessed by very few of the Civil Surgeons in Bengal, and any one possessed of the power of conversing freely in their own language with the Natives in Bengal turn it to better account than in accepting any remuneration the public service can afford to pay. Independently of this, the special knowledge on different points connected with the carrying on of extensive vaccine operations is not one which is so easily gained, that it would be advisable for the Government not to avail themselves of it when circumstances have trained up these Agents and rendered them preeminently qualified for such posts.

In Bombay from 1821 to 1864 several Superintendents were employed in a similar way. The arrangements did not succeed, inasmuch as no less than six such Assistant Surgeons gave up Government employ rather than remain in the Vaccination Department, and two others had to be allowed to exchange into other appointments.

I presume that, in making the arrangements, the very essential particular of offering them a fair day's pay for a fair day's work must have been overlooked. I am unable to acquaint myself with the rates of pay offered to them, and write therefore at a disadvantage. As in various other schemes for employing Sub-Assistant Surgeons in this way, a similar grave error has been committed. I may be allowed to assume that they were expected to prove efficient Superintendents of Vaccination on the pay of their rank. In Calcutta this has again and again been felt to be the weak point of the system, and here the Sub-Assistant Surgeons have the great advantage of a fixed residence, a home among their own relations, and every encouragements to supplement their pay by private practice. Even with such adventitious inducements it required management to prevent a wholesale exodus from the Department. Take away such supplementary aids and in Bengal we shall have to write of the arrangement in very different terms from the foregoing, and even before trying the experiment proposed we may say of it—as did the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department in Bombay—"Practically, therefore, the scheme has proved an entire failure and should be abandoned." Appoint commissioned Officers to such posts and make them submit to all the "disagreement" of the appointment without any equivalent being offered in the shape of increased allowances, and either the work will not be done, or one after another will resign the public service, as did the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Bombay. I trust, therefore, that it may be looked on as the first element of success in the scheme that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, if they be appointed to the superintendence of the three Circles in the Presidency districts, shall be fairly remunerated for the exertions that are required of them, for the isolated life they are called on to lead, and for the discomforts connected with a life in which they are required to be perpetually on the move without a house, without a home, and without being able to carry about a tent or camp equipage with

them. The pay of an Assistant Surgeon is just over Rupees 250; as a Superintendent of Vaccination his pay is more than doubled, and he draws Rupees 550.

The bare pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons whom it is now proposed to employ out of Calcutta is Rupees 200. On the same principle Rupees 450 might be considered an approximation to their pay as Superintendents of these Circles.

This is a larger sum than has yet been granted to any Sub-Assistant Surgeon as far as I am aware, and by employing a different standard of calculation, I have arrived at Rupees 350 a month as a sum for which activity may be insisted on and intelligent service commanded. This, I beg to be allowed to state, is, in my opinion, the very lowest sum at which the Superintendent-General will be able to retain the services of such Sub-Assistant Surgeons as alone could be trusted to fill such appointments.

Superintendents must be selected for patience, tact, judgment, and firmness, and such qualities have a market value. Should the Lieutenant-Governor desire to do so, I consider the pay of the Superintendents might be advantageously fixed at a higher rate, as economy has been stretched to the utmost to arrive at this sum. It is intended that this consolidated salary of Rupees 350 should cover travelling expenses of every sort, except any Railway journey to Calcutta which the Superintendent may require to perform to arrange any special duties.

Vaccinators.—As the mere manipulative process of the vaccine operation may be taught in half an hour, and a single field day of operating under careful supervision constitutes any average man a fair Vaccinator, it might be thought permissible to employ Vaccinators in the six working months only and to save the cost of their pay in the hot and rainy season.

Experience, however, has shewn that such an arrangement is not feasible, and that permanency of employ is necessary to induce any but the most worthless and indigent to accept situations in the Vaccine Establishment. This necessitates a permanent staff of Vaccinators being always kept up. With their assistance, however, an unprompt Establishment can be always organised at the commencement of the season, when vaccination can be actively carried on. The term Vaccinator is employed to denote a man in permanent employ, and Assistant Vaccinator one who is only temporarily entertained during the busy six months.

For the present, during three months of the year, when from the fact of adjacent villages having had time to hear of the proceedings of the Vaccinators during the preceding three months, and consequently sending in petitions for their being included in the season's work, and for other reasons as well, such as prejudices, favoring Vaccinators in these months, it will be advisable to entertain another extra Establishment during these three months. The men so employed are here termed extra Vaccinators.

In each Circle it would be conducive to successful working to have "Head Vaccinators," who, from superior qualifications, could be trusted to look over the other Vaccinators for a few days during the temporary absence of the Superintendent in another part of his Circle. For these men a pay of Rupees 15 is proposed. While for all the other Vaccinators, Assistant Vaccinators, and extra Vaccinators Rupees 10 a month is asked for.

Although in the Pay Abstract Rupees 10 is put down all the year round against the name of each permanent Vaccinator, it is intended to reduce the pay during the six months of the year to Rupees 7.

The saving thus effected, not to be refunded to the Government, but to be employed in rewards for special exertion. As already stated, the capabilities of the Vaccinators are very different. Having different rates of pay for these Mofussil Vaccinators is not, I consider, such a good plan as this simple provision to pay for extra work.

A somewhat similar arrangement may possibly be made in regard to the extra Vaccinators.

Those of the itinerant Vaccinators who are taken out of the Calcutta Establishment will require to be paid marching batta during the busy season as at present. It is desired to avoid this extra charge with regard to men specially entertained for field work, for, as much as possible, they will be chosen from the residents of the district.

As the Establishment gradually makes its way from place to place some of those entertained in one place will be required to work in another, so, to a limited extent, the charge of marching batta may always be advantageously retained.

With regard to the question of pension for the Vaccinators, it having been ruled by the Supreme Government that such public servants may be brought under the Pension Rules, the former difficulty is removed. I trust, however, each individual claim may be settled on its own merits.

It is impossible to turn a Vaccinator out of employ after a life time of good service when he becomes inefficient through age. It is equally impossible that the Government should give a pension to every man entertained at an advanced age. It fetters a Superintendent-General to be unable to dismiss an aged Vaccinator because he is not entitled to any pension; but it is hardly less desirable not to be able to get rid of a Vaccinator at will because he has served so many years towards obtaining a pension, to deprive him of which entails more hardships than simple dismissal.

For every reason, then, though hopes of pension should not be held prominently forward to induce men to enter the Vaccine Establishment, the provision of a pension being obtainable on a suitable representation being made is a highly desirable object.

Gangs of Vaccinators working in concert characterises the system followed under the Calcutta system. Taking a gang as the unit it is proposed to have in each—

One Head Vaccinator.
Three Vaccinators.
Three Assistant Vaccinators.
Six Extra Vaccinators.

For the next two years only three gangs can be employed in each Circle, as, till the Department is organised and got into working order, larger numbers of men are not obtainable, and for the present a Superintendent cannot efficiently supervise the work of a larger number of gangs.

As the cost of supervision is a heavy one and can only be reduced consistently with efficiency by dividing the expense over as many gangs as possible when the arrangements have been for some time in operation a larger number of gangs can be consistently with all requirements employed in each Circle, and should the present scheme meet with approval, in sanctioning the outlay this fact ought to be kept in view.

One indispensable necessity for cheap vaccination in Bengal is to have Vaccinators who know nothing of Medicine, and having once got them, to keep them in perfect ignorance of all Medical practise. The European practise of Medicine is already so appreciated that the moment a Vaccinator learns the names and doses of two or three drugs, he at once sets up in private practise on his own account.

For two reasons experience has shewn this is very undesirable:—*First.*—As soon as he can make money in this way he is so independent of the public service as to become insubordinate. *Second.*—As assurance is generally coupled with ignorance they do a great amount of quiet mischief, and their efforts tend to undermine confidence in English Medicine.

The cares of a Superintendent are quite sufficient without his being obliged to answer every call in which a Vaccinator has got into trouble by giving medicines in Small-pox, or has succeeded in ruining a man's constitution for life by his indiscriminate use of mercury. It is true that the Department may be assisted by practising medicine to a small extent. In Calcutta each Superintendent conducts a Dispensary of his own. In the Mofussil it is proposed to furnish him with a small amount of medicines to enable him to meet the calls made on him for treatment. For the present this is all the provision intended on this score. As soon as the scheme is in full operation and additional "gangs" of Vaccinators have been added to each Circle, it seems very desirable that some of the passed Students of the Bengallee Class should be employed in the Department as "Deputy Superintendents."

By the term Deputy Superintendents is not intended an agent who will enable the Superintendent to do his work by deputy. A Native Doctor is only a superior hospital servant, and a case inspected by such a deputy remains, for all practical purposes, an uninspected one. The primary requirement in the Calcutta system is the inspection of all cases by a Medical man, and such deputies, without relieving the Superintendents of the care of inspection, would only assist them in the minor arrangements of distribution of Vaccinators, guiding their movements, and insisting on their activity while the Superintendent was absent with other gangs.

One of them attached to every two or three gangs would materially assist the Superintendent and constitute a medical element, which, for the present, it is proposed to leave out. Economy has been studied throughout, absolute requirements alone have been provided for; but when the time comes that it can be statistically shewn that the "Calcutta system" works cheaply, such additional improvements as Deputy Superintendents or increased indulgence for the Department may be asked for.

Besides the above expenses a plan is required for each gang of Vaccinators on Rupees 5 a month, a Writer on Rupees 30 for each Circle, and a contingent allowance of Rupees 30 a month. The Writer for the Darjeeling Circle will be made over to the Superintendent of that Circle, but those for the Circles in the Presidency districts will be employed in the Office of the Superintendent-General, at least for the present. This contingent allowance is not intended to cover any but *bonâ fide* vaccinating charges, and the Stationery for Returns, and Registers for the names of those vaccinated, will all have to be separately supplied from Government stores. It is intended to employ some of the Chupprassies only during the actual season, and from the saving effected to pay the expenses of tomtoms and otherwise to notify the course that the Vaccinators are following.

Such a comprehensive scheme can only be successfully carried out by one head controlling and directing the whole. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab one of the Superintendents draws Rupees 400 a month in addition to his pay as a Superintendent for exercising such supervision.

The local allowance of Rupees 300 drawn by the Superintendent-General of Vaccination at the Presidency exactly corresponds, within a few Rupees, with the difference between the consolidated pay of a Superintendent of Vaccination and his pay and allowances as an Assistant Surgeon.

Possibly, the Lieutenant-Governor may think it advisable, as in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, to combine the supervision of these Circles with the appointment of Superintendent-General at the Presidency. Had it not been for the difficulty of making

an exact Financial Statement of the cost of the scheme, it was intended to have left a blank, to be filled up by the Director-General of the Medical Department, as to the pay to be drawn by the Superintendent-General should the two offices be combined. In putting down the sum at Rupees 400 the standard adopted by the other Governments is simply put in to fill the blank, and it is hoped that it may not be viewed in the light of a suggestion.

To put it in a tabular form the scheme, as before explained in detail, would shew as follows :—

FOR EACH CIRCLE.

Department to which Proposition refers.	Designation.	Number.	Rate of Pay. Rs. As. P.	Cost per month. Rs. As. P.	Remarks.
Vaccination Department, Bengal, for extension of vaccination out of Calcutta.	Head Vaccinators	3	15 0 0	45 0 0	
	Vaccinators	9	10 0 0	90 0 0	
	Assistant Vaccinators	9	10 0 0	45 0 0	To be employed for six and three months respectively, and cost distributed over twelve months.
	Extra ditto	18	10 0 0	45 0 0	
	Peon	3	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Writer	1	30 0 0	30 0 0	
	Contingencies	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	
	Total ...	...	.. ...	300 0 0	
	For four Circles	...	.....	1,200 0 0	
	Superintendent for Darjeeling Circle ...	1	550 0 0	550 0 0	
	Superintendent for Presidency Districts	3	350 0 0	1,050 0 0	
	Superintendent-General	1	400 0 0	400 0 0	Staff pay.
	Total ...	...	.....	3,200 0 0	
	Giving an annual expenditure of Rupees			... 38,400	

Should the Presidency Vaccine Department on the proposed scale be sanctioned at Rupees 1,621 per mensem, this would entail a combined cost of Rupees 4,821 a month and Rupees 57,852 per annum for the Establishment under the Superintendent-General of Bengal.

Marching batta for some of the Vaccinators, travelling allowance to the Superintendent-General while visiting the various Circles, stationery, and one or two minor possible expenses do not appear in this estimate, and these may be supposed to raise the annual expenditure to close on Rupees 60,000.

Besides this it would be a most useful provision if the Superintendent-General had the power of sanctioning an expenditure of Rupees 500 during the season for extra Vaccinators in each Circle at any time that such a temporary addition to the Department seemed necessary.

The necessity (as during a Small-pox epidemic) arises suddenly, and unless prompt action is taken the season passes away pending a reference.

One other point remains. During an epidemic of Small-pox such increased energy is desirable that in these seasons, if the Superintendent-General had a deputy, increased efficiency in the working of the Department would result.

Possibly it may be found difficult to make such a prospective arrangement for the present ; but a strong expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinions would doubtless assist much in sanction being obtained when the necessity arises. This Officer might be allowed to draw the same staff pay as the Superintendent-General during the six months for which his services are asked for, and draw besides the usual rates of travelling allowances.

It may be always known, by watching the death-rate from Small-pox in Calcutta during the hot weather, whether an epidemic of Small-pox is coming after the rains are over. A Table shewing the deaths from Small-pox among the Natives of Calcutta for every month from January 1832 to June 1865 inclusive is annexed in the appendix.

It extends over a period of thirty-three and a half years, and only the eighteen years, at the beginning of the table, have ever before been published. The document I consider to be a most valuable record. Arrangements have been made to have a weekly register kept in the Office of the Superintendent-General and year by year this table can be extended.

By watching Small-pox in this way and comparing the death-rate at any time with that in the table at different periods the Officer in charge of the Vaccination Department will be able to form a fair forecast of the future and regulate his operations accordingly.

By its aid additions may be made to the Department beforehand, a Deputy Superintendent-General appointed, and an order for extensive re-vaccination to be practised given previous to the advent of an epidemic of Small-pox, while yet there is not a single case of Small-pox to be met with anywhere in Bengal. Were the comparison not rather an ambitious one the arrangement of studying this table and observing the weekly death-rate of Small-pox in Calcutta might be compared to watching the Meteorological Tables and Barometer which enable Admiral Fitzroy to hoist his storm drum on his beacon tower and flash the news to every distant place requiring the information.

Should the scheme meet with approval it is trusted that it may be found practicable to allow of its coming into operation on the 1st October 1865.

With the view of rendering this possible, minor details have been arranged for in the Office of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination for the Presidency.

The impression produced by the recent epidemic of Small-pox ought not to be allowed to subside before extensive vaccination is commenced, and to avail ourselves of this the vaccinating season ought not to be allowed to pass by without active exertion.

This scheme has been made so as to approximate the expenditure to the vaccination charges sanctioned under other Governments, and the annual expenditure of Rupees 60,000 for Bengal may be compared to Rupees 85,044 for Madras, Rupees 56,680 for Punjab, Rupees 56,276 for North-Western Provinces.

In sanctioning any arrangement it must be borne in mind that there are a number of Vaccinators in Government employ not under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination in the Presidency. They involve an outlay of some Rupees 500 a month and no saving, or merely a nominal one, can be effected by reducing them. The only reduction of present Establishment which can be made to meet part of the proposed expenditure is in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the small Establishment lately sanctioned for Darjeeling.

The Civil Surgeons who are Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination are in no way under the Superintendent-General of Vaccination. They only give a nominal amount of work for an equally nominal amount of pay, and it seems very desirable to keep such a nominal arrangement for vaccination exclusively under the control of the Head of the Medical Department and quite distinct from the well-paid, hard-worked Department it is the object of this scheme to originate. There has been a chronic attempt for very many years to work on impossible arrangement. Now that half a century has proved it impracticable to get vaccination performed in this way, it is trusted that the blame may not be thrust upon the Bengal Vaccine Establishment.

Successive Lieutenant-Governors and Governors General have written strongly on the point, the Medical Board exhausted every artifice in the form of Circulars on the subject, and the result (beyond the vexation of the Medical Officers asked to do what they considered impossibilities) has been insignificant.

As this arrangement is not one on which the Superintendent-General has any right to express an official opinion, I beg that my observations may not be viewed in any light but that of one interested in vaccination in India and the official successor of one of the originator of the "Dispensary system" of vaccination.

Dispensaries were established in different parts of India and put under Sub-Assistant Surgeons with Vaccinators attached to them by Lord Auckland. "They (these Dispensaries) were from the first considered by the Governor General as merely conducive to the successful introduction of vaccination, and were not allowed to supersede the existing arrangements, nor to interfere with them in any way," 1844.

There can be no doubt that at any such Dispensary the Medical man in charge has a good field for encouraging vaccination; but experience has shewn that, so far from his considering vaccination his primary duty and the Dispensary only the means of enabling him to vaccinate, vaccination is probably the last thing ever thought of by a Medical man in charge of a Dispensary I presume no one would ever now propose to take up new ground with such a means for advancing vaccination, but the question of abandoning ground already occupied is one for serious enquiry.

The "Dispensary system" was originated with the view of having vaccination conducted under the eye of a Medical man; it has degenerated into the "Madras system" without even one of its so-called checks, and seems now to consist in sending a Vaccinator away from a Dispensary to any place in the interior where his proceedings cannot be watched by a Medical man, and where he will be absolutely independent of control. The sooner this degenerate system is brought back again to what it originally was the better if it be determined on to continue it. In any place where *bonâ fide* vaccination is being carried on, I trust a pause may be made before it is abruptly put a stop to, as seems to have been done in some places as soon as new arrangements have been made; but as soon as it can be proved that paper vaccinations only have been made, a Vaccinator's salary might be saved.

It is no light thing to deprive a community, however small, of the means of protecting themselves against Small-pox by a stroke of the pen, and for this reason it is hoped that it may be found practicable to keep up a few of the Vaccinators at present employed.

A minimum number of annual Vaccinators, say three hundred, might be fixed on, or such a number as would reduce the cost of every "inspected" vaccination to eight annas,

including the Vaccinator's pay, and the nominal vaccination allowance of the Civil Surgeon might be laid down as the minimum work for a Vaccinator. As soon as the inhabitants of any place were so lukewarm on the subject as not to provide him with the required number of subjects to operate on, all reason for their having cause to grumble at the Vaccinator's removal would be withdrawn.

"Inspected cases" mean cases inspected by the Civil Surgeon or Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the Dispensary, and when the returns have a column in them for "inspected cases" (as not only those for Bengal, but for the whole of India ought to have) a system of check will have been instituted which defies escape if ordinary care be taken to avoid fraud, and a guage provided by which to judge if the Government is receiving a fair return for the money expended on vaccination in any particular place, or if it would be desirable to withdraw the Vaccinator altogether. By all means, if it is wished for, enter all the work of the Vaccinator. There are always some genuine vaccinations which cannot well be inspected, and yet deserve to appear on the face of any return. But let inspected cases alone be taken into account when any estimate of the cost of vaccination is being made, or the advisability of continuing vaccination in any place is being considered.

Any arrangement defective in the essential requisite of permanency necessitates great injury to the ultimate successful spread of vaccination. For this reason any spasmodic attempt on the part of an energetic Civil Surgeon, or other individual specially taking to vaccination, has, as a rule, in the long run, proved obstructive to any more general spreading of the prophylactic. The Civil Surgeon who succeeds him denotes his superfluous zeal to the special furtherance of some other portion of his duties, and vaccination becomes no longer so easily obtainable by those taught to protect themselves by its means. The population are not slow to avail themselves of the powerful argument thus placed in their hands, and tell any agent specially deputed to further vaccination among them, "it is very kind in you to exert yourself so much among us, but we have no guarantee that the Government, after in a manner forcing vaccination on us, will not do as they have done before, and after having lost for us the high perfection of our best Inoculators deprive us of vaccination and leave us to our fate and to the ravages of Small-pox. Rather than accept your prophylactic on these terms, we prefer to hold fast by the one we can always command at will, as long as you do not dispossess our Inoculators of their skill by persuading us not to allow them, for a series of years, to exercise their calling in our families."

For this reason I trust it may be judged expedient, while allowing any Vaccinators for whom there is employment to remain at the Dispensaries and under the Civil Surgeons to whom they are attached, and insisting on the attainment of a minimum amount of work, not to force this supplementary arrangement for vaccination at any time into false vigor, for on the back-swing of the pendulum, and the re-establishment of a more normal state of activity, results will infallibly ensue which, previous experience points out, ought most carefully to be avoided.

In any particular district where the temper of the population, and not the individual qualifications or learning of the Medical Officer, has led to a more than ordinary success, there seems to be no reason why some special extra provision should not be made. To take Midnapore as an example, if there is any foundation for the glowing reports regarding the popularity of vaccination among the people of the district, the proposition made by my predecessor, Dr. Duncan Stewart, might advantageously be carried into effect there.

Impressed with the utter futility of attempting to get vaccination on an extensive scale performed by any one whose special duty it was not to devote himself to the work, he suggested the plan of giving the Civil Surgeon Rupees 100 a month during six months of the year and travelling allowance to enable him to personally superintend the Vaccinators in his district. In large and important stations such a measure would be unadvisable; even in smaller ones the nature of the duties would not permit of the Civil Surgeon going on vaccination tours. There are, however, some stations in which such a measure might be worked with success by the Civil Surgeon vaccinating within a radius of ten or fifteen miles round the station, and not absenting himself for more than a night or two at a time. In this way he would always be within call and yet have quite as large a district to superintend as any staff of Vaccinators the Government would probably sanction could thoroughly overtake and keep vaccinated. I do not advocate the adoption of such a system; but, as an exceptional resource, Dr. Duncan Stewart's suggestion deserves to be borne in mind.

Besides the remarks which I have previously made with regard to vaccination in Bengal, many of which are equally applicable to other Provinces as well, I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will allow me to append a few observations to this Report of a more general nature relative to vaccination in India.

When attention was lately directed to the subject, chiefly owing to the Minute of the late Sir George Edmonstone, already referred to in former parts of this Report, the Government of India re-organised all the Vaccine Establishments in different parts of the country.

They have been re-modelled and a more or less liberal provision has been made to ensure a certain amount of vaccination being annually performed.

The good which will accrue to individuals from the arrangements thus recently made will undoubtedly be great, and in so far the large sums which will annually be required to pay for these Establishments will not be money misspent.

Individuals, I say, will benefit, but the gain to the community will be about the smallest which could be ensured by any given number of vaccinations.

If these arrangements have been made with the view of India becoming a vaccinated country, I beg to be allowed to put it on record as the opinion of one familiar with the details of the subject that such a desirable result will never be attained by the means provided for the purpose. Were I allowed to borrow a sentence from the Minute of Lord William Bentinck, written at Simla on the 27th of June 1832, I am sure it would carry more weight with it than a whole report written by myself, and I am sure that were he again to write a Minute on vaccination in India, he would say of the (what many would call) lavish provisions which have been made of late years—"Their influence on the vast population is but that of a shower on the sea, nor will the progress of the preventive sensibly arrest the ravages of the variolous disease, until the habits, prejudice, and feelings of the people are so far changed that some from amongst them may come to understand the advantages of rational medical treatment, and to prefer simple remedies to the expense, fatigue, and inconvenience of travelling in masses of men, women, and children many days' journey to appease, at some noted shrine, the presiding deity of this pestilence." If I might be allowed to raise the question, I would ask whether it is likely that "habits, prejudices, and feelings," so deeply rooted as they are in the people of India, will become changed by a few Vaccinators scattered broadcast over the country; and whether it would not be a more rational arrangement to concentrate the influence of the Vaccinators on a small tract of country than to distribute them and dilute their power for good to an extent beyond which sub-division cannot be carried owing to the indivisibility of a Vaccinator as an unit.

A Vaccinator so placed labors under most disadvantageous circumstances, he is lost amid the crowds of the opposition, and is but little able to cope with the ignorance and stubborn resistance to innovation of the masses by whom he is surrounded.

It is true that now each Superintendent has the advantage of knowing that every man's work, be it much or little, is his own, and that one man has not done double work to allow of another's remaining idle; and that there is less trouble in arranging the work for the Vaccinators, as no combined plan of operations is rendered necessary and that a good deal has been made, and with a little judicious handling even more might be made of the arrangement for spreading the Vaccinators over a large tract of country.

The gain, however, thus attained is but a poor equivalent for the loss of impression made by a considerable body of men working together. Acting in gangs the work of each re-acts on that of the others, and renders the next month's operation of less difficulty.

Not only so, but the people understand that the measure has a Government origin; they see that the Government itself is in earnest; they feel a sensible effect produced; they witness tract after tract being overtaken by the Vaccinators, and have hourly before them the spectacle of village after village undergoing the process of protection, and all this exercises a "moral influence," the effect of which, in furthering the progress of vaccination in India, cannot well be over-estimated.

The time will come, and probably in Kumaon and a few other districts has arrived, at which the fewest number of Vaccinators with whom the population can be protected might be calculated with advantage; but for the present I conceive such calculations for India to be premature, and feel sure that given twenty square miles of densely populated country it would be difficult to throw too many Vaccinators into it.

In a year or two when progress has been made in any district the number of operators should doubtless be reduced, or as a body removed progressively onwards, till as much of the country as the Government grants can provide for has been thoroughly vaccinated.

In this way real substantial advance - a progress which never retrogrades—will be made, and once vaccinated, always vaccinated, will be able to be predicated almost for the first time of a very considerable portion of India.

If we judged alone of the results by looking at the extent of country overtaken; of the numbers of people vaccinated by the system which I advocate; of confining the operations within as narrow limits as possible, no mean superiority over the opposite system of frittering away the available means over boundless tracts of almost endless circles would become evidenced. There is still another advantage which such a line of action presents, which is of itself sufficient to decide the question, even if numbers and superficial area protected lent their weight to the other scale. This consists in the increased security against attacks of Small-pox possessed by a thoroughly protected country over a much larger space less thoroughly protected; or in other words, in the susceptibility of 1,000 vaccinated persons to Small-pox being much less than that of the same number scattered about among an unprotected population.

To explain my meaning, I would adduce a familiar illustration from the power of fire over thatched and tiled cottages respectively.

The use of tiles in lieu of thatch affords very considerable security against fire, so much so, that a tiled village when compared to a thatched one may be considered safe from the

chance of being burned down. Though a whole village with tiled roofs is thus secure, a few cottages with tiled roofs in the midst of thatched houses no longer derive the full advantage obtainable from the use of non-combustible roofing, but in the event of a conflagration perish in the general ruin.

In the same way a person protected by vaccination enjoys but a very indifferent amount of security when living among an unprotected population from what he does when all those arround him are equally protected with himself.

I would be thought very far from arguing that because those around him are unprotected an individual should fail to secure himself, as far as possible, against Small-pox. That, however, I hold is the concern of each member of the community, and I conceive the Government has a much higher function to perform.

Its mission is to the aggregate masses of the population, and as long as this sphere remains unoccupied and it condescends to the care of individuals, it seems to me to fall far short of accomplishing what is well within its power.

I find it recorded in an old Minute by a Governor General of India "that vaccination is a real blessing to each individual to whom it proves efficacious no one denies, and in such view it claims the attention of Government, but beyond this limited sphere I confess our concern about the matter is nearly useless."

Though this sentence was written a very long time ago as a servant of the Government, I will not dare to criticise the opinion expressed in it.

If this view were the correct one vaccination might be very appropriately left in England to the care of any lady bountiful near each country village willing to devote herself to the task; and even at the time that Minute was written many of those acknowledged to be among the first thinkers of the day took a very diffirent view of what the functions of an European Government really were.

The question is now, I consider, so definitely settled that it is vain to re-open it, and after every civilized Government in the world seems to have come to a very decided conclusion on the subject, and even England has at last recognised the justices of the decision arrived at by all the European powers, I may be allowed to consider that it is unnecessary for me to argue on the advisability of having the whole of India protected by vaccination.

Although man for man, I would undertake to provide vaccination for India at a cheaper rate than it could almost be performed in any other part of the world, still I believe that such an extensive undertaking will hardly be found to exist any where except in the brain of some incorrigible enthusiast.

It requires no calculation on the subject to enable any one familiar with the history of vaccination in India and conversant with the details of vaccine operations to predicate that a scheme for this purpose is one quite beyond the power of the revenues of India to carry out. Although there are those who think that the object is one of sufficient national importance to merit additional taxes being levied with the view of having it carried out, I confess I am not one of them. I would just hint, however, in passing, that though at first thought it may appear very improbable, I believe that the day is not very far distant when it will become possible to levy the cost of the vaccination from every one availing himself of the prophylactic, while the Government, or those fixed on by them to bear the cost, supply means to pay the expenses of vaccinating those too poor to defray the small charge themselves.

The attainment of such an object is easier and may be arrived at with much greater rapidity in any given Zillah in India than one unacquainted with the feelings of the people on the subject would believe possible. It is only necessary to explain to the people what vaccination really is in itself, and what it can do for them, and to give them a few years to test for themselves that no deception is being practised on them, and they will gladly seek it of their own accord from any one in whom they have confidence. Once let them believe in it, let them feel its protection against Small-pox and all difficulty has vanished, not only will they then bring their children to be vaccinated, but they will give money for money's worth, and when they know they cannot have their children protected gratuitously, they will gladly pay the few annas necessary to obtain a benefit which, they have been taught, is real.

The people of India, as a people I say, will act thus, but individuals or small sections of the community there will always be who refuse to conform to the general usages of the community.

Apathy and indifference, ignorance and bigotry, and other such qualities besides will ever continue to prove obstacles to the universality of the adoption of vaccination; but when the time arrives that any particular part of the country is a vaccinated one, when the masses of the people in any continuous tract of country have become prepared to accept vaccination *en masse*, the duty of the Indian Government to its subjects in the matter under consideration will have come to differ in no essential particular from that which devolves on the Governments of Europe, and it will then have to step in and assert its paternal prerogative and apply coercive measures to compel the few recusants to protect themselves from Small-pox and thus furnish additional protection to the community among whom they live.

Nothing would more tend to delay the desirable accomplishment of this end than rash measures, or hasty legislation and caution; perhaps even more than ability and

decision is requisite to arrive successfully at this result. I would not advocate therefore any undue hurry in carrying out the idea above expressed, or any attempt to introduce vaccination in this way on any extended scale at once; but I would submit the proposition most respectfully for the consideration of the Government whether it might not even now be desirable to set aside a district or a zillah, or even only a single thannah, in which the experiment might be cautiously tried. In five years, if sufficient means were provided for the purpose, the inhabitants of the chosen district would be so far educated on the point that within the boundaries assigned they would be ripe for compulsory vaccination, and within five years more would be so thoroughly prepared as to render it easy to oblige to pay the expenses connected with affording them the protection which the Government thought necessary.

It may possibly aid the Government in arriving at a decision on the practicability of a limited experiment being made on the point when I assure them that vaccination under Government control when rendered compulsory will cost each individual much less than what they are now paying for inoculation in those districts where that practise is followed, and when the Inoculators are driven out of the field by the people adopting gratuitious vaccination it is not easy to see the difficulty there will be to obtain some of the money which the people would have otherwise spent on paying for inoculation. In parts of the country where no sort of protection has been hitherto practised the above argument is hardly applicable; but almost all the poorer classes who have hitherto resorted to vaccination view it justly as a medical measure, and viewing it in this light, they would gladly pay their few annas to be protected against Small-pox just as they at present do while they suffer from it in procuring medicines for its treatment, or in paying for poojahs to propitiate their deities.

Almost any undertaking of this sort, however feasible, is capable of being spoiled in carrying out, and therefore I would ask for a specially selected Officer to watch the progress made carefully, in order that action might be taken on his judgment as soon as he thought the people ready for legislation.

This leads me to ask permission to be allowed to bring prominently to the notice of Government that at present there is no one Officer on whom devolves the duty of watching the progress of vaccination in India and suggesting measures for its extension or regulation. Up till 1816 there was such an Officer charged at least with the vaccination on this side of India, but in that year the superintendence of vaccination was transferred to the Medical Board.

I leave the history of vaccination in India to testify to the result of such an arrangement. Nearly half a century has elapsed since then, and what return has Government received for the lacs upon lacs which have been expended on vaccination?

Nothing, absolutely nothing; unless some isolated hamlets in the Himalaya, or a zillah, or perhaps two, in Rohilcund, protected by the unassisted energy of a single man, and owing nothing to the fostering care of any Medical Board, can be taken as a fair equivalent for the enormous sums already expended, and a few hundreds of scattered individuals, to whom more or less protection has been yielded, may be safely thrown into the scale without materially changing the result.

From 1803 to 1836, during a period of thirty-two years, nearly sixteen and a half lacs of public money were expended on Vaccine Establishments, and in the thirty years succeeding to this enormous sums have likewise been expended, and it may well be asked who is to blame? Certainly not the Government of India, because they have almost invariably been most liberal in their policy towards vaccination and ever ready to consider suggestions offered to them on the subject and to make suitable exertions to promote the spread of vaccination among their subjects. No more is there a particle of evidence to prove remissness on the part of the Medical Authorities, although the results attained have fallen so far short of being commensurate with the money expended to attain them. It is true that it has been recorded as the opinion of a previous thinker in the same field that the promotion of vaccination widely among the people of any town or a district, instead of being considered an important public duty, is too apt, under the present system, to be overlooked, or even set aside entirely, in accordance with the new-fangled views of a Secretary, or the antiquated partialities of a Board. "This, however, I consider to be the fault of *the system*, and not that of the instruments entrusted in carrying it out, and though the language in which it is couched is more strong than parliamentary, the idea embodied involves more truth than many a more elaborate judgment contains. No sooner did the Secretary of the Medical Board find time to disinter a few worm-eaten reports from his dusty shelves and endeavor to make himself master of even a few of the details of the subject then he was promoted to some other post, and the Members of the Board, too, were so frequently changed that before they were able, among their many other multifarious duties, to attend to vaccination, they were succeeded by others, who in their turn labored under the same disadvantages."

It is questionable, however, even if they had remained longer in power, whether any very different effect would have followed, for as a rule the age of the respective Members exceeded that at which men can usually turn their attention successfully to a new subject, and as none of them had ever had a large experience in conducting vaccination their views could

only have been of a theoretical nature, and unless founded on the results of a reading too extensive to be easy for those in the decline of life, data could not have afforded safe ground for the Government to act on.

It is easy to be wise after the event, and many will doubtless say what else could have been expected to result from an arrangement in which it was no one's special business to ensure success, and no one could be held individually responsible that Government got at least a fair return for the thousands upon thousands of Rupees annually expended.

There are other reasons doubtless which have assisted in leading to the unhappy failure which has been met with; but each of them individually, and all of them collectively, have added but little in assisting to arrive at the general sum of failure when compared to the grand error of not having a head to watch over the Vaccination Department and to guide the Government in its deliberations when considering the subject of vaccination.

It is as impossible for any Government, as it is for any single individual, to arrive at correct conclusion or deliver a just judgment on any question unless supplied with all the facts of the case. In going into the history of vaccination in India any one cannot fail to be struck with the fact that, had the Government had all the available information put clearly and distinctly before them, they would, in many instances, have arrived at different conclusions.

To take one example, because it does not refer to any living Statesman. In the valuable Minute on vaccination in the North-Western Provinces Sir George Edmonstone arrived at the conclusion that the "Bombay system" was that which should be introduced into the Provinces under his rule.

In this Report the claims of the Calcutta system have been advocated, and it might at first sight appear that these views are not in accordance with those of a Statesman of great ability, who, not three years ago, was at great pains to afford the best system of vaccination to the North-Western Provinces.

Any such idea is very far from being true. The only two systems he had before him were the Bombay and Dispensary systems, and he naturally came to the conclusion that the former was the best. Had there been a Director-General of Vaccination for India, it would have been his duty to point out to the Supreme Government that the Calcutta system at least deserved to be included among the facts on which the Lieutenant-Governor was called on to decide.

Had the merits of these systems been brought prominently before him, it is hardly questionable that he would have lent the weight of his name in favor of this system, and that it would not then have been left to others. As I hope, before ten years are over it will be found advisable to change gradually the one system into the other and have the Calcutta system as that which is the only one followed all over India.

Making allowance for the lessons which time only and experience has taught us, the same remark applies to almost every decision of the Government of India which it now appears desirable to have altered, and on this account I respectfully hope I may not be considered as holding opinions on the subject at variance with recent decisions of the Governor General in Council in the various paragraphs of the preceding report. It is felt, I know, to be of the utmost importance to have the fullest information on the subject as each decision is made, and the sort of information needed is not that which an ordinary Secretariat can furnish.

It was certainly not the fault of the talented Assistant Secretary who compiled the valuable note on vaccination in the North-Western Provinces that the Calcutta system of vaccination was not laid before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as the information wanted was not to be found among his records, and if the Government wish to have the most complete data available on which to legislate, there is no way which seems to hold out such a certainty of obtaining it as to appoint a man whose only duty it will be to make himself familiar with the whole subject of vaccination; to study the history of vaccination in India; to enquire into the causes of failure, and to originate, in connection with vaccination, measures to facilitate the action of the Supreme Government.

Each subordinate Government has now a Superintendent-General of Vaccination, an Officer whose duty it is (except in Bengal) to regulate the vaccination of the Province and supervise the work of the various Superintendents of Vaccination.

This may be thought sufficient for every purpose and is a liberal measure which no one, five years ago, would have thought possible. That the Supreme Government requires an adviser on these matters, as well as the Governor and Lieutenant-Governors of various parts of India, seems so evident that when the point is once raised I trust little argument will be required to prove it. Questions on the subject which have been already raised, and will for some few years to come continue frequently to engage the attention of the Supreme Government, are not such that any man without special training and information is capable of forming an opinion on, and aiding the Government by, his thinking for them.

It is not the man who spends his little life in a vaccine vesicle and has not a thought beyond the physical characters of a vaccine crust who is a safe adviser in imperial measures, and it requires too great a familiarity with the details of the working of the laws of different countries to render a man a trustworthy guide in legislating on the subject to allow of the responsibility being transferred to shoulders already not lightly laden.

Besides this there is at present no one to bring to the notice of the Superintendent-General in Madras that another way of working is found infinitely superior in other Provinces, or to inform the Superintendent-General of the North-Western Provinces that the percentage of unsuccessful cases under his superintendence is so great, that in Calcutta did it ever reach such a figure the Superintendent-General would dismiss half the operators in the Department as unfit to be Government servants, and in Madras the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, after numerous consultations with the Civil Authorities, would have passed the question upwards through various Secretaries and obtained a cautious verdict that something must be wrong, or it would not be so. It doubtless answers the purpose in a report and makes every thing look pleasant to blame climate and dirt and carelessness of the parent for the result; but if it were once brought to the notice of the energetic and painstaking Officer who regulates vaccination in these Provinces that climate and dirt and carelessness of parents were also inimical to the success of vaccination in Calcutta, where a very different amount of success is insisted on, a vast difference in the mode of operating might perhaps be allowed to have a little share in leading to the greater percentage of successful cases met with in Bengal. Without being hypercritical, any one holding the post of Director-General of Vaccination in India might bring many such discrepancies to light and aid the Government materially to fix on a standard plan for conducting public vaccination by comparing the work done in different Provinces, selecting the good points in any system, and amending that which was capable of improvement.

Besides this, he might move the Supreme Government to such questions as whether it was true that in the valley of the Godavery Small-pox rages as an endemic and annually kills its thousands, and if this is the case, whether it might not be found possible to devote some of the money granted for vaccination to aid the inhabitants of a place which, to a casual observer, seems to need such a boon, perhaps more than those of any other portion of the Central Provinces. The natural history of Small-pox in India is as yet all but unknown.

Without this knowledge the Government can never make any permanent organisation for the country as a whole, and after what has this year occurred in Calcutta he would have a strangely perverted intellect who dared to assert that knowledge of this was less needed in India than in any other part of the world.

No comprehensive measures can be originated by any man acquainted with the subject of vaccination only in a single Province, and I find it published by order of Government twenty years ago. "The consequences of which have been great uncertainty and vacillation in the Councils, and measures adopted from time to time and as entire a want of co-operation or almost of communication between the Boards of the several Presidencies as if they do not exist within the same region or under the same Supreme Government."

There is no uncertainty in the language here employed, it was published by the order of Government in 1844, and now in 1865 it would be a difficult question to answer, knowing this what has been done to remedy the evil brought to light.

I again most respectfully submit for the consideration of Government whether it would not be worth while to get over this state of matters by appointing a Director-General of Vaccination for India. The appointment of such an Officer would not involve, unless it was judged expedient, the removal of the general control of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department in each Presidency, and they might still preside over the vaccination at their respective Presidencies just as it is natural they should do over Prisons, Dispensaries, Native and European Troops, and any population; but legislation to secure the progress of vaccination requires a special study of itself, and the respective heads of the Medical Department would doubtless refer such questions for the opinion of the Director-General of Vaccination just as they would a chemical question to the "Chemical Examiner," or one relating to the economy of Jails to the Officers entrusted with their supervision.

Until some such appointment is made, I am sure it can never be asserted that the Government of India have done all they can do for the promotion of vaccination among their subjects. The only difficulty I can see is the inevitable financial one. A man with the attainments necessary for the post, whose judgment would possess sufficient weight to enable the Government to have confidence in him, cannot be expected to turn his attention to this subject without very considerable pecuniary inducements, and I consider the duties which would devolve on him to be fully as onerous and requiring quite as much mental capacity as those performed by an Inspector General of Hospitals, and the pay of that Officer might assist the Government in fixing the salary of a Director-General of Vaccination if such an appointment is ever sanctioned. True economy in fixing the pay of an administrative Officer is not always synonymous with apparent saving, and though the apparent outlay for a liberally paid Officer may seem to involve great expenditure, I am sure that the full value of his salary will be derived from the increased efficiency in the working of the Department. Should the Government not be prepared at once to sanction the formation of such a largely paid appointment, I would still hope that they might give the office, but with very different emoluments, to one of the numerous Superintendents-General of Vaccination, and let him hold it in addition to his present charge. The actual outlay of such an arrangement would be insignificant.

Most of the Superintendents-General of Vaccination seem to be allowed Rupees 400 a month in addition to the pay as Superintendent of Vaccination of a special district, and I would suggest this sum is one below which the Government could not well go in fixing an addition to his salary as Director-General of Vaccination for India.

In doing so I would not be thought to consider this as an appropriate remuneration for his services, and only mention it as an aid in fixing this salary should such a suggestion be followed.

I would state, however, that I consider the above only a half measure and but a poor substitute for an Officer specially set aside as Director-General of Vaccination for India and totally relieved from the cares of carrying on vaccine operations in any one Province. It might be said of this, as Sir George Edmonstone said of another matter in his Minute on vaccination in the North-Western Provinces: "The Lieutenant-Governor cannot recommend half measures. The object is to naturalize (so to speak) vaccination in India, and it is sufficiently important to call for a consistent and sustained effort even though, in the first instance, the expense should be considerable."

I would beg now to ask the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to a question of a somewhat personal nature. During part of the time for which leave of absence from India on sick certificate has been granted to me, I am willing to place my services at the disposal of Government for employment in connection with vaccination by visiting some of the principal countries where vaccination has proved eminently successful, provided the Government will sanction the payment of all *bonâ fide* travelling charges.

As the Government allow Engineer Officers to travel for the sake of their own personal professional instruction at the Government expense, I conceive such a proposition has the support of sufficient precedent to allow of its being at least permissible to bring it forward.

I cannot, without making precise enquiries, determine the exact course which I would follow in the event of the Government accepting of my services for this purpose; but for the present I know enough of the subject of vaccination in these countries to desire to visit Norway, Sweeden, Denmark, Prussia, and France, and have special reasons for wishing to see how vaccination is carried on in Naples.

The expense would be too trifling to render it necessary to specify what the cost of such a tour of inspection would be, and even if a *carte blanche* were given me to visit as many places as I could within the limits of my leave, I fancy Rupees 2,000 would not be required to defray all expenses.

The incidental notices of the success of vaccination in different parts of the world and of the means which the Government of the different countries have adopted to ensure such a thorough protection as is enjoyed in various places are too vague, as they appear scattered through the literature of the subject, not to render me desirous of being an eye-witness of the facts and to possess myself of a personal knowledge of the various measures which have been adopted to arrive at such results. Besides this, it is desirable to gain an insight into the details followed with regard to the operation itself and into the knowledge of the special pathology of the vaccine disease possessed by various schools of medicine in the different countries. Doubtless, as happens in the course of every extended enquiry, in the course of such a trip many fresh points worthy of consideration will be met with; but in addition to what has gone before, I may just now mention that I am specially desirous of acquiring the power of originating a fresh stock of virus from the cow in Calcutta. Previous Superintendents-General have tried to do so in vain. This year six cows and calves, selected with every precaution for the purpose with the kind assistance of Mr. Rutherford, whose knowledge of Bovine pathology is more extended than that of any one whom I have met with in India, were inoculated with Small-pox virus with that from the cow direct and with lymph from the arm of a vaccinated child with only negative results. I personally know of no reason why lymph passed with the necessary precautions through the human subject should lose its full protective powers against Small-pox; but in deference to the opinion of those who think differently, I am anxious to have it in my power to rescue the lymph from the cow at pleasure. Though all who have had extended opportunities of forming an opinion have great confidence in the the protective power of vaccination properly performed, individual members of the profession in India as well as elsewhere hold peculiar views on many points with regard to it, and I feel it will add considerably to the spread of vaccination if each Medical man can be told, with the intention of meeting all requirements, your own special views have been provided for, and an endeavour has been made to remove every obstacle to your rendering your hearty co-operation to the spread of vaccination.

As there are people who do not practise vaccination from child to child at all, but always take their virus direct from the cow, it seems to be the surest way of learning to produce the vaccine disease in the cow at pleasure to go and watch the procedure which they follow. It would be out of place, in a non-professional report on vaccination, to enter at length into the various professional questions on which I would be glad to exchange opinions with the experts of the different countries visited; but I trust that, should the Government be inclined to look favorably on the proposal, I have said enough to shew that the money asked for on this account will not be misspent. In the event of more than a few weeks being occupied by me in this way, I ask to be allowed to reserve the right of petitioning the Government to allow such

time not to count against my service, but to sanction its being allowed to count as actual service in India.

(True copy,)

DAVID B. SMITH, M. D.,
Offg. Superintendent-General of Vaccination.

From DAVID B. SMITH, ESQ., M. D., Officiating Superintendent-General of Vaccination, to H. M. MACPHERSON ESQ., M. D., Secretary, Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department,—(No. 727, dated the 18th October 1865.)

I HAD the honor, a short time past, to forward a Report on the vaccine system of Bengal with suggestions for certain modifications in the Department by Dr. T. E. Charles.

As this scheme cannot at once be decided on by the Local and Supreme Governments, and as an extra expenditure on what has heretofore been allowed is very urgently required, I personally communicated this fact to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, explaining on what grounds this expenditure was required.

I further pointed out the advisability of sanctioning an extra allowance of Rupees 1,000 per mensem for the months of November and December, by which time the scheme will probably have been fully considered.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor informed me that he should be ready to sanction this extra sum of Rupees 2,000, and directed me to forward, through the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, a requisition for the same. I now beg to do this and trust it will meet with Dr. McClelland's approval.

Before the 1st January 1866 I trust the vaccine scheme for Bengal, altered according to present requirements, will be determined on by the Government of India as a permanent arrangement.

EMERGENT.

Requisition for (2,000) two thousand Rupees required for the use of the General Vaccine Department, Presidency, during the months of November and December 1865, *for the following expenses* :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
3 Extra Superintendents of Vaccination, (Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeons,) at 100 Rupees each, being 300 Rupees per month	600	0	0
30 Extra Vaccinators, at 10 Rupees each, being 300 Rupees per month ...	600	0	0
Batta to the ditto, at ⅓ of their pay, being 100 Rupees a month	200	0	0
Rent of a house required for the Office, at 100 Rupees a month	200	0	0
Extra allowance to the Office Establishment for increased business, at 34 Rupees per month	68	0	0
Required for sundry expenses, such as gratuity to the mothers of the children brought in to take the lymph from, and their gharry hire, &c., at Rupees 166 per month..	332	0	0
Total, Rupees ..	2,000	0	0

CALCUTTA ;
General Vaccine Department,
The 18th October 1865.

DAVID B. SMITH, M. D.,
Offg. Supdt.-Genl. of Vaccination.

From S. C. BAYLEY ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department,—(No. 6925, dated the 2nd December 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessors' letter No. 573, dated the 21st October last, submitting the Report of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination for the past year.

2. In reply His Honor desires me to observe that Dr. Charles deserves the highest praise for the energy, perseverance, and tact with which he carried out the operations under his direction during the year under review, and for the signal success which attended his efforts. Making every allowance for the increased Establishment temporarily placed at his disposal, and for the opportune effect produced on the Native mind by the Small-pox Epidemic the fact that, under his administration, the number of persons vaccinated was nearly four-fold, the number vaccinadte in the previous year, entitles him to the marked acknowledgments of the Government.

3. You are requested to convey the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons named on the margin, who were also Superintendents of Vaccination, and who so ably and zealously assisted Dr. Charles.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose.
" Ram Soonder Ghose.
" Buddynath Brummo.

4. An expression of the approval of Government has also been communicated, through the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Zemindars mentioned at page 16 of Dr. Charles' Report for the valuable aid rendered by them to the Vaccine Department during the past year.

5. With reference to paragraph 6 of Dr. McClelland's letter, I am to state that His Honor authorizes the continuance, during this season, of the temporary Establishment sanctioned last year, and approves of his proposal to postpone the question of a permanent Establishment for the Vaccination Department in Calcutta as well as the scheme for vaccination in the Mofussil.

6. His Honor requests that you will either provide the capillary tubes referred to by Dr. Smith, or authorize him to obtain them at a cost not exceeding Rupees 500.

7. The Government of India will be asked to confer on the Superintendent-General of Vaccination the power of franking packages of vaccine lymph by post in the manner suggested by Dr. Charles..

8. Adverting to paragraph 7 of Dr. McClelland's letter, I am to observe that His Honor concurs with you in thinking that it is unnecessary to recommend, for the sanction of the Government of India, Dr Charles' proposal that he may be allowed to visit, at the expense of Government, various places on the Continent during the period of his furlough, with the view of collecting information regarding the practise of vaccination in foreign countries.

Report of the Cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling during the Month of October 1865.

From T. ANDERSON, ESQ., M. D., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, to S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 27, dated the 3rd January 1866.)

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Cinchona cultivation at Darjeeling for the month of October 1865.

Report for the month of October.

I AM glad to be able to report the continued success of the cultivation. The number of cuttings made during the month was 9,615, making a total number of plants and cuttings in all stages of growth 1,08,962. The alterations in the mode of growing the plants from which cuttings are obtained has been completed for all the species. The full number of stock plants for cutting (10,000) has been attained in the case of *C. Succirubra* and *C. Officinalis*, but some months must elapse before the number of stock plants of *C. Micrantha* is completed.

As I possess only 142 plants and cuttings of *C. Calisaya*, this valuable species must be cultivated under the shelter of glass for some years longer. During the month 14,500 well rooted plants of *C. Succirubra* were planted in open air beds, from which they will be transferred in April next to the open ground.

2. The first public sale of Cinchonæ took place on the 2nd October. Three purchasers attended, who among them bought the 1,000 plants offered for sale at the upset price of 4 annas each; only *C. Officinalis* was sold.

3. The temperature of the past month has been considerably lower than that of September, the greatest difference being in the mean minimum temperature from the clear cloudless nights favoring radiation.

4. The rain-fall has also greatly diminished, only one and half inches of rain were recorded during the month, making a total fall of 153·08 inches from the 1st January. The mean maximum temperature at the 4th plantation was 80·06. The mean minimum 59 19 and the mean temperature of the month 69·62.

5. At the 5th and lowest plantation nine observations of the minimum thermometer give a minimum temperature of 61·3.

6 This decrease in the temperature, accompanied by dryness of the atmosphere, has affected the growth of the plants. The period of rest is rapidly approaching when the plants will remain almost dormant.

Table shewing the Maximum and Minimum growth during October 1865.

Name of Species.	First Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Second Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Third Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Fourth Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Fifth Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.
C. Succirubra ...	...	...	¼ to 1 Inch.	½ to 2½ Ins.	¼ to 6½ Ins.
C. Micrantha ...	...	...	¼ Inch.	1 Inch.	None.
C. Officinalis ...	¾ to 1¼ Ins.	1 to 2 Ins.	½ to 4 Inches.	½ to 2 Ins.	¼ to 2½ Ins.
C. Pahudiana ..	¼ to 1 In.	¼ to 3 „	¼ to 2 „	1 to 5½ „	1 to 3¼ „

Number and Distribution of Cinchona plants in the Government Plantations at Darjeeling on the 1st November 1865.

Name of Species of Cinchonæ	Number in permanent plantations.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations.	Number of rooted cuttings in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during the month.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Succirubra	389	10,000	14,500	14,145	4,100	43,134
C. Calisaya	...	23	...	94	25	142
C. Micrantha	15	2,539	...	1,420	290	4,264
C. Officinalis, including varieties	870	10,000	8,459	31,801	5,200	56,330
C. Pahudiana	5,092	...	...	...	...	5,092
Total ...	6,366	22,562	22,959	47,460	9,615	1,08,962

TABLE shewing the growth of Cinchonæ at the Rungbee Plantations during October 1865.

Name.	Number.	1st Plantation, Altitude 5,321 feet.					2nd Plantation, Altitude 5,000 feet.					3rd Plantation, Altitude 4,410 feet.					4th Plantation, Altitude 3,332 feet.					5th Plantation, Altitude 2,556 feet.				
		Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Oct. 1865.	Height on 1st November.	Growth in Oct.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Oct. 1865.	Height on 1st November.	Growth in Oct.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Oct. 1865.	Height on 1st November.	Growth in Oct.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Oct. 1865.	Height on 1st November.	Growth in Oct.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Oct. 1865.	Height on 1st November.	Growth in Oct.
		1864.					1864.																			
C. Succirubra	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th June. .	18¾	28	29	1	29th July ...	5	16¼	16¼	...	29th July...	6	39½	45	5½
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	17½	23½	23½	...	29th „ ...	6	17½	17½	...	15th Oct....	10½	32	33½	1½
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	16	25	25½	0½	29th „ ...	7½	30	30	...	29th July...	3½	13¾	14¼	0½
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July ...	6	12½	12½	...	15th Oct. ...	10	18	18	...	29th „ ...	3	19½	22½	3
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	22	22	...	29th July...	4½	20½	20½	0½	29th „ ...	5½	39½	46½	6½
Ditto ...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	4½	19	19	...	29th „ ...	3	44½	46	1½
Ditto ...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3½	29	30½	1½	29th „ ...	4	43½	44	0½
Ditto ...	8	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	2	10½	10½	...	29th „ ...	4½	35½	36	0½
Ditto ...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	25½	28	2½	29th „ ...	4	40½	41	0½
Ditto ...	10	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	39½	40½	1	29th „ ...	3	28½	29	0½
C. Micrantha	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July...	5	8½	8½	...	15th Oct. ...	9	17½	17½	...	29th „ ...	5½	36	36	...
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	7½	21½	23	1½	15th „ ...	6½	40	40	...	29th „ ...	6	32	32	...
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	10½	10½	...	29th July...	3	32	32	...	15th Oct. ...	6	6½	6½	...
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	5	8½	8½	...	29th „ ...	2½	7½	7½	...	29th July...	4½	8½	8½	...
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	25th „ ...	5½	9	9	...	29th „ ...	3	45	45	...	15th Oct. ...	5½	11	11	...
C. Officinalis	1	15th Dec. ...	8½	12½	12½	...	15th Dec....	8½	12½	12½	...	4th „ ...	8½	17	19	2	15th Oct. ...	4	37	39	2	15th „ ...	5	7½	8½	1
Ditto ...	2	15th „ ...	7½	10	10	...	15th „ ...	11½	14	14	...	15th Oct. ...	6	10	14	4	15th „ ...	5½	34	34½	0½	15th „ ...	4½	35½	35½	...
Ditto ...	3	15th „ ...	6½	9	9	...	15th „ ...	6½	11½	11½	...	15th „ ...	5	16½	17	0½	15th „ ...	4½	19	19	...	15th „ ...	5	26½	28½	0½
Ditto ...	4	15th „ ...	6½	12	12	...	15th „ ...	6	9½	9½	...	15th „ ...	5	8	11	3	15th „ ...	5½	45½	47½	2½	15th „ ...	4	30½	32½	2
Ditto ...	5	15th „ ...	5½	13	13	...	15th „ ...	7	12	12½	...	15th „ ...	5	13½	15	1½	15th „ ...	5	35	35	...	15th „ ...	6	34½	37	2½
Ditto ...	6	15th „ ...	5½	12½	12½	...	15th „ ...	6½	9½	11½	2	15th „ ...	5½	7½	9½	1½	15th „ ...	4	23	23	...	15th „ ...	4½	9½	9½	...
Ditto ...	7	15th „ ...	5	14	15½	1½	15th „ ...	6	19½	19½	...	15th „ ...	4	13	13	...	15th „ ...	5½	28½	29½	0½	15th „ ...	5	15	15	...
Ditto ...	8	15th „ ...	4	11½	12	0½	15th „ ...	7½	16	16	...	15th „ ...	5	9½	10	0½	15th „ ...	4½	26½	26½	...	15th „ ...	5½	15½	17	1½
Ditto ...	9	15th „ ...	4½	12	12	...	15th „ ...	7	20	21	1	15th „ ...	6	8½	10½	2	15th „ ...	4	34½	34½	...	15th „ ...	4	12½	13	0½
Ditto ...	10	15th „ ...	10	14½	15½	1	15th „ ...	7½	8½	8½	...	15th „ ...	5½	16½	16½	...	15th „ ...	3	29	30	1	15th „ ...	4½	12½	12½	...
C. Pahudiana	1	15th „ ...	5	13	13	...	15th „ ...	5	11	14	3	4th July...	5	14½	14½	...	15th „ ...	7½	37	37	...	15th „ ...	7½	9½	9½	...
Ditto ...	2	28th Mar./65	5	7	7½	0½	15th „ ...	4	5	5	...	4th „ ...	5½	14½	14½	...	15th „ ...	4½	29	31	2	29th July...	1½	6	6	...
Ditto ...	3	28th „ „	3	13	13	...	15th „ ...	4½	12	13½	1½	4th „ ...	3	23	23	...	29th July...	3	29	29	...	29th „ ...	2	45½	48	2½
Ditto ...	4	15th Dec./64	2½	10	10	...	15th „ ...	5	15	17	2	4th „ ...	2	12½	12½	...	29th „ ...	3	32	32	...	29th „ ...	3	43	44	1
Ditto ...	5	15th „ „	2½	8½	8½	...	15th „ ...	5	9	9	...	4th „ ...	3	18	18½	0½	29th „ ...	3	30½	35½	5½	29th „ ...	2½	6½	6½	...
Ditto ...	6	15th „ „	2½	12	12	...	15th „ ...	5½	21	23½	2½	4th „ ...	3	20	29½	0½	29th „ ...	3	28½	30½	2	29th „ ...	1½	39	39	...
Ditto ...	7	28th Mar./65	3½	7½	8½	1	15th „ ...	4½	8½	9½	1	4th „ ...	2	16½	16½	...	29th „ ...	3	22½	23½	1	29th „ ...	2	42½	45½	2½
Ditto ...	8	15th Dec./64	2½	12	12½	0½	15th „ ...	5½	10½	10½	...	4th „ ...	2½	15½	15½	...	29th „ ...	3½	28½	30	1½	29th „ ...	2½	4½	5½	1
Ditto ...	9	15th „ „	1½	8	8	...	15th „ ...	2½	8½	9	0½	4th „ ...	2½	17½	19½	2	29th „ ...	3	22½	22½	...	29th „ ...	1½	32½	34	1½
Ditto ...	10	15th „ „	2½	11½	11½	...	15th „ ...	3½	5	5½	0½	4th „ ...	3	35	35½	0½	29th „ ...	3	25	27	2	29th „ ...	4	30½	33½	3½

(Sd.) T. Anderson, M. D.,
Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

Darjeeling,
The 1st November 1865.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th of January 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. I of 1866.

An Act to amend Act No. XIX of 1861 (to provide for a Government Paper Currency.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Act No. XIX of 1861 *(to provide for a Government Paper Currency)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Addition to Section 9 of Act XIX of 1861.

1. The ninth Section of the said Act shall be read as if after the words "Provided that the said Head Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, and Agents shall in all cases be entitled to require such silver bullion or foreign coin to be melted and assayed at the expense of the person tendering the same," the following words were inserted (that is to say),—

"Every person so tendering bullion or foreign coin and depositing the same in any such Office or Agency shall be entitled to receive therefor a certificate signed by the person or persons authorized to issue the Notes aforesaid, which certificate shall acknowledge the reciept of such bullion or foreign coin and shall state the value thereof after deducting the expense of melting and assaying the same, and shall also state the interval, (which the Governor General in Council shall from time to time fix by notification in the Gazette of India,) on the expiration of which, if such certificate be presented to such Office or Agency, the holder shall be entitled to receive Promissory Notes in exchange for the said bullion or foreign coin at the rate and subject to the deduction aforesaid; and no person so tendering as aforesaid and receiving such certificate shall be entitled to receive such Notes previous to the expiration of the interval so stated in the said certificate. But nothing herein contained shall preclude the person or persons so authorized from issuing, if he or they shall think fit, Notes in exchange for bullion or foreign coin at the rate and subject as aforesaid."

Short Title.

2. This Act shall be called "The Currency Act Amendment Act, 1866."

Whitley Stokes,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 28 of 1865.

A Bill to proride a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to provide a summary procedure for the recovery of money due on dishonored Bills of Exchange, Hundis, and Promissory Notes; and whereas inconvenience is felt by persons engaged in trade by reason of the laws of British India being in some particulars different from those of England in matters of common occurrence in the course of such trade; and whereas, with a view to remedy such inconvenience, it is expedient to amend the laws of British India as hereinafter is mentioned: It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation Clause. "British India."

1. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—"British India" shall mean the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106 *(An Act for the better Government of India.)*

"Local Government."

And in every part of British India in which this Act shall operate "Local Government" shall mean the

person authorized by law to administer executive Government in such part:

"High Court" shall mean the highest Civil Court therein in its Ordinary Original Civil jurisdiction; and

"High Court."

"Chief Justice" shall mean the Chief Justice, or Senior Judge, or any other Judge for the time being authorized to act as Chief Justice, or Senior Judge of any such Court.

"Chief Justice."

2. From and after the first day of May 1866 all suits upon Bills of Exchange, Hundis, or Promissory Notes commenced in any High Court within six calendar months after the same shall have become due and payable may, in case the plaintiff shall desire to proceed under this Act, be commenced as hereinafter is mentioned (that is to say) the plaint shall be in the form prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act; and in any case in which the plaint and summons shall be in such form respectively, it shall not be lawful for the defendant to appear to or defend the suit unless he shall obtain leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend; and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Chief Justice, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

From and after 1st May 1866, in all suits upon Bills of Exchange, &c., if plaintiff desires to proceed under this Act, the summons shall be in the form given in Schedule.

3. The Court may, upon application within the period of twelve days from the service of such summons, give leave to appear and to defend the suit upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing and recording issues, or otherwise as to the Court may seem fit.

Defendant shewing a defence upon the merits to have leave to appear.

4. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit if it shall seem reasonable to the Court so to do and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Court may, under special circumstances, set aside decree.

5. In any proceedings under this Act, it shall be competent to the Court to order the Bill or Note sought to be proceeded upon to be forthwith deposited with an Officer of the Court, and further to order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff shall have given security for the costs thereof.

Court may order Bill to be deposited with Officer of Court in certain cases.

6. The holder of every dishonored foreign Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonor, as he has under this Act for the recovery of the amount of such Bill or Note.

Remedy for recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonored Bill.

7. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and all rules made under or by virtue of the said Code shall, so far as the same are or may be made applicable, extend and apply to all proceedings to be had or taken under this Act.

Civil Procedure Code and rules made thereunder to apply to proceedings under this Act.

8. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct that all or any part of the provisions in Sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of this Act shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all or any other Courts or Court in the territories under such Government, and within one month after such order shall have been made and published in the official Gazette, such provisions shall extend and apply in manner directed by such order, and any such order may be in like manner from time to time altered and annulled. In and by any such order the Local Government may direct by whom any powers of duties incident to the provisions applied under this Act shall and may be exercised with respect to matters in such other Courts or Court, and may make any orders or regulations which may be deemed requisite for carrying into operation in such Courts or Court the provisions so applied.

Local Government may extend Act.

9. No special promise to be made by any person after the passing of this Act to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another person, being in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith or some other person by him thereunto lawfully authorized, shall be deemed invalid to support a suit to charge the person by whom such promise shall have been made, by reason only that the consideration for such promise does not appear in writing, or by necessary inference from a written document.

Consideration for guarantee need not appear by writing.

10. No promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another made to a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or to a single person trading under the name of a Firm, and no promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or of a single person trading under the name of a Firm, shall be binding on the person making such promises in respect of any thing done or omitted to be done after a change shall have taken place in any one or more of the persons constituting the Firm, or in the person trading under the name of a Firm, unless the intention of the parties, that such promise shall continue to be binding notwithstanding such change, shall appear either by express stipulation or by necessary implication from the nature of the Firm or otherwise.

Guarantee to or for a Firm to cease upon a change in the Firm, except in special cases.

11. No acceptance of any Bill of Exchange, whether Inland or Foreign, made after the first day of May 1866 shall be sufficient to bind or charge any person

Acceptance of a Bill, Inland or Foreign, to be in writing on it and signed.

unless the same be in writing on such Bill, or, if there be more than one part of such Bill, on one of the said parts, and signed by the acceptor, or some person duly authorized by him.

What are to be deemed "Inland Bills."

12. Every Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made in any part of British India, and made payable in or drawn upon any person resident in any part of British India, shall be deemed to be an Inland Bill; but nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the stamp duty, if any, which, but for this enactment, would be payable in respect of any such Bill or Note.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

13. In case of any suit founded upon a Bill of Exchange or other negotiable instrument, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, it shall be lawful for the Court to make such decree as it would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Suit.

In the High Court of at

Plaintiff

Defendant

To [*here enter the defendant's name, description, and address.*]

Whereas [*here enter the plaintiff's name, description, and address*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Act No. of 1866 (to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India) for Rs. principal and interest [*or* Rs. balance of principal and interest] due to him as the Payee [*or* Indorsee] of a Bill of Exchange [*or* Hundi *or* Promissory Note] of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from the Court within twelve days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such twelve days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. [*here state the sum claimed*] and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court suported by affidavit or declaration shewing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit.

[*Here copy the Bill of Exchange, Hundi or Promissory Note, and all endorsements upon it.*]

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The present Bill, the bulk of which is founded on two English Statutes relating to mercantile law, is introduced, partly because of the obvious expediency of having the law merchant of India identical with that of England, but chiefly because of the important improvements which those Statutes have effected.

Sections 2-8 of the Bill are transcribed from the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act (18 & 19 Vic., cap 67) with such changes as Indian procedure renders necessary or expedient. They will at present only apply to the High Courts in their Ordinary Original Civil jurisdiction. But as the English Statute has worked so well that it has been extended to the County Courts and Ireland, it is probable that an analogous extension may be found desirable in India, and the present Bill accordingly empowers the Local Governments to extend these Sections to the Courts in the Mofussil. The English Statute gives every reasonable opportunity to set up *bonâ fide* defences, while it deprives the ordinary class of defendants in actions on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes of the opportunities which they formerly enjoyed in England, and still enjoy in India, of delaying their creditors and putting them to useless expense. The word 'foreign' has been inserted in the Section corresponding with Section 5 of the English Statute, so as to prevent the recovery of expenses caused by the unnecessary employment of notaries.

Sections 9-12 of the Bill correspond with Sections 3, 4, 6, 7 of the English Statute 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 97. They declare that the consideration for a guarantee need not be in writing—so far modifying the requirements of the Statute of Frauds. They provide that a guarantee to or for a Firm shall, except in special cases, cease upon a change in the Firm. They further provide that acceptances of all Bills, whether inland or foreign, shall be in writing, signed by the acceptor, or some person duly authorized by him. The Bill also declares what bills in British India shall be deemed "Inland Bills," a matter on which some doubt exists.

Section 13, modelled on Section 87 of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, empowers the Court, in case of a suit on any lost negotiable instrument, to make a decree in favor of the plaintiff, provided he proves the loss and gives a proper indemnity against the claims of any other person on the instrument.

H. S. Maine.

The 18th December 1865.

Whitley Stokes,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Part I.
Preliminary.

1. Construction.
2. Acts repealed.

Part II.
Regulations as to Passengers, their Fares and Luggage.

3. Fares to be pre-paid.
   Passengers' tickets to be given up on demand.
   Penalty.

4. Enforcing payment of fare by passenger not producing ticket.
5. At intermediate Stations, fares and tickets to be conditional.
Proviso.
6. Penalty for fraud
7. Fine for entering carriage in motion.
Or riding on the steps.
8. Fine for riding on engine, tender or luggage-van.
9. Smoking prohibited.
10. Penalty for intoxication or nuisance, criminal force, assault or interference with passengers' comfort.
11. Penalty for entering room or carriage set apart for women.
12. Non-liability for passengers' luggage unless booked and paid for.

PART III.

Regulations as to Goods.

13. Non-liability for loss of gold, silver, &c., unless in the case of special engagement.
14. Public notice or private contract not to limit liability.
15. Remedy for non-payment of the carriage of goods.
16. Written account of goods to be given on demand.
17. Penalty for false account.
18. Carriage of goods of a dangerous nature.

PART IV.

Regulations for the protection of the Officers, Servants, and Property of the Company.

19. Penalty for obstructing servant in his duty.
20. Penalty for trespass.
21. Penalty for driving an animal upon or across Railway.
22. Liability of owner of animal trespassing on Railway.
23. Penalty for injury to carriage, &c.
24. Penalty for opening or not properly shutting accommodation gates
25. Apprehension of offenders by Company's servants.
26. Power for Railway Companies to enter upon adjoining lands to repair accidents.

PART V.

Regulations binding on the Company.

27. Local Government may appoint persons to inspect Railways.
28. Penalty on persons obstructing Inspector.
29. Notices to be given before opening Railway for passenger traffic.
30. Local Government empowered to postpone the opening.
31. Local Government empowered to close dangerous part of opened line.
32. Power to make crossings over Railways.
33. Company to erect and maintain gates.
34. Fine for not erecting or maintaining gates
35. Power to compel erection or maintenance of gates
36. Fine for continued neglect to comply with provisions of Sections 33 and 34.
37. Service of summons under Sections 34, 35 or 36.
38. Railway to be fenced.
Quarries and ballast-pits to be fenced or filled in.
Penalty for not fencing or filling in.
39. Duty of Railway Companies to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality.
40. Parties complaining that reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic, &c., are withheld may apply to the High Court.
41. Notice of death or accident to be given to Government.
42. Fine for not giving notice.
43. Return of accidents to be delivered to Government.
44. Returns of Traffic and Tolls to be made by Railway Companies.
45. Fine for non-delivery of Return.
46. Penalty for continued neglect to give notice or deliver Returns.
47. Service of summons under Sections 42, 45 or 46.

PART VI.

Regulations binding on the Officers and Servants of the Company.

48. Penalty for wilful act or omission endangering a passenger.
49. Penalty for wilful act or omission in a Railway Officer.
50. Penalty for drunkenness or breach of duty by Railway Officer.
51. Penalty for an act not wilful.
52. Police Magistrate may, in certain cases, try offences punishable under Sections 50 and 51 with imprisonment.
53. Extent of jurisdiction.
54. Rule of construction of this Act.
55. All Railway servants to be deemed public servants within meaning of Sections 161-165 of Penal Code.
56. Apprehension of offenders
57. Notice of accidents to be given to Police.
Penalty for default.
58. Penalty on Officer of Company making false Return.

PART VII.

As to Fines and Convictions under this Act.

59. Levy of fines under this Act.
60. Power to Government to set-off fines against money payable to Company.
61. Railway Company's servant liable to be summoned where fine imposed on Company in consequence of his negligence or misconduct.
62. Prosecution of Railway servants for offences under this Act.
Penalty in default of prosecution.
63. Apportionment of fine between servants of Company.
64. Provision when superior servant also guilty of negligence or misconduct.
65. Levy or set-off of amount of fine payable by servant.
66. Jurisdiction of Magistrate, &c., to fine.
67. Conviction to be quashed on merits only.
Form of Conviction, &c.
68. Magistrate may refer case to his Assistant or Deputy.
69. Local Government may authorize Assistant to exercise without reference powers given to him on reference.
Proviso.
70. Fines how to be recovered.
71. Jurisdiction in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

PART VIII.

Miscellaneous.

72. Company to regulate the use of the Railway.
73. Power to make regulations by bye-laws.
74. Publication of such bye laws.
75. Such bye-laws to be binding on all parties.
76. Copy and translation of Act to be shewn at Railway Stations.
77. All Indian Railways to be within the Act.

No. 22 of 1865.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Railways in India.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that all Railways used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods in any part of India should be subject to the same regulations; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Construction.

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Railway."

"Railway" includes all Railways and Tramways in India upon which steam or other mechanical power is used, whether such Railways and Tramways be

under the superintendence of the Government or not, and whether opened or not for the public conveyance of passengers or goods:

"British India" means the territories which are or shall be vested in Her Majesty or her successors under the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106 (*An Act for the better Government of India*): and "India" shall mean such Territories and also (so far only as regards British subjects within the dominions hereinafter mentioned) the dominions of Princes and States in the East Indies in alliance with Her Majesty or her successors:

"British India."

"India."

"Magistrate" includes a Joint Magistrate and any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or a Justice of the Peace. It shall also, in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, include a Magistrate of Police.

"Magistrate."

A conviction under this Act before a Justice of the Peace means a summary conviction:

"Conviction."

"Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code:

"Imprisonment."

"Fine" includes a sum of money due upon a forfeited recognizance:

"Fine."

"Consulting Engineer" includes a Deputy or Assistant Consulting Engineer:

"Consulting Engineer."

"District Superintendent of Police" includes an Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of a Division of a District:

"District Superintendent of Police."

"Company" includes the proprietors for the time being of any Railway to which this Act applies and their lessees, representatives, and assigns:

"Company."

"Station Master" denotes the Officer for the time being in charge of a Railway station:

"Station Master."

Words in the singular number include the plural; words in the plural include the singular; and words importing the masculine gender include females;

Number. Gender.

And in every part of British India to which this Act shall extend "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part, and shall include a Chief Commissioner; and "High Court" shall mean the Highest Civil Court of Appeal therein.

"Local Government."

"High Court."

2. Acts No. XVIII of 1854 and No. LII of 1860 are hereby repealed, except in so far as the former Act repeals any other Act, and except as to acts done, offences committed, and liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act.

Acts repealed.

Part II.

Regulations as to Passengers, their Fares, and Luggage.

3. No person shall enter any carriage used on any such Railway for the purpose of travelling therein without having first paid his fare and obtained a ticket. Every person desirous of travelling on such Railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying the class of carriage and the distance for which the fare has been paid, and shall, when required, shew his ticket to any Officer or servant of the said Company duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket, upon demand, to any of the Company's Officers or servants duly authorized to collect tickets. Any person not producing or delivering up his ticket as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay the fare from the place whence the train originally started, unless he can prove that he has travelled a less distance only, in which case he shall be liable to pay the fare only from the place whence he has travelled.

Fares to be pre-paid.

Passengers' tickets to be given upon demand.

Penalty.

4. Payment of any fare to which any passenger not producing or delivering up his ticket shall be liable under Section 3 of this Act, may be enforced in the same manner as any fine imposed by this Act.

Enforcing payment of fare by passenger not producing ticket.

5. At the intermediate Stations, the fares shall be deemed to be accepted, and the tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the train for which the tickets shall be furnished. In case there shall not be room for all the passengers to whom tickets shall have been furnished, those who shall have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference, and those who shall have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they shall have received their tickets. Provided that all Officers and troops of Her Majesty on duty, and all other persons on the business of Her Majesty who, by virtue of any contract with the late East India Company or Her Majesty, shall be entitled to be conveyed on such Railway in preference to, or in priority over, the public, shall be entitled to such preference and priority without reference to the distance for which, or the order in which, they shall have received their tickets.

At intermediate Stations, fares and tickets to be conditional.

Proviso.

6. Any person who shall defraud or attempt to defraud any such Railway Company by travelling, or attempting to travel, upon such Railway, without having previously paid his fare; or by riding in or upon a carriage of a higher class than that for which he shall have paid his fare; or by continuing his journey in or upon any of the carriages of the Company beyond the place for which he shall have paid his fare, without previously paying the fare for the additional distance, and with intent to avoid payment thereof; or who shall knowingly and wilfully refuse or neglect, on arriving at the point to which he shall have paid his fare, to quit such carriage; or who shall, in any other manner whatever, attempt to evade the payment of his fare, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for fraud.

7. Any passenger who shall get into or upon, or attempt to get into or upon, or shall quit or attempt to quit any carriage upon any such Railway while such carriage is in motion; or who shall ride or attempt to ride upon any such Railway, on the

Fine for entering carriage in motion.

Or riding on the steps.

steps, or any other part of a carriage, except on those parts which are intended for the accommodation of passengers, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence.

Fine for riding on engine tender or luggage-van.

8. Any person other than the engine-man, fire-man and assistant fireman, if any, who, without the special license of the Superintendent of Locomotives, shall ride or attempt to ride upon any Locomotive engine or tender upon any such Railway; and any person other than the guard or breaks-man, who, without such license as aforesaid, shall ride or attempt to ride upon such Railway, in or upon any luggage-van or goods wagon, or other vehicle not appropriated to the carriage of passengers, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence.

Smoking prohibited.

9. If any person shall smoke, either on the premises, or in or upon any of the carriages belonging to any such Railway Company, except in places or carriages which may be specially provided for the purpose; he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence; and if any person persist in infringing this regulation after being warned to desist by any of the Officers or servants of the Company, such person, in addition to incurring the liability above-mentioned, may be removed by any of the Officers or servants of the Company from any such carriage, and from the premises of the Company, and shall forfeit his fare.

Penalty for intoxication or nuisance, criminal force, assault, or interference with passengers' comfort.

10. Any person who shall be in a state of intoxication, or shall commit any nuisance or act of indecency, or shall cause any noise or disturbance, or shall commit an assault, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, in any Railway carriage, or upon any part of the premises of any such Railway Company; or who shall wilfully and without lawful excuse interfere with the comfort of any passenger on such Railway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees; and in addition to such liability, the offender may be removed by any of the Officers or servants of the Company from any such carriage, and also from the premises of the Company, and shall forfeit his fare.

Penalty for entering room or carriage set apart for women.

11. If any special carriage, or portion of a carriage, or any private room or apartment, shall be provided by any such Railway Company for the exclusive use of females, any male person, who without lawful excuse shall enter such carriage, or portion of a carriage, or any such room or apartment, knowing the same to be exclusively appropriated as aforesaid, or shall remain therein after having been informed of its exclusive appropriation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and may be removed therefrom, and also from the premises of the Company, by any of the Officers or servants of the Company, and shall forfeit his fare.

Non-liability for passengers' luggage, unless booked and paid for.

12. No such Railway Company shall in any case be answerable for loss or injury to any passengers' luggage, unless it shall have been booked and separately paid for.

Part III.

Regulations as to Goods.

Non-liability for loss of gold, silver, &c., unless in the case of special engagement.

13. No such Railway Company shall in any case be answerable for loss of or injury to any gold or silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured, or unmanufactured, or any precious stones, jewellery, watches, clocks or time-pieces of any description, trinkets, Government securities, bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, Bank notes, orders or other securities for payment of money, Government stamp paper, postage stamps, maps, writings, title-deeds, paintings, engravings, pictures, plated articles, glass, china, opium, silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not, wrought up with other materials, shawls, lace, or any of them contained in any parcel or package which shall have been delivered to such Railway Company, either to be carried for hire or to accompany the person of any passenger, unless the value and nature of such articles shall have been declared by the person or persons sending or delivering the same, and an increased charge for the safe conveyance of the same shall have been accepted by some person specially authorized to enter into such engagements on behalf of the said Railway Company.

Public notice or private contract not to limit liability.

14. The liability of such Railway Company for loss of or injury to any articles of goods to be carried by them, other than those specially provided for by this Act, shall not be deemed or construed to be limited, or in any wise affected by any public notice given or any private contract made by them; but such Railway Company shall be answerable for such loss or injury when it shall have been caused by negligence or misconduct on the part of their agents, Officers, or servants.

Remedy for non-payment of the carriage of goods.

15. If any person shall fail to pay on demand any sum due to any such Railway Company for the conveyance of any goods, it shall be lawful for the Company to detain all or any part of such goods, or if the same shall have been removed from the premises of the Company, any other goods of such person which shall then be on their premises, or shall thereafter come into their possession; and also to sell by public auction sufficient of such goods to realize the sum payable as aforesaid, and all charges and expenses of such detention and sale, and out of the proceeds of the sale to retain the sum so payable, together with the charges and expenses aforesaid, rendering the overplus, if any, of the money arising by such sale, and such of the goods as shall remain unsold, to the person entitled thereto; or the Company may recover any such sum by suit.

Written account of goods to be given on demand.

16. The owner or person having the care of any goods which shall have been carried upon any such Railway, or shall be brought on to the premises of any such Railway Company for the purpose of being carried on their Railway, shall, on demand by any Officer or servant of the Company appointed to receive goods to be carried on that part of the Railway on which such goods shall have been carried, or shall be about to be carried, deliver to such Officer or servant an exact

account in writing signed by him of the number or quantity and description of such goods.

Penalty for false account.

17. If any such owner or person as aforesaid shall wilfully fail to give such account to such Officer or servant of the Company, or if he shall, wilfully give a false account thereof, he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every ton of goods, or for any parcel exceeding one hundred weight; and to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for any quantity of goods less than a ton, or for any parcel less than one hundred-weight.

Carriage of goods of a dangerous nature.

18. No person shall carry upon any such Railway any dangerous goods, or be entitled to require any such Railway Company to carry upon such Railway any luggage or goods which, in the judgment of the Company or any of their Officers or servants, shall be of a dangerous nature; and if any person shall carry upon such Railway any dangerous goods, or shall deliver to such Railway Company any such goods for the purpose of being carried upon such Railway, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in writing of the nature thereof to the book-keeper or other servant of the Company to whom the same shall be delivered for the purpose of being so carried, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every such offence; and it shall be lawful for any such Company or any of their Officers or servants to refuse to carry any luggage or parcel that they may suspect to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and to require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same; and in case any such luggage or parcel shall be received by the Company for the purpose of being carried on the Railway, it shall be lawful for the Company or any of their Officers or servants to stop the transit thereof, until they shall be satisfied as to the nature of the contents of the baggage or parcel.

Part IV.

Regulations for the Protection of the Officers, Servants, and Property of the Company.

Penalty for obstructing servant in his duty.

19. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct or impede any Officer or servant of the Company in the discharge of his duty on such Railway or any of the works, stations or premises connected therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for trespass.

20. Any person who shall trespass upon any such Railway, or upon any of the lands, stations or other premises belonging to the Company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees; and if any such person shall refuse to leave such Railway or premises on being requested to do so by any Officer or servant of the Company, or by any other person on behalf of the Company, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and may be immediately removed from such Railway or premises by such Officer, servant, or other person as aforesaid.

Penalty for driving an animal upon or across Railway.

21. Any person who shall wilfully ride, lead, or drive upon or across any such Railway any animal, except in directly crossing the said Railway at any road or place appointed for that purpose, at a time at which he shall be lawfully authorized so to do, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

Liability of owner of animal trespassing on Railway,

22. The owner of any animal which shall trespass or stray upon any such Railway, or upon any lands belonging to such Railway Company, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each animal; and it shall be lawful for the Company, or any of their servants to take or drive every animal which shall be found so trespassing to the the nearest Police Station, there to be detained until the highest amount of fine incurred by such trespass and the expense of feeding and keeping the animal be paid, or until a Magistrate shall otherwise order. A Magistrate may, upon proof of the trespass, cause such animal to be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale after deducting therefrom such fine or such a sum, not exceeding ten Rupees for each animal as the Magistrate shall award to be paid in lieu of the fine to which the owner is hereby made liable, and such further sum as the Magistrate shall order to be paid for the expenses of detaining, feeding, and selling such animal shall be returned to the owner of the animal on demand.

Penalty for injury to carriage, &c.

23. Any person who shall unlawfully and wilfully remove or deface the number-plates, or remove or extinguish any lamp on any carriage belonging to any such Railway Company, or shall wilfully or negligently damage or injure any carriage, engine, wagon, truck, warehouse, building, machine, fence, or any other matter or thing belonging to such Railway Company, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for opening or not properly shutting accommodation gates.

24. If any person for whose use or accommodation any gate shall have been set up by any such Railway Company on either side of such Railway or any other person, shall open such gate or pass or attempt to pass or drive or attempt to drive any carriage, cattle or other animal or thing across the said Railway at a time when any engine or train approaching along the same shall be in sight; or shall at any time omit to shut and fasten such gate, as soon as he and any carriage, cattle, or other animal or thing under his charge shall have have passed through the same, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Apprehension of offenders by Company's servants.

25. If any person shall commit any offence hereby made punishable by fine, and the name and address of such person shall be unknown, or there be reason to believe that the offender will abscond, any Officer or servant of the Company, or any Police Officer, or other person whom such Officer or servant may call to his aid, may, without any warrant or written authority, lawfully apprehend and detain such offender until he can be taken before a Magistrate, or other Officer having jurisdiction over the offence, or shall give sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate or other Officer, or shall be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Power for Railway Companies to enter upon adjoining lands to repair accidents.

26. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to empower any Railway Company, in case of any accident or slip happening or being apprehended

to any cutting, embankment, or other work belonging to them, to enter upon any lands adjoining their Railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident, and to do such works as may be necessary for the purpose: Provided always, that in case of necessity, it shall be lawful for any Railway Company to enter upon such lands and do such works as aforesaid, without having obtained the previous sanction of the Local Government; but in every such case such Railway Company shall, within forty-eight hours after such entry, make a report to the Local Government, specifying the nature of such accident or apprehended accident and of the works necessary to be done, and such powers shall cease and determine if the Local Government shall, after considering the said report, certify that their exercise is not necessary for the public safety: Provided also, that such works shall be as little injurious to the said adjoining lands as the nature of the accident or apprehended accident will admit of, and shall be executed with all possible despatch; and full compensation shall be made to the owners and occupiers of such lands for the loss or injury or inconvenience sustained by them respectively by reason of such works, the amount of which compensation, in case of any dispute about the same, shall be settled in manner provided by Act No. XXII of 1863, Section 33.

Part V.

Regulations binding on the Company.

Local Government may appoint persons to inspect Railways.

27. It shall be lawful for the Local Government, if and when they shall think fit, to authorize any proper Officer to inspect any Railway: and it shall be lawful for every Officer so authorized, at all reasonable times, upon producing his authority, if required, to enter upon and examine the said Railway; and the stations, works, and buildings, and the engines and carriages belonging thereto: Provided always that no person shall be eligible to the appointment as Inspector as aforesaid who shall, within one year of his appointment, have been a Director or have held any office of trust or profit under any Railway Company,

Penalty on persons obstructing Inspector.

28. Every person wilfully obstructing any person duly authorized as aforesaid, in the execution of his duty, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three calendar months; such imprisonment to be determined on payment of the amount of the fine.

Notice to be given before opening Railway for passenger traffic.

29. No Railway or portion of any Railway shall be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until one calendar month after notice in writing of the intention of opening the same shall have been given by the Company to whom such Railway shall belong to the Local Government, and until ten days after notice in writing shall have been given by the said Company to the Local Government of the time when the said Railway or portion of Railway will be, in their opinion, sufficiently completed for the safe conveyance of passengers and ready for inspection. If any Railway or portion of any Railway shall be opened without such notice as aforesaid, the Company to whom such Railway shall belong shall be liable to a fine of five hundred Rupees for every day during which the same shall continue open until the said notices shall have been duly given and shall have expired.

Penalty for failure to give notice.

Local Government empowered to postpone the opening.

30. If the Officer appointed by the Local Government to inspect any such Railway or portion of a Railway shall, after inspection thereof, report in writing to the Local Government that in his opinion the opening of the same would be attended with danger to the public using the same, by reason of the incompleteness of the works or permanent way, or the insufficiency of the establishment for working such Railway, together with the grounds of such opinion, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, from time to time and as often as such Officer shall, after further inspection thereof, so report, to order the Company to whom such Railway shall belong, to postpone such opening for any period not exceeding one calendar month at any one time, until it shall appear to the Local Government that such opening may take place without danger to the public; And if any such Railway or any portion thereof shall be opened contrary to any such order, the Company shall be liable to a fine of five hundred Rupees for every day during which the same shall continue open contrary to such order: Provided that no such order as aforesaid shall be binding upon any Railway Company unless therewith shall be delivered to the Company a copy of the report of the Officer upon which such order shall be founded.

Local Government empowered to close dangerous part of opened line.

31. If any portion of any Railway shall, in the opinion of any such Officer as last hereinbefore mentioned, become so unsafe as that traffic on the same would be attended with danger to the public, the Local Government may, on the receipt of his report in writing to that effect, order the Company to whom such Railway shall belong to close such portion and postpone the re-opening thereof, until it shall appear to the Local Government that such re-opening may take place without danger to the public. And if any such portion or any part thereof shall be re-opened contrary to such order, the Company shall be liable to a fine of five hundred Rupees for every day during which the same shall continue open contrary to such order. Provided that no such order as last aforesaid shall be binding upon any Railway Company unless therewith shall be delivered to the Company a copy of the report of the Officer upon which such order shall be founded.

Power to make crossings over Railways.

32. At any time after a Railway is constructed, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if it shall think fit, to make roads across the Railway, and every such road shall be either carried over such Railway by means of a bridge of the height and width and with the ascent and descent approved of by the Consulting Engineer to the Local Government, or it shall cross the Railway on a level. If the road be carried over the Railway by means of a bridge, such bridge, with the immediate approaches and all other necessary works connected therewith, shall be made and executed, and at all times thereafter maintained, at the expense of the Local Government. If such road cross the Railway on a level, the gates mentioned and the proper persons directed to be employed in and by the next following Section shall be erected, maintained, and employed at the like expense.

33. If the Railway cross any road on a level, whether such road be made before or after the construction of the Railway, the Railway Company shall erect, and at all times maintain good and efficient gates, either across the Railway, or across the road on each side of the Railway, where the same shall communicate with the road, and shall employ proper persons to open and shut such gates. If such gates be across the road, they shall be kept constantly closed, except during the time when horses, cattle, carts, or carriages passing along the same shall have to cross the Railway, and the gates shall be of such dimensions and so constructed as when closed to fence in the Railway, and prevent cattle or horses passing along the road from entering upon the Railway. If the gates be across the Railway, they shall be kept closed, except when engines or carriages passing along the Railway shall have occasion to cross the road, and shall be of such dimensions, and so constructed, as when open to fence in the Railway, and prevent cattle, carriages, or passengers from entering upon the Railway. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Local Government in any case to order that the gates shall be across the road or across the Railway, as the Government may think fit, and in such case the gates shall be erected, maintained, and closed accordingly.

Company to erect and maintain gates.

34. If any Railway Company shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of Section 33 of this Act, the said Company shall be liable to be summoned before a Magistrate, and shall, on conviction before such Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every such failure.

Fine for not erecting or maintaining gates.

35. If any Railway Company shall fail, whether wilfully or not, to erect or maintain good and efficient gates according to the provisions of Section 33 of this Act, or to employ proper persons to open and shut them, any Magistrate may, after a summons for that purpose shall have been served on the said Company, order the Company to erect or maintain such gates within a time to be specified in the order. Such order may be made by a Magistrate whether the Railway Company itself shall have been charged with, or convicted of wilful failure under Section 34 of this Act or not. In case of wilful failure on the part of the Railway Company to comply with such order they shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every day that they shall have wilfully failed to comply therewith.

Power to compel erection or maintenance of gates.

36. If after any conviction under Section 34 or Section 35 of this Act the Railway Company so convicted shall, without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall be upon the said Company, neglect within seven days to perform the acts for wilful failure to do which it shall have been convicted, it shall be liable to be again from time to time summoned before a Magistrate, and upon conviction of such continued neglect, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred Rupees for every day during which such neglect shall have continued since the date of the former conviction, or if more than one conviction shall take place under this Section, since the date of the last preceding conviction.

Fine for continued neglect to comply with provisions of Sections 33 and 34.

37. Any summons issued under Section 34, Section 35 or Section 36 of this Act may be served upon the Railway Company, either by leaving the same at the Railway Station nearest to the place where the failure or omission shall have occurred, or by leaving the same at the Head Office of the said Railway Company, or by serving the same on the principal Agent or Manager of the Company in India.

Service of summons under Section 34, 35 or 36.

38. Every such Railway Company shall be bound to erect and maintain good and sufficient fences on each side of their Railway; or, failing therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every offence. Every such Railway Company shall also be bound either to erect and maintain a good and sufficient fence around any quarry or ballast-pit which they shall have excavated, and which, in the opinion of any Magistrate, shall be dangerous to the public, or to fill in such excavation: And it shall be lawful for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to order the Company to erect or repair any such fence on each side of the said Railway or around the said quarry or ballast-pit, or to fill in any such excavation, within a time to be specified in the order, and upon failure of the Company to comply with such order, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day that they fail so to do.

Railway to be fenced.

Quarries and ballast-pits to be fenced or filled in.

Penalty for not fencing or filling in.

39. Every Railway Company shall afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving and forwarding and delivering of traffic upon and from the Railway belonging to or worked by such Company and for the return of carriages, trucks, and other vehicles, and no such Company shall make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favor of any particular person or Company, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, nor shall any such Company subject any particular person or Company, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever; and every Railway Company having or working a Railway which forms part of a continuous line of Railway communication, or which has the Terminus or Station of the one near the Terminus or Station of the other, shall afford all due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding all the traffic arriving by one of such Railways by the other, without any unreasonable delay, and without any such preference or advantage, or prejudice or disadvantage, as aforesaid, and so that no obstruction may be offered to the public desirous of using such Railways as a continuous line of communication, and so that all reasonable accommodation may, by means of the Railways of the several Companies, be at all times afforded to the public in that behalf.

Duty of Railway Companies to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality.

40. It shall be lawful for the Advocate-General or any other person authourized to act for the Local Government in respect of any judicial proceeding, or for any Company or person complaining against any Railway Companies or Company of anything done, or of any omission

Parties complaining that reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic, &c., are withheld, may apply to the High Court.

made in violation or contravention of this Act, to apply in a summary way, by motion or summons to the High Court, and it shall be lawful for such Court to hear and determine the matter of such complaint; and for that purpose, if such Court shall think fit, to direct and prosecute, in such mode and by such Engineers, Barristers or other persons as they shall think proper, all such inquiries as may be deemed necessary to enable such Court to form a just judgment on the matter of such complaint; and if it be made to appear to such Court on such hearing, or on the report of any such person, that anything has been done or omission made in violation or contravention of this Act by such Companies or Company, it shall be lawful for such Court to issue an injunction restraining such Companies or Company from further continuing such violation or contravention of this Act, and enjoining obedience to the same; and in case of disobedience of any such injunction, it shall be lawful for such Court to enforce the same by imprisoning the Agent or Manager of any Company, or any owner, lessee, contractor, or other person failing to obey such injunction, for a term not exceeding two years; and such Court may also, if it shall think fit, make an order directing the payment by any one or more of such Companies of such sum of money as such Court shall determine, not exceeding for each Company the sum of two thousand Rupees for every day, after a day to be named in the order, that such Companies or Company shall fail to obey such injunction, and such monies shall be payable as the Court may direct, either to the party complaining, or into Court to abide the ultimate decision of the Court, or to Her Majesty, and payment thereof may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same, be enforced in like manner as if the same had been recovered by decree in any High Court; and in any such proceeding as aforesaid, such Court may order and determine that all or any costs thereof or thereon incurred shall and may be paid by or to the one party or the other, as such Court shall think fit, and it shall be lawful for any such Engineer, Barrister, or other person, if directed so to do by such Court, to receive evidence on oath or affirmation relating to the matter of any such inquiry, and to administer such oath or affirmation.

Notice of death or accident to be given to Government.

41. Every Railway Company shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence upon the Railway, or in or upon any of the stations, sheds, sidings carriages or other property belonging to such Company, of any death or any accident attended with serious personal injury, give notice thereof to the Local Government and also to the Consulting Engineer to such Government.

Fine for not giving notice.

42. If any such Company omit to give such notice, the said Company shall be liable to be summoned before any Magistrate, and shall, on conviction before such Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such Magistrate shall find the said omission to have continued.

Return of accidents to be delivered to Government.

43. The Local Government may order and direct any such Railway Company to make up and deliver to them a Return of serious accidents occurring in the course of the public traffic upon the Railway belonging to such Company, or in the construction, maintenance, or repair of the line, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form or manner as the Government shall deem necessary, or require for their information, with a view to the public safety.

Returns of traffic and tolls to be made by Railway Companies.

44. The Local Government may also order and direct every Railway Company to make and deliver to them Returns, according to a form to be provided by such Government, of the aggregate traffic in passengers, according to the several classes, and of the aggregate traffic in cattle and goods respectively, on the Railway, and also a table of all tolls, rates, and charges from time to time levied on each class of passengers, and on cattle and goods, conveyed on the Railway: Provided always, that such Returns shall be required, in like manner and at the same time, from all the said Companies, unless the Local Government shall specially exempt any of the said Companies, and shall enter the grounds of such exemption in the Minutes of their Proceedings.

Fine for non-delivery of Return.

45. If any Return required by this Act shall not be so delivered within fourteen days after the same shall have been required by the Government, the said Company shall be liable to be summoned before a Magistrate, and upon conviction before such Magistrate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said Magistrate shall find that the said Company has omitted, after the expiration of fourteen days from the date on such requisition, to deliver the said Return.

Penalty for continued neglect to give notice or deliver Return.

46. If, after any conviction of any failure or omission under Section 41 or Section 45 of this Act, the Railway Company so convicted shall, without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall be on the said Company, neglect within seven days to give the notice or deliver the Return for the omission to give or deliver which it shall have been convicted, the said Company shall be liable to be again from time to time summoned before a Magistrate, and upon conviction of such continued neglect shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of Rupees seventy-five for every day during which the neglect shall have continued from the date of the former conviction, or if more than one conviction shall take place under this Section, since the date of the last preceding conviction.

Service of summons under Section 42, 45 or 46.

47. Any summons issued under Section 42, Section 45 or Section 46 of this Act may be served upon the said Railway Company by leaving the same at the Head Office of the said Railway Company, or by serving the same on the principal Agent or Manager of the said Railway Company in India.

Part VI.

Regulations binding on the Officers and Servants of the Company.

Penalty for wilful act or omission endangering a passenger.

48. Whoever, whether an Officer or servant of any such Company or not, shall wilfully do any act, or shall wilfully omit to do what he is legally bound to do, intending by such act or omission to cause, or

knowing that he is thereby likely to cause the safety of any person travelling or being upon any such Railway to be endangered, shall be liable to transportation for life, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years. Whoever shall abet any such act or omission, within the meaning of Sections 107 and 108 of the Indian Penal Code, shall be punishable as if the act or omission had been contrary to the provisions of such Code.

Penalty for wilful act or omission in a Railway Officer.

19. If any Officer or servant of such Railway Company shall wilfully do any act which he is legally prohibited from doing, or shall wilfully or negligently omit to do what he is legally bound to do, and if in consequence of such act or omission, the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway shall be endangered, such Officer or servant shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

Penalty for drunkenness or breach of duty by Railway Officer.

50. Any Officer or servant of such Railway Company who shall be in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon the Railway, or any of the works connected therewith, in the discharge of any duty, and any Officer or servant of such Company who negligently shall omit to perform his duty, or shall perform the same in an improper manner, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; and if the duty in any of the cases in this section above-mentioned be such that the omission or negligent performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway, such Officer or servant shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both.

Penalty for an act not wilful.

51. If any person shall rashly or negligently, and without lawful excuse, do any act which shall be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway, he shall, upon conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both. Whoever shall abet any such act within the meaning of Sections 107 and 108 of the Indian Penal Code, shall be punishable as if the act had been contrary to the provisions of such Code.

Police Magistrate may, in certain cases, try offences punishable under Sections 50 and 51 with imprisonment.

52. If any person is charged before a Police Magistrate of a Presidency Town with committing any offence which, under Section 50 or Section 51 of this Act, is punishable on conviction with imprisonment, and if such Police Magistrate shall deem it probable that, in consequence of the probable departure of any material witness from the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the prosecution of such offender in the High Court will be ineffectual, such Magistrate may try the offender, and on conviction may award a sentence not exceeding six months' imprisonment.

Extent of jurisdition.

53. The jurisdiction given to Police Magistrates under the last preceding Section may be exercised, whether the offence shall be charged to have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrates or not, and any person hereby made punishable by a Police Magistrate shall be punishable upon summary conviction, but such jurisdiction shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate before whom the offender is charged.

Rule of construction of this Act.

54. In the construction of this Act every Officer and servant of such Railway Company shall be deemed to be legally bound to do everything necessary for, or conducive to the safety of, the public, which he shall be required to do by any regulation which shall be made by the Company, and allowed by the Governor General of India in Council, and of which regulation such Officer or servant shall have notice; and every such Officer and servant shall be deemed to be legally prohibited from doing every act which shall be likely to cause danger, and which by any such regulation he shall be prohibited from doing; and every person employed by or on behalf of such Railway Company to do any act upon the Railway shall be deemed to be a servant of the Company.

All Railway servants to be deemed public servants within meaning of Sections 161 to 165 of Penal Code.

55. Every Officer and servant of any such Railway Company shall be deemed a "public servant" within the meaning of Sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code.

Apprehension of offenders.

56. Every person who shall be guilty of any offence mentioned in Sections 48, 49, 50, and 51 of this Act may be lawfully apprehended, without any warrant or written authority, by any Officer or servant of the Company, or by any other person whom such Officer or servant shall call to his aid, or by any Police Officer of such grade as shall by any law in force for the time being be entrusted in any case with the power of arrest without a warrant; and every person so apprehended shall, with all convenient despatch, be carried and conveyed before a Magistrate or Justice of Peace, or other Officer lawfully authorized to punish the offender or to commit him for trial.

Notice of accidents to be given to Police.

57. Within twelve hours after the occurrence upon the Railway or in or upon any of the stations, sheds, sidings, carriages or other property belonging to such Company, of any death or accident, act or omission causing or likely to cause serious personal injury or serious loss of or injury to goods carried thereon, the Station Master at the station nearest to the place of the occurrence shall give notice thereof in writing to the District Superintendent of Police and the Police Station nearest to such place; and

Penalty for default.

if any Station Master shall wilfully omit to give such notice, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty Rupees for every day during which the omission to give the same shall continue.

Penalty on Officer of Company making false return.

58. Every Officer of any Railway Company who shall wilfully make any false Return required under this Act to the Local Government shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

Part VII.

As to Fines and Convictions under this Act.

Levy of fines under this Act.

59. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act upon a Railway Company, or upon an Officer or servant of a Railway Company may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the Railway Company, by warrant under seal of the Magistrate who shall have imposed the fine, or in case of his absence, sickness or death, by any other Magistrate.

Power to Government to set-off fines against money payable to Company.

60. Whenever a Railway Company shall be convicted and sentenced to pay any fine under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if it shall think fit, to set-off and retain the amount of such fine against and out of any money payable to the said Railway Company by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council: Provided always, that no right of set-off or retainer shall exist in respect of any interest on the paid-up capital of the Company, which shall be payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Railway Company, under any agreement with the said Company, or in respect of any sum payable by the said Secretary of State for India in Council to the Company in England.

Railway Company's servant liable to be summoned where fine imposed on Company in consequence of his negligence or misconduct.

61. In case any fine shall be imposed upon any Railway Company under this Act, and the failure, omission or neglect, for which the same shall be imposed shall have been caused by the negligence or wilful misconduct of any of their servants, such servant shall be liable to be summoned, on the complaint of the said Railway Company, before a Magistrate, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate that the said failure, omission, or neglect was caused by the negligence or wilful misconduct of such servant, it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate to order that such servant shall make good and reimburse to the said Railway Company the amount of the said fine when it shall have been paid by it.

Prosecution of Railway servants for offences under this Act.

62. Whenever any servant of a Railway Company shall be guilty of any act or omission contrary to the provisions of this Act, or by reason of which any accident causing or likely to cause serious personal injury to the public using the Railway, or serious loss of or injury to goods carried thereon, the Company shall give notice thereof to the Local Government and (if such Government shall so direct) shall prosecute such servant before a Magistrate. If any Company shall wilfully omit to give such notice, or if (after being directed as aforesaid) it shall fail to institute and complete such prosecution, every such Company shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Penalty in default of prosecution.

Apportionment of fine between servants of Company.

63. If two or more servants of the Railway Company shall be summoned at the same time under Section 61 of this Act, and shall be convicted by the said Magistrate, it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate to apportion the amount of the fine imposed upon the said Company between the several servants, having regard to the degree of negligence of which they have been guilty, and to their rate of pay and rank in the service of the said Company, and to determine how much of the said fine shall be paid or borne by each of the defendants.

Provision when superior servant also guilty of negligence or misconduct.

64. Provided always that, if it shall appear to the said Magistrate, that although the said servants have been guilty of negligence or wilful misconduct, the failure, omission, or neglect by the Railway Company would not have occured but for the negligence or misconduct of some other servants of the Railway Company, superior in rank or in the amount of pay to the servants so summoned, and that such superior servant is capable of being summoned, the Magistrate shall not make any order to pay the amount against the servants so summoned as aforesaid until such superior servant shall have been also summoned under the said Section 61, and shall adjourn the case for the purpose of issuing such summons. Upon the return of the said summons the Magistrate may adjudicate upon the case according to the provisions of Section 61 of this Act, both as regards the servant or servants originally summoned and the superior servants subsequently summoned.

Levy or set-off of amount of fine payable by servant.

65. In case of a conviction under Sections 61, 63 or 64 of this Act it shall be lawful for the Railway Company either to proceed to levy the amount ordered to be paid by such servant by sale of the goods and chattels of such servant, and if necessary by commitment of the said servant according to the provisions of Section 70 of this Act, or, if it shall think fit, to set-off and retain the amount so ordered to be paid, or any part thereof, against or out of any money payable from time to time by the said Railway Company to the said servant, and if such money shall not be sufficient for that purpose, to proceed to levy the unpaid residue of the amount so ordered to be paid by distress and sale, or by commitment as aforesaid. Provided always, that no warrant or order shall be signed or granted by any Magistrate for the issue of any distress against such servant, or for the detention or confinement of such servant, unless the said Magistrate shall be satisfied that the Railway Company has paid or satisfied the fine as ordered to be paid by it as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Magistrate, &c., to fine.

66. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence, for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any Justice of the Peace for any of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, Magistrate, Joint-Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, whether the offence shall have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Officer or not; and any person hereby made punishable by a Justice of the Peace shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only. Form of conviction, &c.

67. No conviction, order or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it

proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

Magistrate may refer cause to his Assistant or Deputy.

68. A Magistrate may refer for trial and decision any charge of an offence hereby made punishable by fine only to any of his Assistants, or to any Deputy Magistrate lawfully appointed to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant; and in such case every such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate subject to all the rules applicable to criminal cases deputed to such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate acting judicially.

Local Government may authorize Assistant to exercise without reference powers given to them on reference.

69. The local Government may give general authority to any such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate to exercise, without reference by a Magistrate, any of the powers which they are hereby rendered competent to exercise upon reference by a Magistrate subject to appeal to the Magistrate from any conviction by such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate within one calendar month from the date of conviction: Provided that a Magistrate may at any time call from any of his Assistants, or from any Deputy Magistrate subordinate to him any case pending before such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate.

Proviso.

Fines how to be recovered.

70. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act for offences punishable by fine only by any Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, Joint-Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrate, or by any Assistant to a Magistrate, or Deputy Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named Officers. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise. If, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Officer, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calander months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Jurisdiction in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

71. The heads of District Police and Ameens of Police in the Presidency of Madras, and District or joint Police Officers in the Presidency of Bombay, may punish, to the extent of the powers conferred upon them respectively in petty offences, any offence hereby made punishable by fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Part VIII

Miscellaneous.

Company to regulate the use of the Railway.

72. It shall be lawful for any such Company, from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make regulations for the following purposes: (that is to say)—

For regulating the mode by which, and the speed at which, carriages using the Railway are to be moved or propelled;

For regulating the times of the arrival and departure of any such carrages;

For regulating the lighting, loading, or unloading of such carriages, and the number of passengers or the weights which such carriages are respectively to carry;

For regulating the receipt and delivery of goods and other things which are to be conveyed upon such carriages;

And, generally, for regulating the travelling upon, or using and working of the Railway;

But no such regulation shall authorize the closing of the Railway, or prevent the passage of engines or carriages on the Railway at reasonable times, except at any time when, in consequence of any of the works being out of repair, or from any other sufficient cause, it shall be necessary to close the Railway, or any part thereof.

Power to make regulations by bye-laws.

73. For better enforcing the observance of all or any of such regulations, it shall be lawful for the Company to make bye-laws, and from time to time to repeal or alter such bye-laws, and make others, provided that such bye-laws be not repugnant to the laws of British India, or to the provisions of this Act and be confirmed or allowed by the Local Government; and such bye-laws shall be reduced into writing, and shall have affixed thereto the common seal of the Company; and any person offending against any such bye-law shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, to be imposed by the Company in such bye-laws as a penalty for any such offence, and if the infraction or non-observance of any such bye-law or other such regulation as aforesaid, be attended with danger or annoyance to the public or hindrance to the Company in the lawful use of the Railway, it shall be lawful for the Company summarily to interfere to obviate or remove such danger, annoyance, or hindrance, and that without prejudice to any penalty incurred by the infraction of any such bye-law.

74. The substance of such last mentioned bye-laws, when confirmed or allowed by the Local Government shall be painted on boards or printed on paper in English and the vernacular language of the District, and pasted on boards and hung up and affixed and continued on the front or other conspicuous part of every Station belonging to the Company, according to the nature or subject-matter of such bye-laws respectively, and so as to give public notice thereof to the parties interested therein, or affected thereby, and such boards shall from time to time be renewed as often as the bye-laws thereon or any part thereof shall be obliterated or destroyed. No fine imposed by any such bye-laws shall be recoverable, unless the same shall have been published and kept published in manner aforesaid.

Publication of such bye-laws.

75. Such bye-laws, when so confirmed, published, and affixed, shall be binding upon, and be observed by, all parties, and shall be sufficient to justify all persons acting under the same; and for proof of the publication of any such bye- laws it shall be sufficient to prove that a printed paper or printed board, containing a copy of such bye-laws, was affixed and continued in manner by this Act directed, and in case of its being afterwards displaced or damaged, then that such paper or board was re-placed as soon as conveniently might be.

Such bye-laws to be binding on all parties.

76. A copy of this Act, and of the General Regulations, Time Tables, and Tariff of charges, which shall from time to time be published by any Railway Company with the sanction of the Local Government, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each Station of every Railway, so that they may be easily seen and read, and all such documents shall be so exhibited in English and in the vernacular language of the District in which the Station is situate, and in such other language, if any, as shall be required by order of the Local Government.

Copy and translation of Act to be shewn at Railway Stations.

77. Every Railway within India used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods shall, until the contrary be proved, be presumed to be a Railway within the meaning of this Act; and every Company to whom any such Railway shall belong shall, until the contrary be proved, be presumed to be a Railway Company within the meaning of this Act.

All Indian Railways to be within the Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India. It repeals and re-enacts, with the necessary alterations and additions, Act No. XVIII of 1854, with the amending Act No. LII of 1860.

The principal alterations are the following:—

Act XVIII of 1854 only applies to the Railways working under the superintendence of Government. The present Bill applies to all Indian Railways and Tramways, whether under the superintendence of Government or not, and whether opened or not for traffic.

The Act only applies to the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the Company. The Bill applies not only to the Territories vested in Her Majesty under 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, but also (so far as regards British subjects) to the dominions of allied Princes and States in the East Indies.

The chief additions are as follows:—

Opium has been added to the list of articles mentioned in Section 10 of the Act, for the loss of which the Company is not liable in the absence of a special contract.

The Local Government, like the Board of Trade under 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 55, Section 14, is empowered to authorize Railway Companies to enter upon adjoining lands to repair accidents. The Local Government is also to appoint a proper Officer to inspect any Railway, and a penalty is imposed on persons obstructing such Inspector. These provisions are taken from the Statute 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 97, Sections 5 and 6. Before opening any Railway for passenger traffic, a months notice in writing is to be given by the Company to the Local Government. The Local Government is empowered to postpone the opening. Here again English statutory provisions have been adopted. When a line has been opened and becomes unsafe in any part, the Local Government is empowered to close such part until it may be re-opened with safety.

Provision is made to compel the Companies to erect and maintain the gates mentioned in Section 19 of the Act, and to employ proper persons to open and shut them. Dangerous quarries and ballast-pits are to be fenced or filled up.

The Companies are required to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality, and persons complaining that reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic, &c., are withheld, may apply to the High Court. The provisions on this head are taken, with the necessary modifications, from the English Statute 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 31.

The Companies are required, within forty-eight hours, to give notice to the Local Government and the Consulting Engineer of any death or serious accident upon the Railway. They will also have to make Returns of such accidents, and of the aggregate traffic in passengers, cattle, and goods. Tables of tolls are also to be made and delivered to Government. Such traffic returns and tables are required in England by Statute 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 97.

As to Railway servants, the Bill provides that they are to be deemed "public servant" within the meaning of Sections 161-165 of the Indian Penal Code. This, it is hoped, will discourage the practice of accepting bribes to forward goods, which is said to prevail to a serious extent. The Bill also contains provisions requiring Station Masters to give notice of accidents to the Police, and imposes penalties on Railway Officers making false Returns. As to fines and convictions, the principal additions are a power to Government to set-off fines on a Company against money payable to the Company by the Secretary of State for India. This, of course, is not to apply to guaranteed interest on the paid-up capital of the Company. The Bill also contains provisions as to the liability of a Railway Company's servant when a fine is imposed on the Company in consequence of his neglect; as to the prosecution of such servants for offences under the Bill; as to the apportionment of fines between them where an offence has been jointly committed and as to the

levy or set-off by the Company of the amount of fine payable by any such servant.

Lastly, the Bill empowers the Companies to make bye-laws to regulate the use of the Railways and provides for the publication and enforcement of such bye-laws.

With these additions to the Railway law and with the provisions as to fines necessary to give them effect, the Bill has become so lengthy as to render it desirable to divide it into parts with titles. Part I contains some preliminary provisions; Part II, regulations as to passengers, their fares, and luggage; Part III, regulations as to goods; Part IV, the regulations for the protection of the Officers, servants, and property of Railway Companies; Part V, the regulations binding on the Companies; Part VI, the regulations binding on Railway Officers and servants; Part VII relates to fines and convictions under the Act; and Part VIII contains some miscellaneous enactment, including the provisions as to bye-laws.

G. N. TAYLOR.

The 2nd January 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th of February next:—

[PERSONS desirous of making suggestions with reference to the provisions of the Bill are invited to communicate as early as possible with the Assistant Secretary, in order that their communications may be laid before the Select Committee before the Report is completed and submitted to the Council.]

A Bill to provide for the acquisition of Land for Embankments, and other matters relating thereto.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to make better provision for the acquisition of land required for embankments, and for the adjustment of the liability of the persons whose estates derive benefit therefrom to bear the cost of such land or of any sluices which may be constructed in such embankments; It is enacted as follows:—

Lands required for certain embankments to be deemed to be required for a public purpose.

I. All lands which it may be necessary to take possession of for the construction, enlargement, or alteration of any embankment the superintendence or charge of which is vested in an Officer of Government, shall be deemed to be required for a public purpose, and the provisions of any law at the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be applicable to the acquisition of such land. Provided that in any declaration made by the Government that such land is required for a public purpose it shall not be necessary to state that the land is to be taken at the public expense. Provided further that the amount of compensation awarded for such land shall be paid, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, calculated from the time when the land was taken possession of by the Officer in charge of the embankment, so soon as such amount, with interest as aforesaid, shall have been levied by the Collector in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Collector to serve notices on owners of estates likely to be benefited.

II. As soon as any land has been taken possession of under the provisions of the law as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Collector to cause a notice to be served on the owner of each estate which may appear likely to be benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of the embankment for which such land is required, stating that such land has been taken up for the purposes of the embankment, and that an enquiry is about to be held, at the time and place therein specified, for the purpose of distributing the cost of the said land rateably amongst the several persons benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of the said embankment, in proportion to the benefit which may have accrued to their several estates thereby. Where the owner of the estate to be benefited does not reside in, or is absent from, the district in which the land is taken up for embankment purposes, the notice may be served on the local Agent of such owner, and where no such local Agent is to be found, it shall be sufficient to affix the notice in some conspicuous part of the estate.

Mode of enquiry as to the proportion chargeable to each estate.

III. On the day fixed in the notice, which shall not be less than one month later than the date of service of such notice, the Collector shall proceed to make the necessary enquiry for the determination of the proportion in which the estates affected by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of the embankment will be benefited thereby. In making this enquiry he shall receive such evidence as may be tendered by or on behalf of the owners of estates which may appear likely to be benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of the embankment as aforesaid, and by any other persons who may claim to be interested in the said enquiry, and he may make or cause to be made such local investigation, and call for such documents and examine such witnesses on solemn affirmation as he may think necessary, and all the provisions of the law for the time being in force in regard to the examination of witnesses and production of documents shall be applicable to enquiries conducted by the Collector under this Act.

Collector to make an award declaring the amount to be paid by each owner.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Collector, after the completion of the enquiry described in the last preceding Section, to make an award distributing the amount to be paid for the land taken up for the embankment as aforesaid amongst the several owners of the estates benefited thereby, in proportion to the degree in which each may be adjudged to have benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of such embankment, and such award shall not be open to revision on appeal. But the owner of an estate affected by this award may institute an action in the Civil Court against any of the owners of the

other estates concerned, for the recovery of any portion of the amount which may be proved to have been unjustly levied from him under the Collector's award. And it shall not be competent to any Civil Court to entertain a suit for setting aside the Collector's award under this Act otherwise than is hereinbefore expressly provided.

Costs of proceedings to be included in the award.

V. The cost of all proceedings relating to any enquiry to be conducted under the provisions of this Act shall be included in the amount to be distributed rateably amongst the owners of estates benefited by the embankment as aforesaid, and the total amount so calculated, for which such owners shall be severally liable, may be levied by the process in force for the recovery of arrears of Government revenue.

Notice of enquiry as to persons who should bear the cost of a sluice constructed on the application of any person.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Collector on the application of any person at whose instance a sluice may have been constructed under the provisions of Section 8 of Act XXXII of 1855 (*relating to embankments*), to cause a notice to be served on all persons who may appear to have derived any benefit from the construction of such sluice, to the effect that an enquiry will be held, at the time and place therein mentioned, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which such persons may have benefited by the construction of the said sluice, and the proportion of the cost thereof which they are liable to bear. The notice shall be in the form and served in the manner, so far as the same may be applicable, prescribed by Section II of this Act, and shall further require all persons who may object to bear any portion of the cost of such sluice to appear personally or through their Agent and prove their non-liability thereto.

Mode of making such enquiry.

VII. On the day fixed in the notice, which shall not be less than one month later than the date of the service thereof, the Collector shall proceed to institute an enquiry for the purpose of distributing the cost of the said sluice amongst the persons who may have benefited by the construction thereof, in proportion to the degree of benefit which may be proved to have accrued to each therefrom; and all the provisions in regard to the enquiry and award to be made by the Collector, for the apportionment of the incidence of the cost of land taken up for embankment purposes, shall be applicable, so far as the same may be reasonably applied, to any enquiry or award made by the Collector under this Section.

Disposal of lands no longer required for embankments.

VIII. Whenever, in consequence of the construction or alteration of any embankment, the maintenance of any other embankment, or the retention of any land appropriated to the purposes thereof, may no longer be required, and the permanent relinquishment of the same may be deemed expedient by the Officer in charge of the embankments, it shall be lawful for the Collector to dispose of the site of the embankment, or of the land so abandoned, by public sale, and all the provisions of the Law for the time being in regard to sales of land in default of payment of the Government revenue, shall be applicable, so far as the same may be reasonably applied, to sales under the provisions of this Section. The proceeds of such sales shall, after the payment of all expenses incurred on account of the same, be applied to the payment of the cost of the new land taken up for the new embankment, and in such case the residue only of the cost of such new land shall be levied in the manner prescribed in the foregoing provisions of this Act. Provided that it shall not be competent to the Collector to sell, in the manner aforesaid, any land which shall not have been taken up for embankment purposes under the provisions of this Act.

Collector may delegate any of his powers to a Deputy Collector.

IX. A Collector may delegate any of his powers under this Act to a Deputy Collector, but from any order passed by a Deputy Collector to whom powers have been so delegated an appeal shall lie to the Collector if presented within fifteen days of the date of the order.

Provisions of this Act not to be put in force in certain cases.

X. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to make it compulsory upon the Collector to take proproceedings under this Act when the owners of the estates to be benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of any embankment are able and willing to make over to him the land required for the embankment without recourse to this Act. Nor shall any person be thereby held to be relieved from the duty of providing and paying for the land, upon whom that duty is now imposed by his engagement with the Government, or by any local custom, or by law.

Interpretation.

XI. The following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless where a contrary intention appears from the context:—

Number.

Words in the singular number shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

"Collector."

The word "Collector" shall include any Officer exercising, by authority of Government, the duties of a Collector of Land Revenue by whatever name his office may be designated.

"District."

The word "District" shall be understood to mean a Collectorate as defined by Act VI of 1853.

"Land."

The word "land" shall include messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure, and all trees or vegetables growing upon the land.

"Embankment."

The word "embankment" shall include any embankment the construction, maintenance, or repair of which is by law placed under the superintendence of any Officer of Government.

"Estate."

The word "estate" shall include any rent-free tenure, and any tenure held permanently on payment of a fixed rent or revenue, excepting tenures held, with or without payment of rent, by the actual cultivators of the soil.

"Construct," "Construction."

The words "construct" and "construction" shall include realignments of, or additions to, existing embankments.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government, by its original engagements with the Zemindars, bound itself to make a certain annual allowance to meet the cost of the construction and repairs of certain embankments which the Zemindars were required to maintain

Subsequently it was found that the Zemindars were either unwilling or unable to keep these embankments in an efficient state and the former arrangement was abandoned, the Government withdrawing the annual allowance, and undertaking the construction and maintenance of the embankments which had up to that time been in the hands of the Zemindars.

The allowance so withdrawn, however, represented merely the estimated cost of constructing and repairing these embankments, and the obligation to provide the land required for their site rested with the Zemindars as heretofore.

So long as the land required for this purpose was the property of the persons to be benefited by the construction of the embankments, no practical difficulty was involved in its acquisition, but of late years it has frequently been necessary to take up land for embankments from the construction of which the owners of the land so taken have derived no advantage.

In such cases, should the owner of the land required object to relinquish it, the present law provides no available means for its acquisition, and should the owner suffer the land to be taken possession of for the purpose of making or altering an embankment, his only remedy for enforcing his claim to compensation for the loss of the land of which he has been deprived lies in an action in the Civil Court against the person who is bound to provide the land required for such embankment.

By Section 8 of Act XXXII of 1855 *(relating to embankments)* any applicant for the construction of a sluice in a public embankment must become responsible for the cost, or such portion of the cost thereof as may be demanded from him before such sluice can be constructed; and although others may have benefited by its construction in as great a degree as the applicant, he has no means, under the existing law, of exacting from them their quota of the expense which he has incurred for their common advantage.

This Bill aims at providing for the acquisition of lands required for public embankments, and also for the apportionment and levy of the cost of such land, as well as of the cost of sluices constructed in such embankments.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 16th December 1865.

G. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 504.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 13th January* 1866.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M. A., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College, and is placed in the Third Grade of the Bengal Educational Service.

The 15th January 1866.—Mr. J. R. Hallett to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bancoorah, with effect from the date on which he may have joined that Station, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

This cancels Mr. Hallett's appointment to Hooghly, and Mr. T. M. Kirkwood's transfer to Bancoorah, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th ultimo.

The following gentlemen to form a Local Committee of Public Instruction at Hazareebaugh, *viz.* :—

Maharaja Ramnath Sing.
Baboo Kalidass Paulit.
Tikait Chooramun Sing, of Domchanch.

The 16th January 1866.—The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners of the Towns mentioned, *viz.* :—

Mr. J. C. Price ... } In the Town of
„ R. Pereira ... } Chittagong.
Baboo Ishwar Chunder Bose }
Mr. R. F. Graham ... } In the Town of
„ T. H. Evans ... } Darjeeling.

Mr. G. W. Vivian to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Berhampore.

The 17th January 1866.—Mr. F. Tucker, Judge of Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828.

Mr. C. E. C. Merington, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Aurungabad, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and those of a Deputy Collector, in Gya. Mr. Merington is also empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Mr. J. R. Hallett to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah.

Mr. J. Boxwell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Jumalpore, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Mymensing.

Baboo Kali Chunder Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jumalpore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Mymensing.

The 18th January 1866.—Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Raneegunge, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and those of a Deputy Collector, in Bancoorah. Mr. Hopkins is also empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

This cancels the appointment of Mr. W. M. Souttar, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th instant.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Burpettah, is temporarily deputed to Gowhatty.

Moonshee Kefaitoollah, Principal Sudder Ameen of Kamroop, is placed in temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Burpettah.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing.

Mr. W. V. G. Tayler to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Burdwan and to be Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners.

Mr. J. Ross to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Howrah.

The 20th January 1866.—Moulvy Moazzim Hossein to be Sudder Ameen of Rajshahye, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Chittagong.

Baboo Brojomohun Dutt to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Rajshahye, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 22nd December* 1865.—Mr. W. H Henderson, Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, for two months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 15th January 1866 —Dr. F. J. Earle, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Nuddea, for two months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may be relieved by his successor.

The 17th January 1866 —Baboo Heeranund Misser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, lately transferred to Gya, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules

Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Superintendent of Survey, Third Division, for six days, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 1st November last, to enable him to join his appointment at Dacca.

The 18th January 1866.—Mr. F. Wilcox, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, for two months, from the 1st proximo, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated 8th November 1865.

Mr. J. T. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nowadah, for three months, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated 8th November 1865.

Lieutenant F. H. Conolly, District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, for nine days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on sick leave.

Syed Furreedooddeen, Sudder Ameen of Sarun, for fifteen days, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. The Principal Sudder Ameen of Sarun will remain in charge of the Sudder Ameen's office during this period.

Major D. Osborn, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, for eight days, from the 13th instant, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Baboo Gocool Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noacolly, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. Chapman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr W. D. Pratt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 19th January 1866.—Mr. H. Doveton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, for three months, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated 8th November 1865.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, for three months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 20th instant, or any other date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 20th January 1866.—Mr. C. O'Flaherty, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Durrung, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The Revd. Dr. H. Smith, Chaplain of Cuttack, for 36 days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Mr. S. DaCosta, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, for five months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th October last.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 15th January* 1866.—Baboo Hem Chunder Kur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gurbettah, having returned to his duties on the 28th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 13th idem is cancelled.

Moulvy Azharul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bagirhaut, having returned to his duties on the 15th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 18th August last is cancelled.

The leave granted to Moulvy Mahomed Fyzoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, under orders of the 4th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 23rd January* 1866.—The following tracts of lands in the British Sikhim Terai are strictly reserved for Forest purposes:—

Commencing from the western boundary of the Terai at the River Mechi.

1st.—A strip of land extending along the Mechi from the hills as far as Government land still exists in the Terai and stretching 1,000 yards eastward from the left bank of the river.

2nd.—A strip of land on each bank of the Munja and Chengha Streams and measuring 250 yards in breadth from either bank, *i. e.*, of 500 yards in width at each stream.

3rd.—A strip of land on the banks of the Balasun of a width of 2,000 yards.

4th.—The Dhulka and Bagdogra Jhars.

5th.—A strip of land along the Ruktee River of an entire width of 500 yards.

6th.—The same extent of land along the Rhonee.

7th.—A block of land bounded on the East by the Cart Road; on the South by Mr. White's land and jotes; on the West, North, and North-East by Mr. Barnes' land and the property of the Selim Tea Association.

8th.—All Government land lying between the Cart Road and the Teesta.

9th.—All hill land from the level of the Terai to 3,000 feet above the sea.

10th.—The tracts reserved along the banks of the rivers, indicated in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, will be distinctly marked by the boundary pillars made by the Forest Department, so that applicants for land in the neighbourhood of these reserves can use the Forest boundary line as one the limits of their estate.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 17th January* 1866.—The following Half-yearly Statement of Superannuation Police Fund for 1865-66, received from the Accountant-General, Bengal, is published for general information :—

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.			REMARKS.
	Deductions from Pay Abstracts and other Receipts.	Interest on Investments.	Total.	Refunds and Charges.	Amount transferred to Investment Account.	Total.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	
Balance on the 30th April 1865 ...	.....	.....	14 7 2				
May 1865 ...	8,905 6 0	373 10 0	9,279 0 0	81 5 0	.....	81 5 0	
June	7,315 0 6	315 6 0	7,630 6 6	.....	16,500 0 0	16,500 0 0	
July	7,108 1 7	264 8 0	7,372 9 7	710 8 0	7,000 0 0	7,710 8 0	
August	7,183 8 10	267 8 0	7,771 0 10	.....	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0	
September ...	7,045 10 7	987 8 0	8,033 2 7	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	
October	5,921 12 9	.....	5,921 12 9	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	Balance on the 31st October 1865.
Total ...	43,779 8 3	2,228 8 0	46,023 7 5	791 13 0	45,000 0 0	45,791 13 0	Rs. 230-10-5.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Home Department is re-published for information :—

No. 649.—*The 18th January* 1866.—The Reverend W. G. Cowie, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his departure from India per *St. Lawrence*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 8th instant.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for information :—

The following Order is published for information :—

No. 198.

FROM

E. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.,

Secy. to the Govt., of India,
Financial Dept.,

To

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

Fort William, the 18th January 1866.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 333E. of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Uncovenanted Servants to take accumulated privilege leave in instalments, under the Rules according to which such leave is taken in instalments by Covenanted Civil Servants.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Sd.) E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information :—

No. 47.—*The 15th January* 1866.—The under mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain (Brevet-Major) Danvers Henry Osborn, of the late 51th Regiment, Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Burdwan } 8th Jan. 1866.

No. 49.—The services of Surgeon John Charles Collins, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 65.—*The 18th January* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

* * * * *

Captain (Brevet-Major) Danvers Henry Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Burdwan ... } For 20 months.
Lieutenant Francis Henry Conolly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Nuddea ...

The following Extract from the *Punjab Gazette* of the 18th instant is re-published for general information :—

No. 124.—*The* 16th *January* 1866.—*Transfer.*—The services of the Reverend E H. Blyth, Chaplain of Meean Meer, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the establishment of public Privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land situated in the Town of Calcutta, measuring three cottahs seven chittacks and nine square feet, and being part of Holding No. 264, Block No. XIV., South Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North by the remaining portion of the Holding required ; on the East by Misreegunge Street ; on the South by the Pucka Godown belonging to Kassynauth Ghose, and on the West by the respective properties of Rausmonee Dossee and Bebee Surrephunnessa.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857. to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz*, for the establishment of public privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land situated in the Town of Calcutta, measuring nine cottahs four chittacks and seven square feet, more or less, being part of Holding No. 56, Block No. XIV., South Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North by the public drain; on the East by the property of Nuwab Nuzzeeb Seedhee Nuzzur Ally Khan Bahadoor; on the South partly by Hurrynarain Doss's dwelling-house, and partly by a portion of the Holding to be taken, and on the West by Goaltollee Lane.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the establishment of public privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land, inclusive of a strip intended as passage from the main road to the site situated in the Town of Calcutta, measuring thirteen cottahs eight chittacks, more or less, being part of Holding No. 46, Block VIII., South Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North by the property of Rausmonee Dossee; on the East by Moocheeparah Lane; on the South by a Public Drain, and on the West by the property of Rausmonee Dossee.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 11.

The 16th January 1866.

Transfer.—Mr. R. Brookes, Supervisor, First Grade, having returned from furlough on the 1st November 1865, is transferred from the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, to the Presidency Division.

No. 12.

The 17th January 1866.

Notification.—Mr. S. A. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Dacca Division, reported his departure for Europe, on leave*, on Medical Certificate, on the 8th current afternoon, from which date he will be borne on the List of the Engineer Establishment in Bengal as a Supernumerary in his Grade.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 2 of the 4th January 1866.

No. 13.

The 18th January 1866.

Leave of Absence.—Captain G. N. Kelsall, R. E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, for two months, on private affairs, in addition to the special* leave already granted to him.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 370 of the 27th October 1865.

No. 14.

The 22nd January 1866.

Transfers.—The following Accountants of the Fourth Grade are transferred from the Central Office of Account, Bengal, to the Divisions specified opposite to their names as Divisional Accountants with effect from the dates mentioned.—

Mr. J. V. Jones, Lower Assam Division, 5th September 1865.

Baboo Dwarkanath Day, Darjeeling Division, 24th November 1865.

No. 15.

The 23rd January 1866.

Notification.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are re-published for information:—

No. 50 of the 16th January 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

* * *

Lieutenant Henry William Garnault, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Department Public Works, Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department ...	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No 61 of the 17th January 1866.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 21st November and 1st December 1865 are published for general information:—

* * *

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
1st December 1865.

Unattached.

* * *

Ensign George Nolan, Bengal Establishment, to be Lieutenant, dated 1st December 1865.

* * *

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

No. 1520A. of 1865.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 1st May 1865.

Notification.—The following Tea plantations and factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified :—

1. Hawul Bagh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The plantations (including the two small nurseries, *viz.*, Kupeena and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consist of about one hundred acres of land planted with Tea. At a short distance from the plantations there is a Cheer *(Pinus longifolia)* forest of about 100 acres in extent, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber, which is well fitted for making Tea chests, firewood, &c.

There are on the estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers; and the stock and block of the factory are complete for Tea operations and in working order.

2. Ayar Toli in Kuttyoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the estate a slated factory and a large slated godown; slated barracks for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for the Tea operations and in working order.

This plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land; of which about 360 acres are planted with Tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for Tea-planting, and the remainder covered with pines, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making Tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two estates this season was lbs. 20,000 of Tea and 1,650 maunds of seeds.

These two estates will be sold in one lot in fee-simple, free of all demands, on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses, such as Road, Educational, and Postal cesses, or such as may be hereafter legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.)

A small portion of the plantation of Ayar Toli named Bincolie, belonging to the temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rupees 24 (twenty-four Rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the west of the Town of Deyrah. It consists of about 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with Tea, and the remainder adapted for Tea cultivation.

Through the property a branch of the Beejapore canal runs. At a short distance and to the south of the plantation there is a Forest of Syne, Jamune, &c., consisting of about 500 (five hundred) acres, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber for Tea chests, firewood, charcoal, &c. The timber is well fitted for making Tea chests.

There are on the estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka Tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order.

The yield this season was lbs. 25,000 of Tea, and 1,050 maunds of seeds.

This estate will be sold in fee-simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses for roads, &c., or such as may hereafter be legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st April 1866, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharunpore, until 1st March 1866, if the factories, &c., be not previously sold by private sale, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed—"Tender for Tea plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt in a book, which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody under lock and key.

The highest registered tender at the time being for any lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of the parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The register of tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st March 1866, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, the Judge, and the Collector of Saharunpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend; and the amount of the highest tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender, in writing, above the upset price at 4 P. M., will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

On the tender being accepted by the Committee the purchaser must deposit five per cent. of the purchase money, which will be forfeited if the amount of the purchase money be not paid in full on the date specified.

Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient Powers-of-Attorney.

The above particulars are believed, in good faith, to be correct, but intending purchasers must make their own enquiries, as no reclamation can be listened to after sale.

References may be made to W. Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th February 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,000
Benares ,,	...	...	1,330
Total Chests	...		3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th February respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th February 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 24th February 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1865-66 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 9th March 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th April ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th July ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th Aug. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed., 10th Oct. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th Nov. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. ,,	2,000	1,370	1,370
	20,000	13,340	33,340

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 2nd January 1866.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 1.

Dated 12th January 1866.

Appointment.—Mr. G. B. Youngs to be a Junior Sub-Assistant with effect from the 1st instant.

J. E. Gastrell-*Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General, and Supdt. of Revenue Surveys.

Notification.

Lieutenant N. Lowis, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Treasury of Zillah Luckimpore from Captain A. K. Comber, Deputy Commissioner, on the 22nd November 1865, and he has been authorized to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

By Order of the Commissioner of Assam,

A. C. Campbell,
Personal Assistant.

Commissioner's Office, Assam;
Gowhatty,
The 9th December 1865.

Notice.

Certain Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. W. Brander, a European British subject, who died intestate at Gowhatty on the 6th November 1865, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorized to receive the same.

J. F. Sherer,
Deputy Commr., Kamroop.

Zillah Kamroop,
The 30th December 1865.

Notification.

Mr. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Kamroop Treasury on the 4th instant from Mr. H. Driver, Extra Assistant Commissoner, and he has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Gowhatty,
The 8th January 1866.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1866.

FIRST GRADE.

Gopal Chunder Shaha, *Free Church Institution.*
Tarruck Nath Mitter, *Presidency College.*
Mohendro Nath Dutt, *Presidency College.*
E. R. T. Tiery, *Doveton College.*
Jogendro Nath Chowdry, *Presidency College.*
Juggut Doorlub Bysack, *Presidency College.*
Kali Dass Bhanjo, *Presidency College.*
Shib Chunder Banerjee, *Patna College.*
Juggut Bundhoo Dutt, *Dacca College.*

SECOND GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Joykissen Sein, *Presidency College.*
Kristo Behari Sein, *Presidency College.*
S. N. Banerjee, *Doreton College.*

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.

Sree Nath Paul, *Hooghly College.*
Khetter Chunder Ghose, *Hooghly College*
Behari Lal Mullick, *Hooghly College.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Muthoora Nath Chatterjee, *Dacca College.*
Sham Kissore Bose, *Dacca College.*
Huri Churn Chuckerbutty, *Dacca College.*

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Omesh Chunder Ghose, *Kishnaghur College.*
Shoshee Bhushan Sircar, *Kishnaghur College.*
Tarra Puddo Banerjee, *Kishnaghur College.*

BERHAMPORE CIRCLE.

Koylas Chunder Banerjee, *Patna College.*
Ram Rutton Pattock, *Berhampore College.*
Ramjadub Talapatra, *Berhampore College.*

The 24 Students to whom Senior Scholarships have been awarded will hold them in the following Affiliated Institutions:—

Presidency College	...	...	9
Hooghly College	...	...	3
Dacca College	...	...	2
Kishnaghur College	...	...	2
Berhampore College	...	...	2
Patna College	...	...	2
Free Church Institution, Calcutta		...	1
Doveton College	...	...	2
Medical College	...	...	1

H. WOODROW, M. A.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

The 3rd January 1866.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1866.

FIRST GRADE.

Saroda Churn Mitter, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Grija Bhoosun Mookerjee, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Golap Chunder Sircar, *Sanscrit College.*
Preonath Dutt, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Lally Mohun Ruckhit, *Hindu School.*
Gopal Chunder Ghosal, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta.*
Nobo Kissen Banerjee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Lal Mohun Ghose, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Chunder Mohun Chuckerbutty, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Sooresh Chunder Ghose, *Colootollah Branch School.*

SECOND GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Opendro Nauth Chatterjee, *Hindu School.*
Bullock Kishen Bose, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Bepin Kristo Bose, *Metropolitan Institution.*
E. D. Sullivan, *St. Xavier's College.*
Abdool Bage, *Calcutta Mudrassa.*
Cully Canto Chatterjee, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Opendro Nauth Bose, *Hindu School.*
Chundy Churn Dutt, *Hindu School.*
Sreesh Chunder Chowdury, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Debendro Nauth Ghose, *Calcutta Training Academy.*
Aushootos Rooder, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Radha Nauth Rai, *Hindu School.*
Bama Churn Naug, *Hindu School.*

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.

Opendro Nauth Gangooly, *Ooterparrah School.*
Parbutty Churn Mashanto, *Howrah School.*
Amirto Laul Ghose, *Konnuggur Aided School.*
Shib Chunder Bhattacharjee, *Balasore School.*
Nundo Laul Seal, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Khetter Mohun Sadhookhan, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Money Mohun Banerjee, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Preo Nauth Chatterjee, *Cuttack School.*
Jeetendro Nauth Chatterjee, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Pudma Nana Ghosal, *Hooghly Collegiate School*
Bama Churn Dutt, *Mahanud Free Church Aided School.*
Nobo Coomar Mookerjee, *Ooterparrah School.*
Bepin Behary Sen, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Nundo Laul Sircar, *Juggutbullubpore Aided School.*

BERHAMPORE CIRCLE.

None.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Bhoobun Mohun Sen, *Dacca Pogose Aided School.*
Annund Nauth Mozoomdar, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Hur Churn Chowdry, *Chittagong School.*
Addy Nauth Chand, *Bangla Bazar Aided School.*

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Lall Gopaul Sen, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Juggodishur Goopto, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Prosunnoo Coomar Saniel, *Coomarcolly Aided School.*

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Woordhub Chunder Sen, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Dibendro Nauth Nundi, *Hindu School.*
Aushiny Coomar Bannerjee, *General Assembly's Institution.*

Rakhel Doss Mozumdar, *Hindu School.*
Rakhel Doss Sen, *Hindu School.*
Sooresh Chunder Sen, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Bepin Behari Dutt, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Bama Churn Chatterjee, *Colootollah Branch School.*
A. M. Gasper, *Doveton College.*
Mohendro Nauth Dey, *Calcutta Training Academy.*
Bani Madhub Bose, *Hindu School.*
Zaheer Oodeen, *Colingha Branch School.*
Deno Nauth Mitter, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Joggendro Nauth Bannerjée, *Sanscrit College.*
Mohendro Nauth Chatterjee, *Metropolitan Institution.*
J. H. Ellis, *La Martiniere.*
Kanye Lall Sen, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Issan Chunder Dutt, *General Assembly's Institution.*
A. G. Mackertoon, *Doveton College.*
Sooresh Chunder Dutt, *Hindu School.*
A. Thomas, *Doveton College.*
Russomoy Dutt, *General Assembly's Institution.*
C. M. Murray, *La Martiniere College.*
Aughur Chunder Chatterjee, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Gan Chunder Surma, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Shamah Churn Dey, *Chinsurah Free Church Aided Institution.*
Kassee Shur Mookerjee, *Cathedral Mission School.*
Benode Behari Bose, *Cathedral Mission School.*
A. Barlow, *St. Xavier's Collegiate School.*
Kristo Doss Law, *Hindu School.*

Hooghly Circle.

Nil Rutton Bannerjee, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Huri Nauth Palit, *Hsoba Mondlye Aided School.*
Chunder Mohun Mitter, *Midnapore School.*
Gris Chunder Bose, *South Booroo Aided School.*
Gunga Dhur Bannerjee, *Sulkea Aided School.*
Bhoobun Mohun Bannerjee, *Ooterparah School.*
Preo Nauth Chuckerbutty, *Serampore College.*
Abdool Bary, *Garden Reach C. M. S. Aided School.*
Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, *Konnuggur Aided School.*
Machan Lal Mudduck, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Benode Behari Bannerjee, *Baraset School.*
Obhoya Churn Dutt, *Bansbaria Free Church Aided School.*
Obinash Chunder Mookerjee, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Dasruttee Bánnerjee, *Bullaghur Aided School*
Rojinee Kant Gangoolie, *London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Balharam Bannerjee, *Barrackpore School.*
Hemanto Lal Mundul, *Serampore Aided School (Jehanabad).*
Lucky Narain Missry, *London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Chunder Coomar Chowdry, *Joyne Aided School.*
Kherode Nauth Singh, *Beersingha.*
Bepeen Behari Mookerjee, *Barrackpore School.*
Kader Nauth Chatterjee, *Howrah School.*
Kristo Gopal Bannerjee, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Mutty Lal Mookerjee, *Bullegore Aided School.*
Umbica Churn Naug, *Tumlook Aided School.*
Lal Behari Gangoolie, *Ooterparah School.*
Kally Nauth Chatterjee, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Cally Prosunno Sein, *Agurparah Church Mission Society's Aided School.*
Soudam Churn Putnaik, *Balasore School.*
Banee Madhub Bannerjee, *Cuttack School.*

Kishnaghur Circle.

Doorga Doss Bhattacharjee, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Chunder Mohun Mozoomdar, *Pubna School.*
Bama Churn Roy, *Cutwa Aided School.*
Khetter Mohun Mitter, *Burdwan Maharajah's School.*
Bhaddra Nauth Sookul, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Janoky Nauth Dutt, *Noral Aided School.*
Chunder Coomar Ghose, *Jessore School.*
Ram Doss Brahmo, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Obhoya Churn Dey, *Jessore School.*
Sham Charan Moitro, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Khoodi Ram Acharjee, *Kulna Free Church Aided School.*
Preo Nath Dutt, *Burdwan Maharajah's School.*
Brojo Lal Mookerjee, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Umbica Churn Sein, *Noral Aided School.*
Ooroon Chunder Gangooly, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Abdur Raheem, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Sree Nath Chuckerbutty, *Koomerkhali Aided School.*
Hurrish Chunder Sen, *Normal Aided School.*
Poorno Chunder Bhattacharjee, *Santipore Aided School.*
Koonjo Behari Nundy, *Beerbhoom School.*
Benjamin Brojo Mohun Sircar, *Burdwan C. M. S. Aided School.*
Umbica Churn Sircar, *Noral Aided School.*

Berhampore Circle.

Jadu Nauth Sahoy, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ram Kanye Talapatra, *Bhaulea School.*
Gopal Kristo Bagchee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Rojinee Kanth Saniel, *Kandi School.*
Jogesh Chunder Chatterjee, *Bhagulpore School.*
Brojo Lal Mookerjee, *Kandi School.*
Bani Madhub Sircar, *Bhaulea School.*
Choitunno Persad Bural, *Sarun School.*
Bama Churn Sein, *Bhaulea School*
Bungshee Dhur Goopto, *Sarun School.*
Annund Prosad Chowdry, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Abid Hussin, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Nogendro Chunder Moozumdar, *Bhaulea School.*
Kirty Chunder Chatterjee, *Bhaugulpore School.*
Modhu Sudan Singh, *Kandi School.*

Dacca Circle.

Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, *Mymensing School.*
Peary Mohun Raha, *Bogra School.*
Rojiny Kanth Ghose, *Pogose Aided School.*
Peari Mohun Chowdry, *Chittagong School.*
Rabutty Churn Banmerjee, *Kalipara Aided School.*
Busunto Koomar Bose, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Russick Chunder Bose, *Burisal School.*
Kassee Churn Sircar, *Burisal School.*
Okhoy Coomar Bose, *Tagoorin Aided School.*
Kali Nauth Gooho, *Pogose Aided School.*
Rojony Canth Chowdry, *Pogose Aided School.*
Kristo Coomar Sein, *Pogose Aided School.*
Shumbhoo Narain Singh, *Sylhet Mission Aided School.*

Jogendro Narain Seal, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Juggut Bundhoo Naug, *Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.*
Hurro Coomar Roy, *Chittagong School.*
Gour Churn Dey, *Pogose Aided School.*
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee, *Noakhali School.*
Taruck Chunder Mozoomdar, *Commillah School.*

The 160 Students to whom Junior Scholarships have been awarded will hold them in the following Institutions :—

Presidency College	63
Hooghly College	13
Dacca College	15
Kishnaghur College	16
Berhampore College	6
Medical College	10
Patna College	4
Sanscrit College	3
Calcutta Free Church Institution ...	6
Doveton College	3
La Martiniere	2
London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore	2
St. Xavier's College	2
General Assembly's Institution ...	4
Cathedral College	4
College Undetermined	7
	160

H. Woodrow, M. A.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Agricultural Exhibition, Chittagong.

Notice is hereby given that the Agricultural Exhibition at Chittagong will be held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant

The Mail Steamer from Calcutta to Chittagong ordinarily leaves Calcutta at day-break on the 22nd, reaches Chittagong early on the 24th, and again leaves Chittagong for Calcutta on the 27th or 28th of each month.

W. Sarson,
Secy., Exhibition Committee.

Chittagong
The 12th January 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that, owing to the general scarcity and high price of provisions in the Districts of this Division, the Agricultural Exhibition proposed to be held at Patna on the 30th proximo and following days is postponed until the following year.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna;
Commr.'s Office,
The 4th December 1865.

Notice.

Wanted, for the Backergunge Collectorate, a Sherishtadar having a perfect knowledge of the routine business of the office. Salary, Rupees 80 per month. No candidates need apply who do not possess a knowledge of English. Applications, with Testimonials, must be sent, post-paid, to the undersigned, who declines to answer any application or communication from rejected candidates.

H. C. Sutherland,
Offg. Collector of Backergunge.

Zillah Backergunge;
Collector's Office,
The 2nd January 1866.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 8th to 14th January 1866.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Matabangah.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles ...		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	5 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	2 9	
Below the Entrance	2 9	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 17th January 1866, + ¼ inch below Zero.
A rise of ¼ inch since 11th January 1866.

G. W. Vivian, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

Berhampore,
The 17th January 1866.

Government School of Art.

CALCUTTA, 126, BOITAKHANA.

THE courses of instruction pursued in this school have for their object the systematic education of Natives and East Indians as skilled draughtsmen, architects, modellers, wood-engravers, lithographers, and designers for manufactures. The following are the principal stages of instruction:—

STAGE I.—ELEMENTARY LINEAR DRAWING:—

a. *By aid of instruments:* elementary practical geometry.

b. *Freehand:* outlines of simple rigid forms from "the flat" (*i. e.*, from copies or flat examples.)

STAGE II.—HIGHER FREEHAND DRAWING:—

a. *Outline from the flat:* ornament, flowers, foliage, human figure, and animal forms from copies.

b. *Outline from the round or solid objects:* model drawing, outlines of ornament, figures, &c., from casts.

c. *Outline from nature:* flowers, foliage, &c.

STAGE III.—FREEHAND DRAWING IN LIGHT AND SHADE:—

a. *Shading from the flat:* ornament, flowers, foliage, human figures, &c., from copies.

b. ——— *from the round:* models and solid objects, ornament, figure, &c., from casts.

c. ——— *from nature:* flowers, fruit, foliage, human figure, &c.

STAGE IV.—GEOMETRICAL DRAWING BY AID OF INSTRUMENTS:—

a. Higher practical geometry; the use of scales and other mathematical instruments.

b. Projection: orthographic, perspective, and isometric; and the projection of shadows.

c. Architectural drawing: the method of getting out block and fair plans, sections, elevations, &c., to scale; the study of the orders and chief styles of architecture, the forms of mouldings and other decorative details; and the making of working-drawings of the more important details of architectural construction.

d. Mechanical and machine drawing; the delineation of spur and bevil wheels, cams, screws, &c.; the use of the odontograph in drawing the teeth of wheels; and the practice of making working-drawings complete, and in detail, of the ordinary kinds of machinery.

STAGE V.—PAINTING—(ELEMENTARY COURSE):—

a. Simple tinting and the use of the brush in water-color and tempera.

b. Painting from the flat in water-color and tempera.

c. ——— from the round (in oil, water-color, and tempera) in monochrome.

STAGE VI.—PAINTING—(HIGHER COURSE):—

a. Painting from nature: flowers, fruit, foliage, and "still life."

b. ——————————— human figure.

c. Exercises in composition.

STAGE VII.—MODELLING:—

a. From casts: ornament, flowers, foliage, human figure, &c.; instruction in casting and moulding.

b. From sketches, working-drawings, &c.; and from nature.

c. Exercises in composition.

STAGE VIII.—ELEMENTARY DESIGN:—

a. The study of *conventional treatment* of natural forms; the elements of ornament, &c.

b. The study of *arrangement of form* in ornamental composition; the filling of given spaces with ornamental arrangements in monochrome.

c. The study of *color* in ornamental design; the filling of given spaces, with ornamental arrangements in color.

d. The study of the various historic styles of ornament.

STAGE IX.—TECHNICAL DESIGN:—

a. *Surface:* design applied to printing and weaving of textile fabrics; glass and pottery, decorative mural-painting; mosaic-work, &c., &c.

b. *Relief:* design applied to carving, chasing jewellery, metal-work, casting, &c., &c.

STAGE X.—LITHOGRAPHY:—

a. In pen and ink.

b. In chalk.

c. In color: simple chromolithography.

STAGE XI.—WOOD ENGRAVING:—

a. In monochrome (one block)

b. In color (two or more blocks.)

STAGE XII.—PHOTOGRAPHY:—

a. The use of the camera, chemicals, &c.; the taking of negatives.

b. The printing processes.

The above grouping of kindred sections into "stages" is simply for convenience of arrangement; their numerical order is not in all cases that which the student follows in passing through them, nor does every student necessarily go through them all. The particular stages and sections to which his attention is directed depend upon the nature of the occupation for which he wishes to qualify himself. The special *courses* are as follows:—

COURSE FOR ARCHITECTS:—

Stage 1; stage 2 (sections *a* and *b*); stage 3 (sections *a* and *b*); stage 4 (section *a*, *b*, and *c*); stage 5 (section *a*); and stage 7 (sections *a* and *b*).

Time required to pass through this course, from 3 to 5 years.

COURSE FOR MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMEN:—

Stage 1; stage 2 (section *a*); stage 4 (sections *a*, *b*, and *d*); and stages 5 (section *a*.)

Time required to pass through this course, from 2 to 3 years.

COURSE FOR GENERAL DRAUGHTSMEN:—

Stage 1; stage 2 (sections *a*, *b*, and *c*); stage 3 (sections *a*, *b*, and *c*); and stages 5 and 6, (all sections in each.)

Time required to pass through this course, from 3 to 4 years.

COURSE FOR DESIGNERS:—

Surface design and decorative painting: stages 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8, (all sections in each,) and stage 9, section *a*.

Relief design and modelled decoration: stages 1, 2, and 7, (all sections in each); stage 8 (sections *a*, *b*, and *d*); and stage 9, (section *b*.)

Time required to pass through either of these courses, from 3 to 5 years.

COURSE FOR LITHOGRAPHERS : —

Stages 1, 2, 3, and 10, (all sections in each.)
Time required for this course, from 2 to 3 years.

COURSE FOR WOOD-ENGRAVERS :—

Stages 1, 2, 3, and 11, (all sections in each)
Time required for this course, from 3 to 4 years.

Besides these special courses there is a "General Course" for such students as desire only to study drawing as part of their general education : it is also a useful preparatory course for those who may not have quite determined upon the special one to which they may ultimately intend devoting their attention. This general course consists of stages 1, 2, and 3, and the classes of which it is composed meet on Saturdays from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. The other classes are held every day (except Saturdays and Sundays) from 10-30 A. M. till 4 P. M.

FEES.—One Rupee per month. Entrance fee, one Rupee. All fees must be paid in advance. Any student whose fees remain unpaid beyond the 10th day of the month for which they are due will be considered to have left the school. In order to be re-admitted, he must again send a form of application, pay a fresh entrance fee, and, if the school be full, wait his turn for admission.

ADMISSION.—Students are admitted at any age, provided they have received, or are in course of receiving, an elementary general education (either English or Vernacular.) They will also be required to give satisfactory evidence of good character. Printed forms of application for admission may be obtained at the school between the hours of 11 and 4. When filled up, these forms must be delivered to the School Clerk, together with the entrance fee, between the 10th and 28th of each month. Applicants will receive notice of their admission as vacancies occur. Every student will be considered a probationer for the first six months from the date of his entering upon any of the special courses; at the end of that time, if it should be found that he does not possess sufficient aptitude for the study upon which he has entered to ensure his success in it as a profession, notice to that effect will be given to his parents or guardians, in order that he may enter upon any other pursuit for which his abilities may be better fitted.

Free studentships and scholarships (ranging in value from 5 to 15 Rupees a month) are awarded to deserving students, to assist them in carrying on their studies.

Students who have passed with credit through any of the courses above laid down will be entitled to receive an *official certificate of proficiency* in the subject of that course; but such certificate will in no case be given before the expiry of the minimum period above assigned to each course.

H. WOODROW, M. A.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Lower Provinces.

FORT WILLIAM;
Calcutta,
The 9th December 1865.

Orders by the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The 13th January 1866.—BABOO PURRAN CHUNDER NEOGEE, Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore, has received charge of the Bhaugulpore Treasury on the 6th January 1866 and has been authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

A. MONEY,
Commissioner.

CAMP MOHAGAMAH,
The 13th January 1866

Notice.

MR. H. MUSPRATT, Collector of Balasore, received charge of the Treasury on the 11th instant from Mr. Deputy Collector J. D. White.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
The 16th December 1865.

Notice.

No 535.

THE Orissa Agricultural Exhibition, which was to be held in February next, is postponed to the following year in consequence of the present scarcity.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
The 19th December 1865.

Notice.

MR. A. MANSON, Assistant Collector, has been put in charge of the Balasore Treasury, and is authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries from the 3rd instant.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
The 10th January 1866.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 20th January 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
January ...	14	30·133	79·0	58·0	21·0	67·8	62·1	57·5	0·71	W.		
	15	·183	78·6	60·0	18·6	68·8	61·8	56·2	·66	N. N. W. & N. & N.		
	16	·123	77·2	59·2	18·0	67·5	60·5	54·0	·66	E. N. & S.		
	17	·099	77·4	58·9	18·5	67·1	60·6	55·4	·68	W. N. W & N. & N. W		
	18	·107	78·7	59·2	19·5	68·2	61·1	55.4	·65	W. & W. N. W.		
	19	·056	81·4	61·0	20·4	69·9	64·4	60 0	·72	S. S. W. & variable.		
	20	·106	81·2	61·0	20·2	70·1	64·1	59·3	·70	N. E. & variable.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	23·4
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	81·4
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	81·0
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 20th current	...	Nil
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	Nil

Goprenauth Sen,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd January 1866.

No. 3.

Commissariat Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of lbs. 345,000 of China Black Tea, deliverable as follows, at the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut:—

		lbs.
In all May 1866	...	86,250
In all October 1866	..	86,250
In all March 1867	...	172,500
Total	...	345,000

Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, on Monday, the 19th February next, up to 2 o'clock, and opened there at noon on the day following.

Form of Tender can be obtained in this Office.

G. S. Macbean, *Major*,

Asst. Commsy.-General.

Calcutta;
Commissariat Office,
The 6th December 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Oct. 24th ...	2 Cases, B L B ...	Mahanada.
„ 24th ...	1 Crate, K M [15] D ...	Charlemagne.
„ 18th ...	1 Cask, A R B ..	Trafalgar.
„ 17th ...	7 Cases, G. M. and Co ...	Glenroy.
„ 31st ...	48 Cases, [19] A. B. and Co. ..	Anglesey.
Nov. 1st ...	7 Cases, [19] A. B. and Co. ..	Ditto.
Oct. 19th ...	42 Bales, F. H. and Co. ...	Charlemagne.
Sept. 16th ...	1 Case, L and C ...	Staffordshire.
„ 15th ...	1 Case, [S R D] ...	Ditto.
Nov. 10th ...	9 Packages, D N D ..	Scoresby.
„ 11th ...	4 Cases, T S K ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	50 Cases, [B D C L] ...	Imperatrice Eugenie.
Oct. 10th ...	3 Cases, [F M C] ..	Nile.
„ 23rd ...	76 Cases, [I U C A] W. D. and Co. ...	Blenheim.
„ 23rd ...	163 Cases, [I U C A] W. D. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 18th ...	1 Parcel, H G M M ...	Reiver.
„ 18th ...	1 Package, A. Adams ...	Ditto.
„ 18th ...	1 Package, M. Premjee ..	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	111 Packages, P. ...	Princess Somawattz.
„ 30th ...	4 Casks, no mark ...	Golden Fleece.
Nov. 6th ...	1 Truss, Captain E. Smith ...	Str. Burmah.
„ 8th ..	1 Bundle, L K G ...	Lightning.
„ 9th ...	1 Cask, [S. R. and Co., J D and S] ...	Knight Commander.
„ 18th ..	1 Parcel, J. F. Pereira ...	Str. Madras.

Calcutta Customs,
The 23rd January 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Packages landed under Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863 :—

	Countess of Ripon.	
1866, Jan. 29th ...	B D D, 3 Packages.	
	Mikado.	
1866, Jan. 29th ...	B D D, 10 Casks.	
	City of Dublin.	
1866, Jan. 29th ...	W. and Co., 8 Cases ... [H] 2 Cases.	
	George Croshaw.	
1866, Jan. 29th ...	John Short, Esq., School Jullogh, Simla, 1 Case .. A B [S. C.] & Co., 1 Case.	
	Staffordshire.	
1866, Jan. 29th ..	J C N, 3 Cases ... [J W] 1 Case ...	[C. D. P. and Co.] S B, 1 Case.
	Calcutta.	
1866, Jan. 29th ...	W. and Co., 3 Cases ... [D] 6 Packages.	
	City of Lahore.	
1866, Jan. 29th ...	O S S, 1 Case ... [C] 1 Case ..	A, 19 Casks.
	Knight Commander.	
1866, Jan. 29th ..	[R] 1 Cask.	

Calcutta Customs,
The 23rd January 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertized for sale:—

	Imperatrice Euginie.		
1866, Mar. 22nd ...	R and C J E, 1 Case.		
	Alnwick Castle.		
1866, Mar. 3rd ...	[S R D] 1 Case.		
	City of Calcutta.		
1866, Mar. 18th ...	[I U A C] W. D. and Co., 2 Casks ...	[J G] 1 Case.	
	Scoresby.		
1866, Feb. 25th ..	T S K, 6 Packages ...	C Y, 1 Case ...	S. and Co., 1 Cask.
	Cossipore.		
1866, Mar. 9th ..	B R D, 35 Packages ...	D N D, 14 Packages ...	R D C L M, 1 Safe.
	B C M, 3 Packages ...	G B D, 2 Packages ...	[M and B] 6 Cases.
	77th Regiment C. C. and Co.. 1 Package ...	B S W, 1 Cask ...	S C D, 1 Cask.
	[I C M] 4 Casks.		
	Sarah and Emma.		
1866, Feb. 9th ...	D N D, 27 Packages ...	D N D K D, 4 Casks.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 23rd January 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

Wanted,

AN Auditor of the current official year's accounts of the Medical Retiring Fund. Remuneration, Rupees 300.

R. A. FINK,

Offg. Secretary.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND,
The 23rd January 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that certain Effects belonging to the late MR. GEORGE GREEN, a British born subject, who died at Sherghotty, Zillah Gya, on the 22nd September 1865, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person legally authorised to receive the same.

R. J. RICHARDSON,
Judge of Gya.

GYA;
Civil Court,
The 17th January 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that certain Effects belonging to the late MR. A. HENZELL, a European British subject, who committed suicide at Mullarpore on the 31st May last, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person legally authorised to receive the same.

O. TOOGOOD,
Judge.

ZILLAH BEERBHOOM,
The 16th January 1866.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH JANUARY 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 *Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.*

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jyntiah Hills ...	8th Jan. 1866	10	15	13	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Durrung ...	8th „	8	32	13	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Ditto.
Gowalparah ...	15th „	11½	15	15	11	13½	14	7½	8½	4½	5½	...	...	Rice, Wheat, and Attah dearer.
Kamroop ...	7th „	14	23	16	12	18	16	25	16	8	8	...	...	Same as last week.
Nowgong ...	6th „	7	32	9	6	8	9	15	8	6½	5½	...	...	Rice dearer.
Seebsaugur ...	1st „	10	16	12	7	10	7	8	10	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Bhaugulpore ...	14th „	10½	25½	12½	8½	23	12½	15½	10½	12½	7½	41½	16½	Ditto.
Darjeeling ..	15th „	6	11½	9	5½	6½	10	...	...	7½	5½	20	14	Rice and Pulses cheaper. Janera dearer.
Monghyr ...	15th „	9½	23½	12½	8½	26½	13½	20	11½	14½	9½	31½	14½	Nearly the same as last week.
Purneah ...	15th „	16	32	17	10	30	14	19	11	9½	7	...	...	Wheat cheaper. Attah dearer.
Godda ...	13th „	10	31½	19	8	20	16	25	15	16	10	50	16	Same as last week.
Nya-Doomka ..	14th „	10	35	16	10	22	10	8	5	12	8	50	20	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Pakour ...	14th „	10	28	12½	14	33	15½	18	11½	16	8	50	25	Rice dearer. Pulses and Janera cheaper.
Rajmehal ...	15th „	11	20	13	8	17	8	30	13	11	9	38	20	Same as last week.
Bancoorah ...	13th „	13½	27	16	9½	20	11½	16	9	11	7½	30	12	Ditto.
Beerbhoom ...	13th „	10½	26½	10½	...	...	...	20	8½	15	6½	67½	18	Ditto.
Burdwan ...	15th „	12½	22½	13½	8½	23	14½	13	10	10½	8	...	...	Rice dearer.
Hooghly ...	15th „	10	15	12	8	20	14	12	10	8	6½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Howrah ...	15th „	10	17	13½	7	19½	11½	16	7	10	7½	...	...	All articles little cheaper.
Midnapore ...	15th „	9	23	12	10	21	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	Rice dearer. Pulses cheaper.
Chittagong ...	8th „	12	18	12	7	18	12	13	12	10	8	...	...	Wheat a little dearer.
Hazaree-baugh ...	15th „	7½	20	12	10	21	15	20	8½	16	7	27	15½	Janera dearer.
Lohardugga ...	13th „	10	32	16	6	20	15	24	6	16	5	40	18	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Manbhoom ...	13th „	10	34	16	9	28	15	14	7½	9	5	...	...	Pulses of the dearest sort, and Wheat cheaper.
Singhboom ...	8th „	10	35	16	8	24	20	20	7	16	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Balasore ...	15th „	9	32	14½	6	20	12	16	9	12	7	...	...	Same as on the 1st instant.
Cuttack ...	15th „	10	30	13	12	30	14	26	9	18	7	66	20	Rice dearer.
Pooree ...	15th „	11½	25	13	7½	13½	8	12½	7½	13	4	27½	11	Rice dearer. Janera cheaper.
Backergunge ...	6th „	13	20	15	6	30	20	10	10	8	5½	...	...	Rice and Attah dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Cachar ...	8th „	8	26½	12½	6½	16	7	13	9	6	6½	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper. Wheat and Attah dearer.
Dacca ...	15th „	13	25	16	7	12	8	13	10	9	7	...	...	Rice dearer.
Furreedpore ...	15th „	8	20	14	21½	27	21½	20	16	...	...	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Mymensing ...	15th „	14	25	18	8	30	17	16	10	10	8	...	...	Same as last week.
Sylhet ...	5th „	12	55	16	6½	60	20	14	8½	13	7	...	...	Ditto.
Jessore ...	14th „	8	17	13	10	32	20	20	9	10½	5½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Nuddea ...	15th „	10	30	14	9	32	16	16	10½	10½	6½	...	...	Ditto.
24-Pergunnahs...	15th „		17	13½	7½	23	16	15	10	8	9	20	10	Rice cheaper. Attah dearer.
Gya ...	15th „	12	30	13½	8	22	8½	30	10	24	8	50	14	Rice and Janera dearer.
Chumparun ...	12th „	9	24	12	7½	21	9	29	9	17	6½	56	17	Rice dearer. Janera cheaper.
Patna ...	14th „	11	25	13	7	26	11½	16	12	13	9	28	15	Same as last week.
Sarun ...	14th „	7½	24½	13½	10	24½	12	25	10½	18½	8½	36	16½	Nearly the same as last week.
Shahabad ...	14th „	8	24	13½	8	24	9	23	11	18	10	30	14½	Ditto.
Tirhoot ...	15th „	6½	32	13	10½	30	10½	28	9½	18	8	45	14	Same as last week.
Bograh ...	15th „	14	30	18½	8	17½	15½	15	15	8	8	60	35	Rice and Janera dearer. Pulses cheaper.
Maldah ...	15th „	13	30	14	8	35	20	16	11	11	8	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Moorshedabad ...	14th „	10½	22	12½	8	32½	17½	14½	10½	12½	7	...	...	Pulses and Wheat cheaper.
Pubna ...	14th „	13½	24	16½	6½	32	20½	19½	13½	9½	7½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Rungpore ...	15th „	12½	30	17½	5	10	5	17	13½	9	7	...	...	Wheat dearer.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd January 1866.

No. 6.

Commissariate Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received and opened on the dates specified for the supply for one year of the under-noted Provisions and Stores.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be had in this Office.

	Names of Articles.	Receive up to 2 P.M.	Open at noon.
1	Port Wine	9th February 1866	10th February 1866.
2	Sherry		
3	Bhurs		
4	Panswaya...		
5	Cargo Boats	15th February 1866	16th February 1866.
6	Lamp Oil		
7	Earthen Water-vessels...		
8	Tinning Cooking Utensils		
9	Bazaar Medicines		
10	Hospital Necessaries		
11	Medical Comforts	19th February 1866	20th February 1866.
12	Lime, unslaked		
13	Lime, Common Stone		
14	Packing Cases		
15	Landing, Stabling, and Sale of Stud Horses ...		
16	Carriage from Burrakur to Hazareebaugh ..	23rd February 1866	24th February 1866.
17	Conveyance of Malt Liquor by boat to Howrah		
18	Vegetables		
19	Coffee	25th February 1866	26th February 1866.
20	Firewood		
21	Salt		
22	Butter		
23	Milk		
24	Fowls	1st March 1866...	2nd March 1866.
25	Chickens		
26	Eggs		

All Deposits to be by Bank of Bengal Receipts or Government Promissory Notes, not by Cash or Currency Notes.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE;
No. 6, Park Street,
The 5th January 1866.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary-General.

List of Extra Prizes for the Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, on the 1st February 1866.

Offered by W. G. Wagentriber, Esq.	Rs.	As.	P.
For a Machine, worked by steam or other power, which will efficiently supersede manual labour in rolling Tea Leaf	1,000	0	0
For the best one horse Cultivater	100	0	0
For the best Bullock Plough	50	0	0
For the best Pruning Sickle.	25	0	0
For the best felling and splitting Axe	25	0	0
For the best and most efficient Apparatus or machine for clearing Dhan ...	100	0	0
By J. J. Haly, Esq.			
For the best and most efficient Apparatus or machine for clearing Dhan ...	100	0	0
By Captain Morton, Deputy Commissioner.			
For the simplest and best hand Machine for taking off Silk from Cocoons; the Machine, if required, to be sold, at a fair valuation to be fixed by the Central Committee, to the Officer in charge of the Gowalparah Jail	25	0	0
By Dr. Von Lintzgy.			
For the best specimen of Jute grown in the Gowalparah District, 5 seers specimen out of one maund	25	0	0
By J. Floyd, Esq.			
For the best specimen of Gram grown in the Gowalparah District, 5 seers specimen out of two maunds	20	0	0
By J. J. S. Driberg, Esq.			
For the best specimen of Cotton grown in Assam, one seer specimen out of half a maund	20	0	0
By J. B. Gond, Esq.			
For the best permanent Blue Dye produced in Assam suitable for the coloring of clothing in quantities of not less than two seers	20	0	0
By Baboo Goonabhiram Borooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner.			
For the best Boka Rice	10	0	0
For the best Mezankooree Silk Thread	10	0	0
For the best pair of Plough Bullocks	10	0	0
For the best Cotton-clearing Machine	10	0	0
By Baboo Joy Gopal.			
For the Antilope from the Gowalparah District	15	0	0
For the Kessapat, (Assamese Silk,) not less than one seer	10	0	0
For the best Musk from Gowalparah	10	0	0
By Baboo Ram Lochun.			
For the best Milch Cow from the Gowalparah District yielding not less than two seers of Milk per diem	10	0	0
For the best Ox from the Gowalparah District	15	0	0
For the best Milch Goat from the Gowalparah District	10	0	0
By Baboo Hem Chunder Borooah.			
For the best Assamese Soda in quantities of not less than half a seer ...	5	0	0
For the best specimen of the Kheton Root Powder (Tekhour) in specimens of one seer out of ten seers	10	0	0

DEBROOGHUR,
The 20th December 1865.

N. LOWIS,
Secretary for the Central Committee for the Agricultural Exhibition.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. DOWLEANS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1866.

Proposed Bye-laws of the Municipal Commissioners of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.

1. THE external roofs and walls of any hut or any other building whatever about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. The Municipal Commissioners may cause to be put up or painted in a conspicuous part of any house, building, wall or place in any highway the name by which such highway is to be known; and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners.

3. The Municipal Commissioners may fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outside of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting any highway, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number.

4. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn out animal into any highway, or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

5. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours after its death, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

6. No person, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed pens.

7. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory or place of business to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

8. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind, the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners, shall be deposited on the side of the road, and not more than ten yards from the entrance of the premises from which it has come, every morning between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 A. M.

9. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners, except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No such refuse shall be deposited on any highway without permission from the Commissioners.

10. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be appropriated to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

11. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, bye-ways, or other thoroughfares in any bazaar by exposing for sale or accumulating, or allowing to be exposed for sale or to be accumulated, on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or throughfare any package or any other materials whatever.

12. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazaar shall, within fourteen days after he shall have notice from the Municipal Commissioners so to do, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of such bazaar.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazaar or shops shall sell or expose for sale, or permit to be sold or exposed for sale, or admit into or permit to remain in any such bazaar or shop any offensive meat, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any such meat, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place set apart for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

15. No person shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any corpse or carcass, or any part of a corpse or carcass, upon any ground, or into any river, nullah, lake, drain or tank.

16. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

17. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

18. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four feet from any other existing grave.

19. No person when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burning ground shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

20. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any burning ground, shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within four hours after its arrival at the said said burning ground.

21. No person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, in any place any tank, pond, ditch, or other excavation without the sanction of the Commissioners previously obtained.

22. Every person to whom a license for keeping a necessary for public accommodation may be granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall construct such necessary in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe; any such person refusing or neglecting so to construct such necessary, or to make such alterations in, and additions to, it as the Commissioners may at any time direct within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have forfeited his license, and such license may be withdrawn.

23. All persons to whom such licenses may be granted shall be bound to obey such orders and to be guided by such rules as may from time to time be made and promulgated by the Commissioners under penalty of the forfeiture of their licenses.

24. No person shall put, or cause to be put, on any house or other building any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

25. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public road or thoroughfare or drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

26. Every person who shall commit within the limits as now or hereafter to be defined for the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act an offence against any of the foregoing Bye-laws by doing any act prohibited, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done, by such Bye-law, shall be punished by fine not exceeding Rupees 20, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice from the Commissioners, such person shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees 5 for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

A. J. Elliot,
Magistrate and Chairman.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Estate, in the Settlement of Darjeeling, will be put up to public sale, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the 2nd day of February 1866, (under Rule 15 of the Waste Land Rules,) for arrears of interest and balance of purchases money:—

No. of Estate in Register, No. 7.

Situation, Selim.

Area of Estates, 574 Acres.

Recorded proprietor, Major F. B. Wardroper.

Interest due	Rs. 929	12	9
Balance of purchase-money, being nine instalments or nine tenths	9,298	0	0
Total, Rupees	10,227	12	9

Blair Reid, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

Dy. Commr.'s Office;
Darjeeling,
The 30th December 1865.

FORM A. (REFERRED TO IN RULE 5.)

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about 1,400 Acres, situate in Mouzah Borgaw, Zillah Durrung, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of April 1866, at the Office of the Revenue Deputy Commissioner of Zillah Durrung, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH DURRUNG,
The 2nd January 1866

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT No. 1.

North—A line drawn from mound A to B parallel to the Government road.

South—A line drawn from mound C to mound D.

East—By the Digolee Jan from mound D to mound A.

West—By a line drawn from mound B to C.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the 11th day of December 1865, made in the matter of the Estate of John Palmer Hampton, deceased, late of Mymensingh, in the Province of Bengal, Indigo Planter, and in the suit of Mary Keelan *versus* Charles Swinton Hogg, the Administrator-General of Bengal, and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said John Palmer Hampton, deceased, the Creditors of the said John Palmer Hampton, late of Mymensingh aforesaid, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 10th day of February next, to come in and prove their claims before the Honorable John Paxton Norman, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Saturday, the 24th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

C. T. DAVIS,
Offg. Registrar.

HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
The 10th January 1866.

DODD & ORR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Nubkissen Mitter and others,
versus
Hurrish Chunder Mitter and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 31st current, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, C. S. Hogg, Esquire, Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the Bazaar situated in Dhurmtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, commonly called or known by the name of Chandny Choke Bazaar, upon such Terms and Conditions as will be then made known, and upon such Security as he may think fit.

For particulars apply at the Receiver's Office, High Court.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
Calcutta
No. 5, Strand,
The 8th January 1866.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the 11th day of December 1865, made in the matter of the Estate of Hullodhur Bose, late of Noyanchund Dutt's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and in a cause of Luchmeechaund Sett and others against S. Mutty Komulmoney Dossee, the Creditors of the said Hullodhur Bose, of Calcutta aforesaid, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 10th day of February next, to come in and prove their debts before the Honorable John Paxton Norman, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Saturday, the 24th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

C. T. DAVIS,
Offg. Registrar.

HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta.

STACK, COLLIS & MIRFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Josceline Frederick Watkins and Thomas Robert Stokoe are Plaintiffs, and Soonder Beebee is Defendant, on and bearing date the 6th day of February 1865, by the Officiating Registrar of the said High Court, at the Town Hall, on an early day, of which due notice will be given hereafter, the following property, (that is to say)—6 pies or $\frac{3}{4}$ part or share of and in all that three-storied brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, with the piece of land or ground on which the same is erected, containing in the whole 9 cottahs and 8 chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Burra Bazaar, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, (that is to say):—On the South by the public road; on the North by the house of Dhurmossullah; on the East by a drain and the house

of Ramtonoo Mullick, and on the West by the house of Callypersaud Ghose.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Baboo Gocoolnath Chatterjee, No. 2, Old Post Office Street, the Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

C. T. Davis,
Officiating Registrar.

High Court;
Registrar's Office,
The 4th January 1866.

Gocoolnath Chatterjee,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to an Order of the late Supreme Court in a cause of Gobind Chunder Sein *versus* Jadub Chunder Thakoor, dated the 26th May 1862, by the Officiating Registrar of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th day of January instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, *viz* :—

A two-storied brick-built house and premises, No. 15-2, with the piece of land on which the same is erected, containing by estimation two cottahs and four chittacks, situated at Soorthee Bagaun, Ruttoo Sircar's Street, and bounded on the East by the two-storied house of Madub Chunder Dutt, deceased; on the West by the dwelling-house of Sonatun Pyne; on the North by the house of the late Rassmoney Dossee, situated at the street; and on the South by the house of the said Madub Chunder Dutt, deceased.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Office of Messieurs Temple and Fenn, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

C. T. Davis,
Officiating Registrar.

High Court, Registrar's Office;
Calcutta,
The 18th January 1866.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Sreemutty Juggutmoheney Dossee, Executrix, and another are Plaintiffs, and Khuttoo Bebee and others are Defendants, on and bearing date the 9th day of August 1864, by the Officiating Registrar of the said Court, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th day of January instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, (that is to say,)—

All that two-storied brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing as per pottahs ten cottahs, three chittacks, and ten feet, situate, lying, and being at 5-1, Annis Barber's Lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid, and bounded on the North by a Government Lane called Goddie Khansamah's Lane; on the West by a private pathway which is on the east of the tenanted land and house of Meer Tomeezooddeen; on the South by the dwelling-house of Mirza Ahmed Ally; and on the East by the dwelling-house of Hajee Baboh Mollah.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

C. T. Davis,
Offg. Registrar.

High Court, Regr.'s Office;
Calcutta,
The 18th January 1866.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause "Joseph Burnett Finch against Antoine Fortune Gouttere and others" the Creditors of Frederick Finch, late of No. 67, Rue de la Presorerie, Bordeaux, in the Empire of France, and of Shahpore, Oondee, in the District of Tirhoot, in the East Indies, Indigo Planter, and of No. 3, Carlton Hill, East, in the County of Middlesex, in England, deceased, (who died on or about the 23rd day of September 1863,) are, on or before the 1st day of March 1866, to send by post prepaid to W. D. H. Oehme, of No. 221, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, the Solicitor of Matilda Finch, one of the Executors of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions; the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, at his Chambers situate at No. 11, New Square, Lincolns Inn, in the County of Middlesex, on the 15th day of April 1866; at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 7th day of December 1865.

Edwd. Weatherall,
Chief Clerk.

W. D. H. Oehme,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

221, *Gresham House,*
Old Broad Street, London.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause "Joseph Burnett Finch against Matilda Finch and others" the Creditors of Justen Finch, late of Shahpore, Oondee, in the District of Tirhoot, in the East Indies, Indigo Planter, deceased, (who died on or about the 7th day of March 1861,) are, on or before the 1st day of March 1866, to send by post prepaid to W. D. H Oehme, of No. 221, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, the Solicitor of Matilda Finch, the Executrix of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions; the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, at his Chambers situate at No. 11, New Square, Lincolns Inn, in the County of Middlesex, on the 15th day of April 1866, at 2 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 7th day of December 1865.

Edwd. Weatherall,
Chief Clerk.

W. D. H. Oehme,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

221, *Gresham House,*
Old Broad Street, London.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 16th January 1866

LIABILITIES.				Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	17,33,224 14 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs.	54,88,381 10 1	1,53,01,147 12 11
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	"	78,72,766 2 10	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		...	...	2,27,05,373 8 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		...	...	3,32,450 13 3
Bank Notes outstanding		...	...	1,70,655 0 0
Sundries		...	...	8,33,966 14 2
		Rupees	...	6,11,32,718 15 3

ASSETS.				Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	...	60,38,337 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,38 50,600 0 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	...	9,46,923 2 5
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	...	2,14,89 991 1 3
Dead Stock	ditto	...	...	5,01,650 12 1
Stamps	ditto	...	...	1,,867 3 0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	...	2 71 915 14 6
Sundries ...	...	...	...	5,66,374 1 4
				4,27,03,659 14 7
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office, Rs.	...	...	...	0 0 0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office		...	Rs.	92,33,372 15 10
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches ...		...	"	91,95,186 9 10
				1,84,29,059 0 8
			Rupees ...	6,11,32,718 15 3

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES *carrying back interest* will not be received for renewal, consolidation, sub-division, nor for any change in enfacement making the Interest payable at a particular Treasury.

All Interest, including that for the half-year last due, must be drawn at the place at which it is payable before the Note is tendered at this Office.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
Bank of Bengal,
The 3rd January 1866.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Shaik Ellahy Buksh, Khansamah, now residing at Fancy Lane, in Calcutta, a Khansamah, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 12th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16*th January* 1866.

In the matter of Sumboo Chunder Holdar, formerly of Budge-Budge, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, Zemindar, but at present a Prisoner for debt in the Calcutta Presidency Jail, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 29th day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Sumboo Chunder Holdar, formerly of Budge-Budge, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, Zemindar, but at present a Prisoner for debt in the Calcutta Presidency Jail, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 18th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Sumboo Chunder Holdar, formerly of Budge-Budge, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, Zemindar, but at present a Prisoner for debt in the Calcutta Presidency Jail, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 18th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Guzzender Mohun Shaw, Horender Mohun Shaw, and Geerindromohun Shaw, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, with liberty to the said Insolvents to amend their Schedule and Estate Paper in respect of the property and debts of individual partners of the several Firms, and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said Insolvents from arrest, to take effect from the date hereof, in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the Schedule of the said Insolvents filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Muddoosoodun Banerjee, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in January 1867, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Vertannes, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Bhoobunnessur Chunder and Biressur Chunder, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Vertannes, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Charles Mackay, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Woomachurn Paul and Radanauth Paul, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the order made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*
Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Rajendronauth Doss, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Erasmus Cicero Howe, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in January 1867, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said first Court day in January 1867, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Albert Boston Mitchell, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the order *Nisi* made in this matter is enlarged, and the further hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of February next.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Muttyloll Dey, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the order *Nisi* made in this matter is enlarged and the further hearing of this matter do stand adjourned generally.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Hirjee Aurut, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent have one month's further time from this day to file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Gocoolchund, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 7th day of April next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Gocool Doss Soonderjee, an Insolvent

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent have two months' further time from this day to file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the

amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Robins William Cook, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, lately residing and practising as a Doctor in Tirhoot, afterwards Sub-Manager in the Durbungah Estate under the Court of Wards at Purneah, afterwards at Purrihar Indigo Factory, Tirhoot, and lately carrying on trade and business at Purrihar and also at Hurnie Factory, in Tirhoot, as an Indigo Planter, but now proceeding in medical charge of coolies to Assam, and residing at No. 9, Joratollao Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act. XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 4th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of William Augustus Madge, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Edmund Piddington, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, by two several orders of this Court, the said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act. XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in their Schedules as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Barrow and Co., *Attorneys.*
Pearson, *Attorney.*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd January 1866.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 3, Fairlie Place, at noon, on Tuesday, the 6th February 1866, for the purpose of receiving the survey and valuation reports of the Company's property, and to carry out the following Resolution which was passed at the last Half-yearly Meeting, *viz.*:—

"That the Capital of the Company should be "re-adjusted by re-valuing the Block and the "denomination of the shares altered in accord-"ance with the value of the Block so found."

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA;
3, *Fairlie Place,*
20th January 1866.

Watts and Company, "Limited."

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Watts and Company, "Limited," for the purpose of declaring the guaranteed *ad interim* Dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting, will be held within the Company's premises on Thursday, the 8th proximo, at 4 o'clock afternoon.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. EYEARS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1866.

Notice.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," shall be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Old China Bazaar Lane, on Saturday, the 3rd February next, at 2 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and doing such other matters as may be then submitted.

HAJEE JACKARIAH MAHOMED & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Notice.

THE Twenty-eighth Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited," will be held at the City Office, No. 10-2, Strand, on Tuesday, the 30th January 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE.

ON the conclusion of the Half-yearly General Meeting above advertized to be held on Tuesday, the 30th January 1866, at the City Office of the Company, No. 10-2, Strand, will be held at the same place a Special General Meeting of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited," for the purpose of considering two Resolutions to be then and there proposed, one being to the effect that the Indenture of Settlement of the 2nd January 1858 and the two Resolutions of the 17th December 1861 and 27th January 1863 be abrogated, and Articles of Association already prepared by the Company's Solicitors and to be submitted to the Meeting, of which notice is hereby given, be substituted therefore, and that the Trustees of the Company be directed to execute the Assurances necessary for legally vesting in the Company the property of the Company, and the other being for the increase of the nominal capital of the Company and such other matters as may be brought before it.

By Order of the Directors,

W. S. MILLARD,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th January 1866.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund on the First Quarter of the Official Year 1865-66 *compared with the corresponding Quarter of the Year* 1864-65.

	In the First Quarter ending 31st July 1865.	In the First Quarter ending 31st July 1864.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government Books at the beginning of the past and current year, Rupees...	23,04,862 4 3	21,13,990 13 3
Receipts and credits during the First Quarter of the past and current year, Rupees	2,43,493 11 9	2,54,812 7 9
Total, Rupees ...	25,48,356 0 0	23,68,803 5 0
DEDUCT.		
Pensions paid in the Quarter under review, Rupees ...	41,226 1 0	40,713 9 8
Paid fixed Office Establishment and Contingencies, &c., during the Quarter under review, Rupees ...	3,907 7 10	4,212 9 8
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to Subscribers qualified to share therein during ditto, Rupees ...	11,636 10 8	10,271 14 9
Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Reserve Fund (W. F.), and Interest Reserve Fund (W. F.), Rupees...	97,811 4 0	84,172 8 0
Amount transferred from Children's Fund to Reserve Fund (C. F.), and Interest Reserve Fund (C. F.), Rupees ...	73,620 15 0	1,04,520 9 0
Total, Rupees ...	2,28,202 6 1	2,43,891 3 1
Net balance on the 31st July of each year's First Quarter under review in the Government Books, exclusive of Interest upon the Capital for the past official year, Rupees	23,20,153 9 11	21,24,912 1 11
MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Subscriptions, Rupees	24,002 9 4	22,270 7 4
Deduct—Pensions to Incumbents, Office Charges, estimated Contingencies, and proceeds of surplus divided during 1865-66 among Members of five years' standing, at 31 per cent. in the Widows', and 36 per cent. in the Children's Fund, Rupees	18,893 9 9	18,091 13 6
Net monthly Income, exclusive of Interest upon Capital, Rupees	5,108 15 7	4,178 9 10

	Number of Subscribers for Wives only.	Number of Subscribers for Wives and Children.	Number of Subscribers for Children.	Total Subscribers.	Number of Wives.	Number of Children.
In the year						
1864 65 ...	271	311	105	687	582	1,115
1865-66 ...	283	322	105	710	605	1,179

E. E.,
H. A. BROWN,
W. B. ROSTON, } *Auditors, U. S. F. P. Fund.*

H. ANDREWS,
Officiating Accountant and Collector.

Published by Order of the Directors,

R. C. TULLOH,
Secretary.

FUND OFFICE,
The 10th January 1866.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 27th day of January 1866, at 4. P. M. precisely, to receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 3rd October 1865.

The Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of authorising the Directors of the Company to sell the Company's Estates at Simla, to pass a Resolution to voluntarily wind up the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1865.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Printing Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghaut, at 3 P. M., on Thursday, the 25th January 1866, for the purpose of considering the advisability of altering Clause No. 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company with a view of reducing its Capital.

By Order of the Directors,
ERASMUS JONES,
Secretary and Manager.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, upon Monday, the 12th February 1866, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held upon the 4th January 1866.

By Order of the Directors,
MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.—THE first Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 1, Hare Street, on *Saturday, the 27th instant,* at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Half-yearly Accounts closed to 31st October 1865 and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. WYMAN & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

THE Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 27th January 1866, at 3 P. M, to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

Published by Order of the Directors,
R. C. TULLOH,
Secretary.

UNCVD. SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 2nd December 1865.

Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation and Dock Co, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, "LIMITED," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock A M, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of considering proposals for expunging or altering Clauses 10, 11, and 12 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1866.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No 4, Bankshall Street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February 1866, at 4 P. M.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of bringing forward a Proposition having for its object the alteration of Clause 23 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Directors,
J. M. SCOTT,
Secretary.

No. 4, BANKSHALL STREET;
CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1866.

Notice.

MR. D. G. LANDALE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GEO. HENDERSON & Co.

The 3rd January 1866.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

Notice.

MR. EVAN ALEXANDER JACK and MR. WILLIAM DUNCAN have been admitted Partners in our Firm from 1st instant.

PLAYFAIR, DUNCAN & CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th January 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Partnership carried on by the undersigned under the style and firm of W. H. Smith Barry and Co. at London and Calcutta was dissolved as from the 1st September 1865.

W. H. SMITH.
J MACKILLICAN.
ALEX. LAWRIE.

WITH reference to the above the undersigned will continue the said business at London and Calcutta under the same style and firm.

EDWARD A. SMITH.
J. MACKILLICAN.
ALEX. LAWRIE.
JOHN JONAS.

The 1st September 1865.

Lost or Stolen,

From the Club, Ootacamund, Neelgherry Hills, one Bank of Madras Share Certificate of Rupees one thousand (1,000,) numbered 13-158, No. 2168, dated 20th December 1864, and issued in the name of Mr C. P. Williamson, who has not endorsed it. Any person into whose hands the Certificate may fall is warned against selling it, and requested to intimate the circumstance to the Secretary of the Bank of Madras.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of Currency Note, No. A/4 08251, for Rupees 50, which was forwarded in a letter from Calcutta to Santipore on the 11th instant.

Lost,

A Government Currency Half Note, No. A/69313, for Rupees 20.

D. W. AMBROSE.

Stolen,

ON the 9th January 1866, the following Government Promissory Notes, property of last holder, Hurry Churn Dey Sircar, No. 14789, of £200/1 of 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856 57, for Rupees 1,000, and No. 1194, of 4 per Cent. Loan of 1865, for Rupees 500. Application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes.

HARAN CHUNDER BOSE.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1866.

Lost,

IN TRANSIT BY POST,

SECOND-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. A/12315, A/48610, A/97263, for Rupees 10 each, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

SAMUEL SMITH, SONS & Co.

POSTAL NOTICE.

UNDER an additional Postal Convention concluded between Great Britain and Belgium Books and Patterns can be sent through Great Britain to Belgium under the following Regulations :—

"In future, under the term 'Book Packets' "may be forwarded not only stitched or bound "books, pamphlets, and sheets of music, but also "printed proof sheets, with ordinary corrections "in writing, and manuscripts attached to such "proofs, and having reference to them, as well as "legal and other documents in manuscripts; "photographs and drawings (so long as those "articles are not in glass or placed under glass); "prints or maps, printed, engraved, or lithographed, and whether in paper, parchment, or "vellum : but no letter, or communication of the "nature of a letter, must be forwarded in such "packets, or in or upon their covers.

"Further, all legitimate binding, mounting or "covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion "thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, "&c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in "the case of prints or maps; markers (whether "of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; "and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe "transmission of literary or artistic matter, or "usually appertains thereto.

"Patterns or Samples of Merchandize may "also, in future, be sent to Belgium at the same "rates of postage as Book Packets, and subject "to the following Regulations :—

"1*st*.—The Patterns or Samples must not be "of intrinsic value. This Rule excludes all "articles of a saleable nature, and, indeed, what-"ever may have a value of its own, apart from "its mere use as a Pattern or Sample; and the "quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a "Pattern or Sample must not be so great that it "can fairly be considered as having on this ground "an intrinsic value.

"2*nd*.—There must be no writing or printing, "in addition to the address of the person for "whom the packet is intended, and the address of

" the sender other, than a trade mark and numbers " and the prices of the articles; and these " particulars must, in all cases, be given, not on " loose pieces of paper, but on small labels " attached to the Samples, or the bags containing " them.

" 3*rd*.—The Patterns or Samples must be sent " in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy " of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, " drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in " open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen " or other material tied at the neck; or the bags " may be entirely closed, provided that they be " transparent, so that the Officers of the Post " Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to " the nature of the contents.

" 4*th*.—No article likely to injure the contents " of the mail bags, or the person of any Officer " of the Post Office, may be sent through the " Post as a Pattern.

" If either of the foregoing Rules be infringed, " the packet must not be forwarded."

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director-General of the
Post Office of India.

CAMP NAGPORE,
The 30th December 1865.

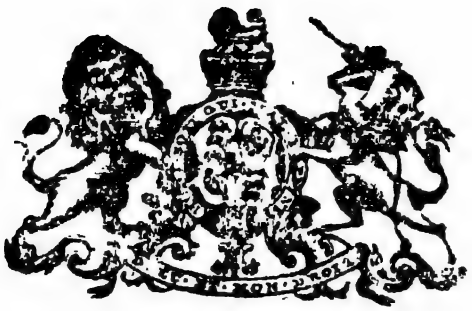
NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 216.

The 17th January 1866.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the Backergunge portion of the Soonderbuns, will be put up to sale, in the Soonderbun Commissioner's Office at Allipore, on Friday, the 2nd February 1866, corresponding with 21st Maugh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these two Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*,—

That the Purchase will have effect from 1273 *B. S.*

No. on the District Rent Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
			Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
		A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	Abad Hulta ...	5,641 2 2	13,405 3 0	134 1 0	13,539 4 0	27,078 8 0	These Estates are under Khas management.
...	Sonakhalee ...	3,563 3 26	5,865 3 6	58 10 6	5,923 14 0	11,847 12 0	

SOONDERBUNS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Allipore,
The 19th October 1865.

C. P. CASPERSZ,
Commissioner, Soonderbuns.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ..	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Debee Bunsh Sing.
	4303	Nudowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosnon, Pergunnah Dunwar ..	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. MACLEAN,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Chevt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.		Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.			
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B. C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. MANGLES,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Tipperah, will be put up to sale, in the Tipperah Collectorate, on Thursday, the 1st February 1866, corresponding with 20th Maugh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
14	781	Kismut Lurooah, hissa 3*as* 5*g*., Talook Hishabdee, Tuppa Furkabad ...	2 1 1	3 0 0	0 1 0	3 1 0	6 0 0	
1	1690	Kismut Shabdee, Talook Juggurnath Deo, Pergunnah Singergong ..	4 0 37	4 0 0	0 1 0	4 1 0	8 0 0	
7	1267	Kismut Brahmundee, Talook Rajkishen Chund, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	0 3 21	3 8 0	0 1 0	3 9 0	7 0 0	
9	1165	Kismut Khererdia, Talook Nursing Chuckro, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ..	4 0 25	2 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	
10	562	Kismut Prosunnopoor, Talook Godadhur Be dubagish, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	13 0 10	3 12 0	0 1 0	3 13 0	7 8 0	
2	631	Talook Ram Ramdeb, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	9 0 20	3 8 0	0 1 0	3 9 0	7 0 0	
5	191	Talook Mahomed Rajah, Pergunnah Goonanundee ...	2 0 38	1 4 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	
3	554	Talook Kamdeb Dutt, Pergunnah Poorchundee ..	4 0 2	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	These two Estates will be sold on a Lakheraj title at 10 years' purchase
4	1171	Talook Prankishen Doss, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	4 3 3	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	

TIPPERAH;
Collector's Office,
The 27th October 1865.

(Sd.) R. L. MANGLES,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the Right and Interest of the under-mentioned Estate, in Zillah Moorshedabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale on the 10th February 1866, corresponding with 29th Magh 1272, in the Office of the Collector of that District, on account of demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue:—

Permanently-settled Estate.

Estate Kismut Mouzah Masoomabad, No. 364 of the Moorshedabad Rent Roll, Pergunnah Masoomabad; Government Revenue, Rupees 588-14-4; recorded Proprietors, Ramdoyal and Nilcomole Chowdhry and Ramdoss.

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTORATE, *The 16th January* 1866.

COLIN MACKENZIE, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office at that District, on Saturday, the 17th February 1866, corresponding with the 7th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Towjee No. 47, Mouzah Loka and others, Pergunnah Kholshee; recorded Proprietors, Tara Chunder Banerjee, Sheeb Cant, and Puddo Shoondry Debya, mother of Tarucknath Rae, Dropodee Debya, Koylasheshory Debya, Hur Coomar Banerjee, Tarachand Rae, Shamanath, Ramanath Roy, and Kristo Cant Roy, father of Sree Cant and Taranee Cant Roy; the Sudder Jumma of which is Rupees 4,406-7-5¼. This Mehal is under Butwarrah, and the share of Shamanath and Ramanath Roy of one anna, eight gundahs, one kowrie, two crantees, one dontee (1*a.*, 8*g*, 1*k.*, 2*c.*, 1*d.*) paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 392-14-10 is to be sold under Section 33, Regulation XIX. of 1814.

Towjee No. 303, Kishaonut 2, Mouzah Bhatol and others, Pergunnah Barhoar; recorded Malic, Rookinee Kant Dass; Sudder Jumma Rupees 717-9-8¼.

Towjee No. 457-27, Mouzah Shalash and others, Pergunnah Kordah; recorded Proprietors, Kristogobind Choudhree and Deya Moyee Choudhoorance; Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,078-10-11¼ The eight annas share of this Estate, paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 3,039-5-5¼ of Kristo Gobind Choudhree, is to be sold under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE, *The 2nd January* 1866.

W. Le. F. ROBINSON, *Collector.*

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

No. 39.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the Sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register A. and name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Advertisement, and Clearances.	Price for which sold.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	5	10 Mr. T. U. Cargill, of Nilly.	Pergunnah Patee, Durrung.	Mouzah Goorkhoadhap.	382 Acres 3 R. 4 P. North—Jungle inundated land of Mouzah Nokoree. South—Ow tree, bamboo trees, and wood posts. East—Public road. West—Sila Rivulet.	3rd Jan. 1866.	Brojonauth Surmah, of Gowhatty.	185 6 0	4,306 3 6, at Rs. 11-4 per Acre.
2	8	14 Mr. W. Barry, of Burpettah.	Pergunnah Banamoorah.	Mouzah Borbaree Jhar.	200 Acres. North—By the boundary of the land held by Mr. W. Barry on rent paying pottah rocks and saul posts struck. South—New Government road and Gossain's Kunla Allee. East—Mora Monas River. West—Mora Pagla River.	Ditto ...	Mr. W. Barry, for Mooleemoree Tea Co., Burpettah	104 2 0	500 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.
3	7	13 Mr. W. Barry, of Burpettah.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400 Acres. North—By the boundary of the land held by Mr. W. Barry under rent-paying pottah, rocks, and posts. South—Khagra Jungle, ryots' cultivation, rocks, and posts. East—Swamp lands, rocks, and posts. West—Ryots' cultivation, Khagra Jungle, rocks and posts.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	192 4 0	1,000 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.
4	6	11 Robee Chunder Surmah, of Gowhatty.	Pergunnah Burbungshur.	Mouzah Allipoole.	103 Acres. North—By the boundary Gourputee and Oomanund Dewail's Deottur lands, saul posts, Borhilla, and Dollooee. South—By hills of Mouzah Ghoomoronokot in Pergunnah Madartollah, or boundary of that Pergunnah, Nijorah, trees, and saul posts. East—Mora Jan, trees, and saul posts. West—Nijorah trees, and saul posts.	Ditto ...	Robee Chunder Surmah, of Gowhatty.	77 1 0	515 0 0, at Rs. 5 per Acre.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 3rd January 1866.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Earthquake at Chittagong.

From W. GORDON YOUNG, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,—(No. 483, dated the 27th December 1865.)

FORWARDED for the information of the Government of Bengal. The undersigned hopes to be able shortly to report further particulars that may be of interest.

From A. SMITH, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,—(No. 1392, dated the 18th December 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to report to you the occurrence of a series of earthquakes commencing on the evening of the 15th instant.

2. One shock on that and another on the following evening were severe, and most masonry buildings have suffered damage.

3. About as many as 12 or 14 distinct shocks have been counted, the last of which was about 12 o'clock to-day.

From W. GORDON YOUNG, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,—(No. 501, dated the 3rd January 1866.)

FORWARDED for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in continuation of this Office No. 483, dated the 27th ultimo, with a sample* of the sand referred to in the memorandum of Mr. Wilson, the Officiating Joint-Magistrate.

* By dák baughy.

From A. SMITH, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,—(No. 1443, dated the 29th December 1865.)

IN my No. 1392 of 18th instant, I had the honor to report to you the occurrence of a series of earthquakes commencing on the evening of Friday, the 15th, and extending to the morning of Wednesday, the 20th instant.

2. The following are as nearly as possible the times of occurrence of the most marked shocks, but I fear they must be taken only as approximate and are not sufficiently accurate to be of any use for scientific purposes:—

1st	Friday,	December	15th,	6-50 P. M.
2nd	„	„	„	7-10 „
3rd	„	„	„	10-30 „
4th	Saturday,	„	16th,	2-0 A. M.
5th	„	„	„	4-0 „
6th	„	„	„	6-15 P. M.
7th	„	„	„	8-40 „
8th	Monday,	„	18th,	12-0 Noon.
9th	Tuesday,	„	19th,	2-0 P. M.
10th	„	„	„	10-0 „
11th	Wednesday,	„	20th,	2-0 A. M.

3. Of these shocks the first was very violent and caused considerable injuries to several of the masonry buildings in the station. The sixth also was severe; none of the others were so.

4. During the time from Friday evening to Sunday morning there was observed a faint tremulous motion of the earth, and many people count more shocks than I have enumerated during that period, but those I have given were the most marked and the best authenticated. The doubtful ones have been excluded.

5. In Thannah Roajan the earth's surface cracked in several places and poured forth jets of water and a fine dark coloured sand, in appearance very much resembling the common medicinal preparation called grey powder. I enclose you a specimen of this sand which differs in appearance from the ordinary sand of the district, and which it would, perhaps, be worth while to submit to the Chemical Examiner of the Government for analysis.

6. From a memorandum* by Mr. Wilson, the Joint-Magistrate, who visited the place of ejectment, and to whom I am indebted for the

* Copy enclosed.

specimen, it appears that no sand has ever been found there in the deepest excavations, so that it must have been forced up from a great depth.

7. Similar jets and fissures appear to have also occurred near Mr. Miller's tea garden on the Sungoo.

8. It may also be worth mentioning that, my camp being at the time in its vicinity, I visited on Saturday, the 16th instant, the burning well at Koomaree Koond. This is one of five such wells on the Seetakoond range which are ordinarily supposed to be connected with internal volcanic agency. At the time of my visit it was burning, an igneous gas rising from the surface of the water and igniting in contact with the atmosphere, but it gave no emissions of more than the ordinary strength, nor so far as can be ascertained did any of the others during these recent indications of internal volcanic action.

Mr. Wilson's Memo.

I YESTERDAY visited Mouzah Guzara, in Thannah Roajan, for the purpose of examining the effects which were reported to have been produced there by the late earthquake.

I found that in several places sand and water had burst out of cracks in the clay-soil. None of these jets or springs were at work when I went to the place, but each had left a heap of fine dark coloured sand. These heaps are of various sizes. The smallest is as large as a mole hill, and the largest which I saw perfect was about 12 feet in diameter and about 3 feet deep in the centre. This sand heap (on the land of Syud Sultan) was still wet at 3 o'clock yesterday, and the ground around it on all sides shewed signs of having been recently flooded. It appears that this jet of sand and water, which no doubt began to play at the time when the first violent shock of the earthquake was felt (6-50 P A., 15th December 1865) went on working till ten or half past ten the next morning. The water rose (I was told) some inches from the ground and (as far as I could learn) it was cold.

About a mile from this place on the land of Durjotee Roy the ground cracked to the length of 38 feet. The direction is from N. N. E. to S. S. W. The ground on the E. of this crack sank to the depth of about a foot, and a great heap of sand some 3 or 3½ feet high and 10 or 12 feet across rose from the centre. I measured the length of the crack and the depth of the sinking of the ground, but most of the sand had been cleared away before my visit by the neighbouring villagers, for use as a charm. The crack must have been about 6 inches wide in the middle, all the sand thrown up must have come from a considerable depth, as nothing but clay has ever been found in the deepest excavation in the neighbourhood or within many miles. I believe no sandy soil is to be found in any part of the trough shaped country lying between the Nizampore range and the eastern hills.

(Sd) R. H. WILSON.

The 20th December 1865.

From J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal,—(No. 309, dated the 16th January 1866.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Council of the Asiatic Society, the accompanying copy of communications received from the Commissioner of Chittagong, Nos. 483 and 501, dated respectively, the 27th ultimo and 3rd instant, and of the enclosed report from the Magistrate of Chittagong on the series of earthquakes which occurred in that district during December last. A sample of the sand referred to in the memorandum of Mr. Wilson, the Officiating Joint-Magistrate, is also forwarded herewith.

Registration of Joint Stock Companies during the year 1865.

From BABOO CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE, District Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, to H. BEVERLEY, Esq., Officiating Registrar-General of Assurances,—(No. 1, dated the 2nd January 1866.)

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, two Statements,—

1*st*. Shewing the number of Joint Stock Companies registered during the year 1865, with the dates of their registration and the amount of nominal capital of each Company, and 2*nd*,—the Companies which have either been wound up by order of Courts or dissolved voluntarily.

2 You will observe that the aggregate of nominal capital of the Companies registered in 1865 amounts to Rupees 6,16,98,000, and that of the Companies wound up to Rupees 24,71,500.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies registered during the year 1865.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date on which the Company was registered.	Amount of Nominal Capital in Rupees.
Port Canning Hotel Company Limited ...	19th January 1865...	30,000
Woodstock Tea Company Limited ...	23rd „ „ ...	2,00,000
Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company Limited	25th „ „ ...	1,20,00,000
Chuckeresh Company Limited ..	20th „ „ ...	2,00,000
East India Timber Company Limited ...	11th February „ ...	5,00,000
Dehing Company Limited ...	16th „ „ ..	20,00,000
Bengal Credit Mobilier Limited ...	24th „ „ ...	80,00,000

Names of Companies.	Date on which the Company was registered.	Amount of Nominal Capital in Rupees.
Cavery Coffee Company Limited ...	18th March 1865...	1,00,000
Assam Trading Company Limited ...	18th „ „ ...	1,00,000
Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company Limited	22nd „ „ ...	60,00,000
Issa Cherra Tea Company Limited ...	29th „ „ ...	1,00,000
Allahabad Bank Limited ...	17th April „ ...	3,00,000
Calcutta Central Press Company Limited ...	21st „ „ ...	75,000
Indian Gram and General Produce Company Limited ..	24th „ „ ...	10,00,000
Oudh Banking Corporation Limited ..	12th May „ ...	5,00,000
Calcutta Parcels Delivery Company Limited ...	23rd „ „ ...	25,000
East India Building and General Contract Company Limited	10th June „ ...	50,00,000
Punjab Printing Company Limited ...	18th September „ ...	1,00,000
Sarawak Jaenee Hindustan Banking and Trading Company Limited	28th June „ ...	2,50,00,000
North-East Saw Mill Company Limited ...	20th November „ ...	2,00,000
Cachar Planters Hotel Company Limited ...	22nd „ „ ...	20,000
Pioneer Press Company Limited ...	19th December „ ...	1,00,000
Bangalore Hotel Company Limited ...	21st „ „ ...	1,00,000
Wastarra Coffee Company Limited ...	23rd „ „ ...	48,000
Total ...		6,16,98,000

Statement of Joint Stock Companies wound up during 1865.

Names of Companies.	Date on which the Company was registered.	Amount of Nominal Capital in Rupees.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company Limited ...	23rd July 1859...	5,71,500
Hazareebaugh Tea Company Limited ...	17th May 1861...	1,50,000
Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea and Coffee Company Limited ...	29th September 1860...	2,50,000
Labac Tea Company Limited ...	11th February 1862...	1,00,000
Alliance Tea Company Limited ...	2nd July 1863 ...	1,00,000
E. L. Beake and Company Limited ...	13th May „ ...	1,50,000
Clive Steam Tug Company Limited ...	9th April 1864 ...	50,000
Darjeeling Transit and Hotel Company Limited ...	21st September 1863...	1,00,000
Elgin Tea Company Limited ...	17th November „ ...	1,00,000
North-West of India Cotton Screwing Company Limited ...	12th August 1864 ...	4,00,000
Sea Salt Company Limited ...	13th September 1863...	5,00,000
Total ...		24,71,500

Calcutta,
The 2nd January 1866.

C. M. Chatterjee,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th of January 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1866.

An Act to amend Act No. XIX of 1861 (to provide for a Government Paper Currency.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. XIX of 1861 *(to provide for a Government Paper Currency)*; Preamble.

It is enacted as follows :—

1. The ninth Section of the said Act shall be read as if after the words "Provided that the said Head Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, and Agents shall in all cases be entitled to require such silver bullion or foreign coin to be melted and assayed at the expense of the person tendering the same," the following words were inserted (that is to say),— Addition to Section 9 of Act XIX of 1861.

"Every person so tendering bullion or foreign coin and depositing the same in any such Office or Agency shall be entitled to receive therefor a certificate signed by the person or persons authorized to issue the Notes aforesaid, which certificate shall acknowledge the reciept of such bullion or foreign coin and shall state the value thereof after deducting the expense of melting and assaying the same, and shall also state the interval, (which the Governor General in Council shall from time to time fix by notification in the Gazette of India,) on the expiration of which, if such certificate be presented to such Office or Agency, the holder shall be entitled to receive Promissory Notes in exchange for the said bullion or foreign coin at the rate and subject to the deduction aforesaid; and no person so tendering as aforesaid and receiving such certificate shall be entitled to receive such Notes previous to the expiration of the interval so stated in the said certificate. But nothing herein contained shall preclude the person or persons so authorized from issuing, if he or they shall think fit, Notes in exchange for bullion or foreign coin at the rate and subject as aforesaid."

2. This Act shall be called "The Currency Act Amendment Act, 1866." Short Title.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks :—

INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. Construction.
2. Acts repealed.

PART II.

Regulations as to Passengers, their Fares and Luggage.

3. Fares to be pre-paid.
   Passengers' tickets to be given up on demand.
   Penalty.
4. Enforcing payment of fare by passenger not producing ticket.
5. At intermediate Stations, fares and tickets to be conditional.
   Proviso.
6. Penalty for fraud
7. Fine for entering carriage in motion.
   Or riding on the steps.
8. Fine for riding on engine, tender or luggage-van.
9. Smoking prohibited.
10. Penalty for intoxication or nuisance, criminal force, assault or interference with passengers' comfort.
11. Penalty for entering room or carriage set apart for women.
12. Non-liability for passengers' luggage unless booked and paid for.

PART III.

Regulations as to Goods.

13. Non-liability for loss of gold, silver, &c., unless in the case of special engagement.
14. Public notice or private contract not to limit liability.

15. Remedy for non-payment of the carriage of goods.
16. Written account of goods to be given on demand.
17. Penalty for false account.
18. Carriage of goods of a dangerous nature.

PART IV.

Regulations for the protection of the Officers, Servants, and Property of the Company.

19. Penalty for obstructing servant in his duty.
20. Penalty for trespass.
21. Penalty for driving an animal upon or across Railway.
22. Liability of owner of animal trespassing on Railway.
23. Penalty for injury to carriage, &c.
24. Penalty for opening or not properly shutting accommodation gates.
25. Apprehension of offenders by Company's servants.
26. Power for Railway Companies to enter upon adjoining lands to repair accidents.

PART V.

Regulations binding on the Company.

27. Local Government may appoint persons to inspect Railways.
28. Penalty on persons obstructing Inspector.
29. Notices to be given before opening Railway for passenger traffic.
30. Local Government empowered to postpone the opening.
31. Local Government empowered to close dangerous part of opened line.
32. Power to make crossings over Railways.
33. Company to erect and maintain gates.
34. Fine for not erecting or maintaining gates
35. Power to compel erection or maintenance of gates
36 Fine for continued neglect to comply with provisions of Sections 33 and 34.
37. Service of summons under Sections 34, 35 or 36.
38. Railway to be fenced.
Quarries and ballast-pits to be fenced or filled in.
Penalty for not fencing or filling in.
39. Duty of Railway Companies to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality.
40. Parties complaining that reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic, &c., are withheld may apply to the High Court.
41. Notice of death or accident to be given to Government.
42. Fine for not giving notice.
43. Return of accidents to be delivered to Government.
44. Returns of Traffic and Tolls to be made by Railway Companies.
45. Fine for non-delivery of Return.
46. Penalty for continued neglect to give notice or deliver Returns.
47. Service of summons under Sections 42, 45 or 46.

PART VI.

Regulations binding on the Officers and Servants of the Company

48. Penalty for wilful act or omission endangering a passenger.
49. Penalty for wilful act or omission in a Railway Officer.
50. Penalty for drunkenness or breach of duty by Railway Officer.
51. Penalty for an act not wilful.
52. Police Magistrate may, in certain cases, try offences punishable under Sections 50 and 51 with imprisonment.
53. Extent of jurisdiction.
54. Rule of construction of this Act.
55. All Railway servants to be deemed public servants within meaning of Sections 161-165 of Penal Code.
56. Apprehension of offenders
57. Notice of accidents to be given to Police.
Penalty for default.
58. Penalty on Officer of Company making false Return.

PART VII.

As to Fines and Convictions under this Act.

59. Levy of fines under this Act.
60. Power to Government to set-off fines against money payable to Company.
61. Railway Company's servant liable to be summoned where fine imposed on Company in consequence of his negligence or misconduct.
62. Prosecution of Railway servants for offences under this Act.
Penalty in default of prosecution.
63. Apportionment of fine between servants of Company.
64. Provision when superior servant also guilty of negligence or misconduct.
65. Levy or set-off of amount of fine payable by servant.
66. Jurisdiction of Magistrate, &c., to fine.
67. Conviction to be quashed on merits only.
Form of Conviction, &c.
68. Magistrate may refer case to his Assistant or Deputy.
69. Local Government may authorize Assistant to exercise without reference powers given to him on reference.
Proviso.
70. Fines how to be recovered.
71. Jurisdiction in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

PART VIII.

Miscellaneous.

72. Company to regulate the use of the Railway.
73. Power to make regulations by bye-laws.
74. Publication of such bye laws.
75. Such bye-laws to be binding on all parties.
76. Copy and translation of Act to be shewn at Railway Stations.
77. All Indian Railways to be within the Act.

No. 22 OF 1865.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Railways in India.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that all Railways used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods in any part of India should be subject to the same regulations; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Construction.

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Railway."

"Railway" includes all Railways and Tramways in India upon which steam or other mechanical power is used, whether such Railways and Tramways be under the superintendence of the Government or not, and whether opened or not for the public conveyance of passengers or goods:

"British India."

"India."

"British India" means the territories which are or shall be vested in Her Majesty or her successors under the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106 (*An Act for the better Government of India*): and "India" shall mean such Territories and also (so far only as regards British subjects within the dominions hereinafter mentioned) the dominions of Princes and States in the East Indies in alliance with Her Majesty or her successors:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Joint Magistrate and any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or a Justice of the Peace.

It shall also, in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, include a Magistrate of Police.

A conviction under this Act before a Justice of the Peace means a summary conviction :

"Conviction."

"Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code :

"Imprisonment."

"Fine" includes a sum of money due upon a forfeited recognizance :

"Fine."

"Consulting Engineer" includes a Deputy or Assistant Consulting Engineer :

"Consulting Engineer."

"District Superintendent of Police" includes an Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of a Division of a District :

"District Superintent of Police."

"Company" includes the proprietors for the time being of any Railway to which this Act applies and their lessees, representatives, and assigns :

"Company."

"Station Master" denotes the Officer for the time being in charge of a Railway station :

"Station Master."

Words in the singular number include the plural ; words in the plural include the singular ; and words importing the masculine gender include females ;

Number. Gender.

And in every part of British India to which this Act shall extend "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part, and shall include a Chief Commissioner ; and "High Court" shall mean the Highest Civil Court of Appeal therein.

"Local Government."

"High Court"

3. Acts No. XVIII of 1854 and No. LII of 1860 are hereby repealed, except in so far as the former Act repeals any other Act, and except as to acts done, offences committed, and liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act.

Acts repealed.

Part II.

Regulations as to Passengers, their Fares, and Luggage.

3. No person shall enter any carriage used on any such Railway for the purpose of travelling therein without having first paid his fare and obtained a ticket. Every person desirous of travelling on such Railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying the class of carriage and the distance for which the fare has been paid, and shall, when required, shew his ticket to any Officer or servant of the said Company duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket, upon demand, to any of the Company's Officers or servants duly authorized to collect tickets. Any person not producing or delivering up his ticket as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay the fare from the place whence the train originally started, unless he can prove that he has travelled a less distance only, in which case he shall be liable to pay the fare only from the place whence he has travelled.

Fares to be pre-paid.

Passengers' tickets to be given upon demand.

Penalty.

4. Payment of any fare to which any passenger not producing or delivering up his ticket shall be liable under Section 3 of this Act, may be enforced in the same manner as any fine imposed by this Act.

Enforcing payment of fare by passenger not producing ticket.

5. At the intermediate Stations, the fares shall be deemed to be accepted, and the tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the train for which the tickets shall be furnished. In case there shall not be room for all the passengers to whom tickets shall have been furnished, those who shall have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference, and those who shall have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they shall have received their tickets. Provided that all Officers and troops of Her Majesty on duty, and all other persons on the business of Her Majesty who, by virtue of any contract with the late East India Company or Her Majesty, shall be entitled to be conveyed on such Railway in preference to, or in priority over, the public, shall be entitled to such preference and priority without reference to the distance for which, or the order in which, they shall have received their tickets.

At intermediate Stations, fares and tickets to be conditional.

Proviso.

6. Any person who shall defraud or attempt to defraud any such Railway Company by travelling, or attempting to travel, upon such Railway, without having previously paid his fare ; or by riding in or upon a carriage of a higher class than that for which he shall have paid his fare ; or by continuing his journey in or upon any of the carriages of the Company beyond the place for which he shall have paid his fare, without previously paying the fare for the additional distance, and with intent to avoid payment thereof ; or who shall knowingly and wilfully refuse or neglect, on arriving at the point to which he shall have paid his fare, to quit such carriage ; or who shall, in any other manner whatever, attempt to evade the payment of his fare, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for fraud.

7. Any passenger who shall get into or upon, or attempt to get into or upon, or shall quit or attempt to quit any carriage upon any such Railway while such carriage is in motion ; or who shall ride or attempt to ride upon any such Railway, on the steps, or any other part of a carriage, except on those parts which are intended for the accommodation of passengers, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence.

Fine for entering carriage in motion.

Or riding on the steps.

8. Any person other than the engine-man, fire-man and assistant fire-man, if any, who, without the special license of the Superintendent of Locomotives, shall ride or attempt to ride upon any Locomotive engine or tender upon any such Railway; and any person other than the guard or brake-man, who, without such license as aforesaid, shall ride or attempt to ride upon such Railway, in or upon any luggage van or goods wagon, or other vehicle not appropriated to the carriage of passengers, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence.

Fine for riding on engine, tender or luggage-van.

9. If any person shall smoke, either on the premises, or in or upon any of the carriages belonging to any such Railway Company, except in places or carriages which may be specially provided for the purpose, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence; and if any person persist in infringing this regulation after being warned to desist by any of the Officers or servants of the Company, such person, in addition to incurring the liability above-mentioned, may be removed by any of the Officers or servants of the Company from any such carriage, and from the premises of the Company, and shall forfeit his fare.

Smoking prohibited.

10. Any person who shall be in a state of intoxication, or shall commit any nuisance or act of indecency, or shall cause any noise or disturbance, or shall use criminal force or commit an assault, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, in any Railway carriage, or upon any part of the premises of any such Railway Company; or who shall wilfully and without lawful excuse interfere with the comfort of any passenger on such Railway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees; and in addition to such liability, the offender may be removed by any of the Officers or servants of the Company from any such carriage, and also from the premises of the Company, and shall forfeit his fare.

Penalty for intoxication or nuisance, criminal force, assault, or interference with passengers' comfort.

11. If any special carriage, or portion of a carriage, or any private room or apartment, shall be provided by any such Railway Company for the exclusive use of females, any male person, who without lawful excuse shall enter such carriage, or portion of a carriage, or any such room or apartment, knowing the same to be exclusively appropriated as aforesaid, or shall remain therein after having been informed of its exclusive appropriation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and may be removed therefrom, and also from the premises of the Company, by any of the Officers or servants of the Company, and shall forfeit his fare.

Penalty for entering room or carriage set apart for women.

12. No such Railway Company shall in any case be answerable for loss or injury to any passengers' luggage, unless it shall have been booked and separately paid for.

Non-liability for passengers' luggage, unless booked and paid for.

Part III.

Regulations as to Goods.

13. No such Railway Company shall in any case be answerable for loss of or injury to any gold or silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured, or unmanufactured, or any precious stones, jewellery, watches, clocks or time-pieces of any description, trinkets, Government securities, bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, Bank notes, orders or other securities for payment of money, Government stamp paper, postage stamps, maps, writings, title-deeds, paintings, engravings, pictures, plated articles, glass, china, opium, silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not, wrought up with other materials, shawls, lace, or any of them contained in any parcel or package which shall have been delivered to such Railway Company, either to be carried for hire or to accompany the person of any passenger, unless the value and nature of such articles shall have been declared by the person or persons sending or delivering the same, and an increased charge for the safe conveyance of the same shall have been accepted by some person specially authorized to enter into such engagements on behalf of the said Railway Company.

Non-liability for loss of gold, silver, &c., unless in the case of special engagement.

14. The liability of such Railway Company for loss of or injury to any articles or goods to be carried by them, other than those specially provided for by this Act, shall not be deemed or construed to be limited, or in any wise affected by any public notice given or any private contract made by them; but such Railway Company shall be answerable for such loss or injury when it shall have been caused by negligence or misconduct on the part of their agents, Officers, or servants.

Public notice or private contract not to limit liability.

15. If any person shall fail to pay on demand any sum due to any such Railway Company for the conveyance of any goods, it shall be lawful for the Company to detain all or any part of such goods, or if the same shall have been removed from the premises of the Company, any other goods of such person which shall then be on their premises, or shall thereafter come into their possession; and also to sell by public auction sufficient of such goods to realize the sum payable as aforesaid, and all charges and expenses of such detention and sale, and out of the proceeds of the sale to retain the sum so payable, together with the charges and expenses aforesaid, rendering the overplus, if any, of the money arising by such sale, and such of the goods as shall remain unsold, to the person entitled thereto; or the Company may recover any such sum by suit.

Remedy for non-payment of the carriage of goods.

16. The owner or person having the care of any goods which shall have been carried upon any such Railway, or shall be brought on to the premises of any such Railway Company for the purpose of being carried on their Railway, shall, on demand by any Officer or servant of the Company appointed to receive goods to be carried on that part of the Railway on which such goods shall have been carried, or shall be about to be carried, deliver to such Officer or servant an exact

Written account of goods to be given on demand.

account in writing signed by him of the number or quantity and description of such goods.

Penalty for false account.

17. If any such owner or person as aforesaid shall wilfully fail to give such account to such Officer or servant of the Company, or if he shall, wilfully give a false account thereof, he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every ton of goods, or for any parcel exceeding one hundred weight; and to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for any quantity of goods less than a ton, or for any parcel less than one hundred-weight.

Carriage of goods of a dangerous nature.

18. No person shall carry upon any such Railway any dangerous goods, or be entitled to require any such Railway Company to carry upon such Railway any luggage or goods which, in the judgment of the Company or any of their Officers or servants, shall be of a dangerous nature; and if any person shall carry upon such Railway any dangerous goods, or shall deliver to such Railway Company any such goods for the purpose of being carried upon such Railway, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in writing of the nature thereof to the book-keeper or other servant of the Company to whom the same shall be delivered for the purpose of being so carried, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every such offence; and it shall be lawful for any such Company or any of their Officers or servants to refuse to carry any luggage or parcel that they may suspect to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and to require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same; and in case any such luggage or parcel shall be received by the Company for the purpose of being carried on the Railway, it shall be lawful for the Company or any of their Officers or servants to stop the transit thereof, until they shall be satisfied as to the nature of the contents of the baggage or parcel.

Part IV.

Regulations for the Protection of the Officers, Servants, and Property of the Company.

Penalty for obstructing servant in his duty.

19. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct or impede any Officer or servant of the Company in the discharge of his duty on such Railway or any of the works, stations or premises connected therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for trespass.

20. Any person who shall trespass upon any such Railway, or upon any of the lands, stations or other premises belonging to the Company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees; and if any such person shall refuse to leave such Railway or premises on being requested to do so by any Officer or servant of the Company, or by any other person on behalf of the Company, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and may be immediately removed from such Railway or premises by such Officer, servant, or other person as aforesaid.

Penalty for driving an animal upon or across Railway.

21. Any person who shall wilfully ride, lead, or drive upon or across any such Railway any animal, except in directly crossing the said Railway at any road or place appointed for that purpose, at a time at which he shall be lawfully authorized so to do, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

Liability of owner of animal trespassing on Railway,

22. The owner of any animal which shall trespass or stray upon any such Railway, or upon any lands belonging to such Railway Company, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each animal; and it shall be lawful for the Company, or any of their servants, to take or drive every animal which shall be found so trespassing to the the nearest Police Station, there to be detained until the highest amount of fine incurred by such trespass and the expense of feeding and keeping the animal be paid, or until a Magistrate shall otherwise order. A Magistrate may, upon proof of the trespass, cause such animal to be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale after deducting therefrom such fine or such a sum, not exceeding ten Rupees for each animal as the Magistrate shall award to be paid in lieu of the fine to which the owner is hereby made liable, and such further sum as the Magistrate shall order to be paid for the expenses of detaining, feeding, and selling such animal shall be returned to the owner of the animal on demand.

Penalty for injury to carriage, &c.

23. Any person who shall unlawfully and wilfully remove or deface the number-plates, or remove or extinguish any lamp on any carriage belonging to any such Railway Company, or shall wilfully or negligently damage or injure any carriage, engine, wagon, truck, warehouse, building, machine, fence, or any other matter or thing belonging to such Railway Company, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for opening or not properly shutting accommodation gates.

24. If any person for whose use or accommodation any gate shall have been set up by any such Railway Company on either side of such Railway or any other person, shall open such gate or pass or attempt to pass or drive or attempt to drive any carriage, cattle or other animal or thing across the said Railway at a time when any engine or train approaching along the same shall be in sight; or shall at any time omit to shut and fasten such gate, as soon as he and any carriage, cattle, or other animal or thing under his charge shall have have passed through the same, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Apprehension of offenders by Company's servants.

25. If any person shall commit any offence hereby made punishable by fine, and the name and address of such person shall be unknown, or there be reason to believe that the offender will abscond, any Officer or servant of the Company, or any Police Officer, or other person whom such Officer or servant may call to his aid, may, without any warrant or written authority, lawfully apprehend and detain such offender until he can be taken before a Magistrate, or other Officer having jurisdiction over the offence, or shall give sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate or other Officer, or shall be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Power for Railway Companies to enter upon adjoining lands to repair accidents.

26. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to empower any Railway Company, in case of any accident or slip happening or being apprehended

to any cutting, embankment, or other work belonging to them, to enter upon any lands adjoining their Railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident, and to do such works as may be necessary for the purpose: Provided always, that in case of necessity, it shall be lawful for any Railway Company to enter upon such lands and do such works as aforesaid, without having obtained the previous sanction of the Local Government; but in every such case such Railway Company shall, within forty-eight hours after such entry, make a report to the Local Government, specifying the nature of such accident or apprehended accident and of the works necessary to be done, and such powers shall cease and determine if the Local Government shall, after considering the said report, certify that their exercise is not necessary for the public safety: Provided also, that such works shall be as little injurious to the said adjoining lands as the nature of the accident or apprehended accident will admit of, and shall be executed with all possible despatch; and full compensation shall be made to the owners and occupiers of such lands for the loss or injury or inconvenience sustained by them respectively by reason of such works, the amount of which compensation, in case of any dispute about the same, shall be settled in manner provided by Act No. XXII of 1863, Section 33.

Part V.

Regulations binding on the Company.

Local Government may appoint persons to inspect Railways.

27. It shall be lawful for the Local Government, if and when they shall think fit, to authorize any proper Officer to inspect any Railway: and it shall be lawful for every Officer so authorized, at all reasonable times, upon producing his authority, if required, to enter upon and examine the said Railway, and the stations, works, and buildings, and the engines and carriages belonging thereto: Provided always that no person shall be eligible to the appointment as Inspector as aforesaid who shall, within one year of his appointment, have been a Director or have held any office of trust or profit under any Railway Company,

Penalty on persons obstructing Inspector.

28. Every person wilfully obstructing any person duly authorized as aforesaid, in the execution of his duty, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three calendar months; such imprisonment to be determined on payment of the amount of the fine.

Notices to be given before opening Railway for passenger traffic.

29. No Railway or portion of any Railway shall be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until one calendar month after notice in writing of the intention of opening the same shall have been given by the Company to whom such Railway shall belong to the Local Government, and until ten days after notice in writing shall have been given by the said Company to the Local Government of the time when the said Railway or portion of Railway will be, in their opinion, sufficiently completed for the safe conveyance of passengers and ready for inspection. If any Railway or portion of any Railway shall be opened without such notice as aforesaid, the Company to whom such Railway shall belong shall be liable to a fine of five hundred Rupees for every day during which the same shall continue open until the said notices shall have been duly given and shall have expired.

Penalty for failure to give notice.

Local Government empowered to postpone the opening.

30. If the Officer appointed by the Local Government to inspect any such Railway or portion of a Railway shall, after inspection thereof, report in writing to the Local Government that in his opinion the opening of the same would be attended with danger to the public using the same, by reason of the incompleteness of the works or permanent way, or the insufficiency of the establishment for working such Railway, together with the grounds of such opinion, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, from time to time and as often as such Officer shall, after further inspection thereof, so report, to order the Company to whom such Railway shall belong, to postpone such opening for any period not exceeding one calendar month at any one time, until it shall appear to the Local Government that such opening may take place without danger to the public; And if any such Railway or any portion thereof shall be opened contrary to any such order, the Company shall be liable to a fine of five hundred Rupees for every day during which the same shall continue open contrary to such order: Provided that no such order as aforesaid shall be binding upon any Railway Company unless therewith shall be delivered to the Company a copy of the report of the Officer upon which such order shall be founded.

Local Government empowered to close dangerous part of opened line.

31. If any portion of any Railway shall, in the opinion of any such Officer as last hereinbefore mentioned, become so unsafe as that traffic on the same would be attended with danger to the public, the Local Government may, on the receipt of his report in writing to that effect, order the Company to whom such Railway shall belong to close such portion and postpone the re-opening thereof, until it shall appear to the Local Government that such re-opening may take place without danger to the public. And if any such portion or any part thereof shall be re-opened contrary to such order, the Company shall be liable to a fine of five hundred Rupees for every day during which the same shall continue open contrary to such order. Provided that no such order as last aforesaid shall be binding upon any Railway Company unless therewith shall be delivered to the Company a copy of the report of the Officer upon which such order shall be founded.

Power to make crossings over Railways.

32. At any time after a Railway is constructed, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if it shall think fit, to make roads across the Railway, and every such road shall be either carried over such Railway by means of a bridge of the height and width and with the ascent and descent approved of by the Consulting Engineer to the Local Government, or it shall cross the Railway on a level. If the road be carried over the Railway by means of a bridge, such bridge, with the immediate approaches and all other necessary works conected therewith, shall be made and executed, and at all times thereafter maintained, at the expense of the Local Government. If such road cross the Railway on a level, the gates mentioned and the proper persons directed to be employed in and by the next following Section shall be erected, maintained, and employed at the like expense.

33. If the Railway cross any road on a level, whether such road be made before or after the construction of the Railway, the Railway Company shall erect, and at all times maintain good and efficient gates, either across the Railway, or across the road on each side of the Railway, where the same shall communicate with the road, and shall employ proper persons to open and shut such gates. If such gates be across the road, they shall be kept constantly closed, except during the time when horses, cattle, carts, or carriages passing along the same shall have to cross the Railway, and the gates shall be of such dimensions and so constructed as when closed to fence in the Railway, and prevent cattle or horses passing along the road from entering upon the Railway. If the gates be across the Railway, they shall be kept closed, except when engines or carriages passing along the Railway shall have occasion to cross the road, and shall be of such dimensions, and so constructed, as when open to fence in the Railway, and prevent cattle, carriages, or passengers from entering upon the Railway. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Local Government in any case to order that the gates shall be across the road or across the Railway, as the Government may think fit, and in such case the gates shall be erected, maintained, and closed accordingly.

Company to erect and maintain gates.

34. If any Railway Company shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of Section 33 of this Act, the said Company shall be liable to be summoned before a Magistrate, and shall, on conviction before such Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every such failure.

Fine for not erecting or maintaining gates.

35. If any Railway Company shall fail, whether wilfully or not, to erect or maintain good and efficient gates according to the provisions of Section 33 of this Act, or to employ proper persons to open and shut them, any Magistrate may, after a summons for that purpose shall have been served on the said Company, order the Company to erect or maintain such gates within a time to be specified in the order. Such order may be made by a Magistrate whether the Railway Company itself shall have been charged with, or convicted of wilful failure under Section 34 of this Act or not. In case of wilful failure on the part of the Railway Company to comply with such order they shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every day that they shall have wilfully failed to comply therewith.

Power to compel erection or maintenance of gates.

36. If after any conviction under Section 34 or Section 35 of this Act the Railway Company so convicted shall, without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall be upon the said Company, neglect within seven days to perform the acts for wilful failure to do which it shall have been convicted, it shall be liable to be again from time to time summoned before a Magistrate, and upon conviction of such continued neglect, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred Rupees for every day during which such neglect shall have continued since the date of the former conviction, or if more than one conviction shall take place under this Section, since the date of the last preceding conviction.

Fine for continued neglect to comply with provisions of Sections 33 and 34.

37. Any summons issued under Section 34, Section 35 or Section 36 of this Act may be served upon the Railway Company, either by leaving the same at the Railway Station nearest to the place where the failure or omission shall have occurred, or by leaving the same at the Head Office of the said Railway Company, or by serving the same on the principal Agent or Manager of the Company in India.

Service of summons under Section 34, 35 or 36.

38. Every such Railway Company shall be bound to erect and maintain good and sufficient fences on each side of their Railway; or, failing therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every offence. Every such Railway Company shall also be bound either to erect and maintain a good and sufficient fence around any quarry or ballast-pit which they shall have excavated, and which, in the opinion of any Magistrate, shall be dangerous to the public, or to fill in such excavation: And it shall be lawful for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to order the Company to erect or repair any such fence on each side of the said Railway or around the said quarry or ballast-pit, or to fill in any such excavation, within a time to be specified in the order, and upon failure of the Company to comply with such order, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day that they fail so to do.

Railway to be fenced.

Quarries and ballast-pits to be fenced or filled in.

Penalty for not fencing or filling in.

39. Every Railway Company shall afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving and forwarding and delivering of traffic upon and from the Railway belonging to or worked by such Company and for the return of carriages, trucks, and other vehicles, and no such Company shall make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to, or in favor of any particular person or Company, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, nor shall any such Company subject any particular person or Company, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever; and every Railway Company having or working a Railway which forms part of a continuous line of Railway communication, or which has the Terminus or Station of the one near the Terminus or Station of the other, shall afford all due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding all the traffic arriving by one of such Railways by the other, without any unreasonable delay, and without any such preference or advantage, or prejudice or disadvantage, as aforesaid, and so that no obstruction may be offered to the public desirous of using such Railways as a continuous line of communication, and so that all reasonable accommodation may, by means of the Railways of the several Companies, be at all times afforded to the public in that behalf.

Duty of Railway Companies to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality.

40. It shall be lawful for the Advocate-General or any other person authorized to act for the Local Government in respect of any judicial proceeding, or for any Company or person complaining against any Railway Companies or Company of anything done, or of any omission

Parties complaining that reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic, &c., are withheld, may apply to the High Court.

made in violation or contravention of this Act, to apply in a summary way, by motion or summons to the High Court, and it shall be lawful for such Court to hear and determine the matter of such complaint; and for that purpose, if such Court shall think fit, to direct and prosecute, in such mode and by such Engineers, Barristers or other persons as they shall think proper, all such inquiries as may be deemed necessary to enable such Court to form a just judgment on the matter of such complaint; and if it be made to appear to such Court on such hearing, or on the report of any such person, that anything has been done or omission made in violation or contravention of this Act by such Companies or Company, it shall be lawful for such Court to issue an injunction restraining such Companies or Company from further continuing such violation or contravention of this Act, and enjoining obedience to the same; and in case of disobedience of any such injunction, it shall be lawful for such Court to enforce the same by imprisoning the Agent or Manager of any Company, or any owner, lessee, contractor, or other person failing to obey such injunction, for a term not exceeding two years; and such Court may also, if it shall think fit, make an order directing the payment by any one or more of such Companies of such sum of money as such Court shall determine, not exceeding for each Company the sum of two thousand Rupees for every day, after a day to be named in the order, that such Companies or Company shall fail to obey such injunction, and such monies shall be payable as the Court may direct, either to the party complaining, or into Court to abide the ultimate decision of the Court, or to Her Majesty, and payment thereof may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same, be enforced in like manner as if the same had been recovered by decree in any High Court; and in any such proceeding as aforesaid, such Court may order and determine that all or any costs thereof or thereon incurred shall and may be paid by or to the one party or the other, as such Court shall think fit, and it shall be lawful for any such Engineer, Barrister, or other person, if directed so to do by such Court, to receive evidence on oath or affirmation relating to the matter of any such inquiry, and to administer such oath or affirmation.

Notice of death or accident to be given to Government.

41. Every Railway Company shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence upon the Railway, or in or upon any of the stations, sheds, sidings carriages or other property belonging to such Company, of any death or any accident attended with serious personal injury, give notice thereof to the Local Government and also to the Consulting Engineer to such Government.

Fine for not giving notice.

42. If any such Company omit to give such notice, the said Company shall be liable to be summoned before any Magistrate, and shall, on conviction before such Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such Magistrate shall find the said omission to have continued.

Return of accidents to be delivered to Government.

43. The Local Government may order and direct any such Railway Company to make up and deliver to them a Return of serious accidents occurring in the course of the public traffic upon the Railway belonging to such Company, or in the construction, maintenance, or repair of the line, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form or manner as the Government shall deem necessary, or require for their information, with a view to the public safety.

Returns of traffic and tolls to be made by Railway Companies.

44. The Local Government may also order and direct every Railway Company to make and deliver to them Returns, according to a form to be provided by such Government, of the aggregate traffic in passengers, according to the several classes, and of the aggregate traffic in cattle and goods respectively, on the Railway, and also a table of all tolls, rates, and charges from time to time levied on each class of passengers, and on cattle and goods, conveyed on the Railway: Provided always, that such Returns shall be required, in like manner and at the same time, from all the said Companies, unless the Local Government shall specially exempt any of the said Companies, and shall enter the grounds of such exemption in the Minutes of their Proceedings.

Fine for non-delivery of Return.

45. If any Return required by this Act shall not be so delivered within fourteen days after the same shall have been required by the Government, the said Company shall be liable to be summoned before a Magistrate, and upon conviction before such Magistrate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said Magistrate shall find that the said Company has omitted, after the expiration of fourteen days from the date on such requisition, to deliver the said Return.

Penalty for continued neglect to give notice or deliver Return.

46. If, after any conviction of any failure or omission under Section 41 or Section 45 of this Act, the Railway Company so convicted shall, without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall be on the said Company, neglect within seven days to give the notice or deliver the Return for the omission to give or deliver which it shall have been convicted, the said Company shall be liable to be again from time to time summoned before a Magistrate, and upon conviction of such continued neglect shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of Rupees seventy-five for every day during which the neglect shall have continued from the date of the former conviction, or if more than one conviction shall take place under this Section, since the date of the last preceding conviction.

Service of summons under Section 42, 45 or 46.

47. Any summons issued under Section 42, Section 45 or Section 46 of this Act may be served upon the said Railway Company by leaving the same at the Head Office of the said Railway Company, or by serving the same on the principal Agent or Manager of the said Railway Company in India.

Part VI.

Regulations binding on the Officers and Servants of the Company.

Penalty for wilful act or omission endangering a passenger.

48. Whoever, whether an Officer or servant of any such Company or not, shall wilfully do any act, or shall wilfully omit to do what he is legally bound to do, intending by such act or omission to cause, or

knowing that he is thereby likely to cause the safety of any person travelling or being upon any such Railway to be endangered, shall be liable to transportation for life, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years. Whoever shall abet any such act or omission, within the meaning of Sections 107 and 108 of the Indian Penal Code, shall be punishable as if the act or omission had been contrary to the provisions of such Code.

Penalty for wilful act or omission in a Railway Officer.

19. If any Officer or servant of such Railway Company shall wilfully do any act which he is legally prohibited from doing, or shall wilfully or negligently omit to do what he is legally bound to do, and if in consequence of such act or omission, the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway shall be endangered, such Officer or servant shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

Penalty for drunkenness or breach of duty by Railway Officer.

50. Any Officer or servant of such Railway Company who shall be in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon the Railway, or any of the works connected therewith, in the discharge of any duty, and any Officer or servant of such Company who negligently shall omit to perform his duty, or shall perform the same in an improper manner, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; and if the duty in any of the cases in this section above-mentioned be such that the omission or negligent performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway, such Officer or servant shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both.

Penalty for an act not wilful.

51. If any person shall rashly or negligently, and without lawful excuse, do any act which shall be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway, he shall, upon conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both. Whoever shall abet any such act within the meaning of Sections 107 and 108 of the Indian Penal Code, shall be punishable as if the act had been contrary to the provisions of such Code.

Police Magistrate may, in certain cases, try offences punishable under Sections 50 and 51 with imprisonment.

52. If any person is charged before a Police Magistrate of a Presidency Town with committing any offence which, under Section 50 or Section 51 of this Act, is punishable on conviction with imprisonment, and if such Police Magistrate shall deem it probable that, in consequence of the probable departure of any material witness from the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the prosecution of such offender in the High Court will be ineffectual, such Magistrate may try the offender, and on conviction may award a sentence not exceeding six months' imprisonment

Extent of jurisdiction.

53. The jurisdiction given to Police Magistrates under the last preceding Section may be exercised, whether the offence shall be charged to have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrates or not, and any person hereby made punishable by a Police Magistrate shall be punishable upon summary conviction, but such jurisdiction shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate before whom the offender is charged.

Rule of construction of this Act.

54. In the construction of this Act every Officer and servant of such Railway Company shall be deemed to be legally bound to do everything necessary for, or conducive to the safety of, the public, which he shall be required to do by any regulation which shall be made by the Company, and allowed by the Governor General of India in Council, and of which regulation such Officer or servant shall have notice; and every such Officer and servant shall be deemed to be legally prohibited from doing every act which shall be likely to cause danger, and which by any such regulation he shall be prohibited from doing; and every person employed by or on behalf of such Railway Company to do any act upon the Railway shall be deemed to be a servant of the Company.

All Railway servants to be deemed public servants within meaning of Sections 161 to 165 of Penal Code.

55. Every Officer and servant of any such Railway Company shall be deemed a "public servant" within the meaning of Sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code.

Apprehension of offenders.

56. Every person who shall be guilty of any offence mentioned in Sections 48, 49, 50, and 51 of this Act may be lawfully apprehended, without any warrant or written authority, by any Officer or servant of the Company, or by any other person whom such Officer or servant shall call to his aid, or by any Police Officer of such grade as shall by any law in force for the time being be entrusted in any case with the power of arrest without a warrant; and every person so apprehended shall, with all convenient despatch, be carried and conveyed before a Magistrate or Justice of Peace, or other Officer lawfully authorized to punish the offender or to commit him for trial.

Notice of accidents to be given to Police.

57. Within twelve hours after the occurrence upon the Railway or in or upon any of the stations, sheds, sidings, carriages or other property belonging to such Company, of any death or accident, act or omission causing or likely to cause serious personal injury or serious loss of or injury to goods carried thereon, the Station Master at the station nearest to the place of the occurrence shall give notice thereof in writng to the District Superintendent of Police and the Police Station nearest to such place; and

Penalty for default.

if any Station Master shall wilfully omit to give such notice, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty Rupees for every day during which the omission to give the same shall continue.

Penalty on Officer of Company making false return.

58. Every Officer of any Railway Company who shall wilfully make any false Return required under this Act to the Local Government shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

Part VII.

As to Fines and Convictions under this Act.

Levy of fines under this Act.

59. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act upon a Railway Company, or upon an Officer or servant of a Railway Company may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the Railway Company, by warrant under seal of the Magistrate who shall have imposed the fine, or in case of his absence, sickness or death, by any other Magistrate.

Power to Government to set-off fines against money payable to Company.

60. Whenever a Railway Company shall be convicted and sentenced to pay any fine under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if it shall think fit, to set-off and retain the amount of such fine against and out of any money payable to the said Railway Company by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council: Provided always, that no right of set-off or retainer shall exist in respect of any interest on the paid-up capital of the Company, which shall be payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Railway Company, under any agreement with the said Company, or in respect of any sum payable by the said Secretary of State for India in Council to the Company in England.

Railway Company's servant liable to be summoned where fine imposed on Company in consequence of his negligence or misconduct.

61. In case any fine shall be imposed upon any Railway Company under this Act, and the failure, omission, or neglect, for which the same shall be imposed shall have been caused by the negligence or wilful misconduct of any of their servants, such servant shall be liable to be summoned, on the complaint of the said Railway Company, before a Magistrate, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate that the said failure, omission, or neglect was caused by the negligence or wilful misconduct of such servant, it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate to order that such servant shall make good and reimburse to the said Railway Company the amount of the said fine when it shall have been paid by it.

Prosecution of Railway servants for offences under this Act.

62. Whenever any servant of a Railway Company shall be guilty of any act or omission contrary to the provisions of this Act, or by reason of which any accident causing or likely to cause serious personal injury to the public using the Railway, or serious loss of or injury to goods carried thereon, the Company shall give notice thereof to the Local Government and (if such Government shall so direct) shall prosecute such servant before a Magistrate. If any Company shall wilfully omit to give such notice, or if (after being directed as aforesaid) it shall fail to institute and complete such prosecution, every such Company shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Penalty in default of prosecution.

Apportionment of fine between servants of Company.

63. If two or more servants of the Railway Company shall be summoned at the same time under Section 61 of this Act, and shall be convicted by the said Magistrate, it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate to apportion the amount of the fine imposed upon the said Company between the several servants, having regard to the degree of negligence of which they have been guilty, and to their rate of pay and rank in the service of the said Company, and to determine how much of the said fine shall be paid or borne by each of the defendants.

Provision when superior servant also guilty of negligence or misconduct.

64. Provided always that, if it shall appear to the said Magistrate, that although the said servants have been guilty of negligence or wilful misconduct, the failure, omission, or neglect by the Railway Company would not have occured but for the negligence or misconduct of some other servants of the Railway Company, superior in rank or in the amount of pay to the servants so summoned, and that such superior servant is capable of being summoned, the Magistrate shall not make any order to pay the amount against the servants so summoned as aforesaid until such superior servant shall have been also summoned under the said Section 61, and shall adjourn the case for the purpose of issuing such summons. Upon the return of the said summons the Magistrate may adjudicate upon the case according to the provisions of Section 61 of this Act, both as regards the servant or servants originally summoned and the superior servants subsequently summoned.

Levy or set-off of amount of fine payable by servant.

65. In case of a conviction under Sections 61, 63 or 64 of this Act it shall be lawful for the Railway Company either to proceed to levy the amount ordered to be paid by such servant by sale of the goods and chattels of such servant, and if necessary by commitment of the said servant according to the provisions of Section 70 of this Act, or, if it shall think fit, to set-off and retain the amount so ordered to be paid, or any part thereof, against or out of any money payable from time to time by the said Railway Company to the said servant, and if such money shall not be sufficient for that purpose, to proceed to levy the unpaid residue of the amount so ordered to be paid by distress and sale, or by commitment as aforesaid. Provided always, that no warrant or order shall be signed or granted by any Magistrate for the issue of any distress against such servant, or for the detention or confinement of such servant, unless the said Magistrate shall be satisfied that the Railway Company has paid or satisfied the fine as ordered to be paid by it as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Magistrate, &c., to fine.

66. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence, for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any Justice of the Peace for any of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, Magistrate, Joint-Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, whether the offence shall have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Officer or not; and any person hereby made punishable by a Justice of the Peace shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only. Form of conviction, &c.

67. No conviction, order or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it

proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

Magistrate may refer cause to his Assistant or Deputy.

68. A Magistrate may refer for trial and decision any charge of an offence hereby made punishable by fine only to any of his Assistants, or to any Deputy Magistrate lawfully appointed to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant; and in such case every such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate subject to all the rules applicable to criminal cases deputed to such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate acting judicially.

Local Government may authorize Assistant to exercise without reference powers given to them on reference.

69. The local Government may give general authority to any such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate to exercise, without reference by a Magistrate, any of the powers which they are hereby rendered competent to exercise upon reference by a Magistrate subject to appeal to the Magistrate from any conviction by such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate within one calendar month from the date of conviction: Provided that a Magistrate may at any time call from any of his Assistants, or from any Deputy Magistrate subordinate to him any case pending before such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate.

Proviso.

Fines how to be recovered.

70. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act for offences punishable by fine only by any Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, Joint-Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrate, or by any Assistant to a Magistrate, or Deputy Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named Officers. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise. If, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Officer, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Jurisdiction in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

71. The heads of District Police and Ameens of Police in the Presidency of Madras, and District or joint Police Officers in the Presidency of Bombay, may punish, to the extent of the powers conferred upon them respectively in petty offences, any offence hereby made punishable by fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Part VIII

Miscellaneous.

Company to regulate the use of the Railway.

72. It shall be lawful for any such Company, from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make regulations for the following purposes: (that is to say)—

For regulating the mode by which, and the speed at which, carriages using the Railway are to be moved or propelled;

For regulating the times of the arrival and departure of any such carriages;

For regulating the lighting, loading, or unloading of such carriages, and the number of passengers or the weights which such carriages are respectively to carry;

For regulating the receipt and delivery of goods and other things which are to be conveyed upon such carriages;

And, generally, for regulating the travelling upon, or using and working of the Railway;

But no such regulation shall authorize the closing of the Railway, or prevent the passage of engines or carriages on the Railway at reasonable times, except at any time when, in consequence of any of the works being out of repair, or from any other sufficient cause, it shall be necessary to close the Railway, or any part thereof.

Power to make regulations by bye-laws.

73. For better enforcing the observance of all or any of such regulations, it shall be lawful for the Company to make bye-laws, and from time to time to repeal or alter such bye-laws, and make others, provided that such bye-laws be not repugnant to the laws of British India, or to the provisions of this Act and be confirmed or allowed by the Local Government; and such bye-laws shall be reduced into writing, and shall have affixed thereto the common seal of the Company; and any person offending against any such bye-law shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, to be imposed by the Company in such bye-laws as a penalty for any such offence, and if the infraction or non-observance of any such bye-law or other such regulation as aforesaid, be attended with danger or annoyance to the public or hindrance to the Company in the lawful use of the Railway, it shall be lawful for the Company summarily to interfere to obviate or remove such danger, annoyance, or hindrance, and that without prejudice to any penalty incurred by the infraction of any such bye-law.

74. The substance of such last mentioned bye-laws, when confirmed or allowed by the Local Government shall be painted on boards or printed on paper in English and the vernacular language of the District, and pasted on boards and hung up and affixed and continued on the front or other conspicuous part of every Station belonging to the Company, according to the nature or subject-matter of such bye-laws respectively, and so as to give public notice thereof to the parties interested therein, or affected thereby, and such boards shall from time to time be renewed as often as the bye-laws thereon or any part thereof shall be obliterated or destroyed. No fine imposed by any such bye-laws shall be recoverable, unless the same shall have been published and kept published in manner aforesaid.

Publication of such bye-laws.

75. Such bye-laws, when so confirmed, published, and affixed, shall be binding upon, and be observed by, all parties, and shall be sufficient to justify all persons acting under the same; and for proof of the publication of any such bye- laws it shall be sufficient to prove that a printed paper or printed board, containing a copy of such bye-laws, was affixed and continued in manner by this Act directed, and in case of its being afterwards displaced or damaged, then that such paper or board was re-placed as soon as conveniently might be.

Such bye-laws to be binding on all parties.

76. A copy of this Act, and of the General Regulations, Time Tables, and Tariff of charges, which shall from time to time be published by any Railway Company with the sanction of the Local Government, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each Station of every Railway, so that they may be easily seen and read, and all such documents shall be so exhibited in English and in the vernacular language of the District in which the Station is situate, and in such other language, if any, as shall be required by order of the Local Government.

Copy and translation of Act to be shewn at Railway Stations.

77. Every Railway within India used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods shall, until the contrary be proved, be presumed to be a Railway within the meaning of this Act; and every Company to whom any such Railway shall belong shall, until the contrary be proved, be presumed to be a Railway Company within the meaning of this Act.

All Indian Railways to be within the Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India. It repeals and re-enacts, with the necessary alterations and additions, Act No. XVIII of 1854, with the amending Act No. LII of 1860.

The principal alterations are the following:—

Act XVIII of 1854 only applies to the Railways working under the superintendence of Government. The present Bill applies to all Indian Railways and Tramways, whether under the superintendence of Government or not, and whether opened or not for traffic.

The Act only applies to the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the Company. The Bill applies not only to the Territories vested in Her Majesty under 21 & 22 Vic, cap. 106, but also (so far as regards British subjects) to the dominions of allied Princes and States in the East Indies.

The chief additions are as follows:—

Opium has been added to the list of articles mentioned in Section 10 of the Act, for the loss of which the Company is not liable in the absence of a special contract.

The Local Government, like the Board of Trade under 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 55, Section 14, is empowered to authorize Railway Companies to enter upon adjoining lands to repair accidents. The Local Government is also to appoint a proper Officer to inspect any Railway, and a penalty is imposed on persons obstructing such Inspector. These provisions are taken from the Statute 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 97, Sections 5 and 6. Before opening any Railway for passenger traffic, a months notice in writing is to be given by the Company to the Local Government. The Local Government is empowered to postpone the opening. Here again English statutory provisions have been adopted. When a line has been opened and becomes unsafe in any part, the Local Government is empowered to close such part until it may be re-opened with safety.

Provision is made to compel the Companies to erect and maintain the gates mentioned in Section 19 of the Act, and to employ proper persons to open and shut them. Dangerous quarries and ballast-pits are to be fenced or filled up.

The Companies are required to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality, and persons complaining that reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic, &c., are withheld, may apply to the High Court. The provisions on this head are taken, with the necessary modifications, from the English Statute 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 31.

The Companies are required, within forty-eight hours, to give notice to the Local Government and the Consulting Engineer of any death or serious accident upon the Railway. They will also have to make Returns of such accidents, and of the aggregate traffic in passengers, cattle, and goods. Tables of tolls are also to be made and delivered to Government. Such traffic returns and tables are required in England by Statute 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 97.

As to Railway servants, the Bill provides that they are to be deemed "public servant" within the meaning of Sections 161-165 of the Indian Penal Code. This, it is hoped, will discourage the practice of accepting bribes to forward goods, which is said to prevail to a serious extent. The Bill also contains provisions requiring Station Masters to give notice of accidents to the Police, and imposes penalties on Railway Officers making false Returns. As to fines and convictions, the principal additions are a power to Government to set-off fines on a Company against money payable to the Company by the Secretary of State for India. This, of course, is not to apply to guaranteed interest on the paid-up capital of the Company. The Bill also contains provisions as to the liability of a Railway Company's servant when a fine is imposed on the Company in consequence of his neglect; as to the prosecution of such servants for offences under the Bill; as to the apportionment of fines between them where an offence has been jointly committed and as to the

levy or set-off by the Company of the amount of fine payable by any such servant.

Lastly, the Bill empowers the Companies to make bye-laws to regulate the use of the Railways and provides for the publication and enforcement of such bye-laws.

With these additions to the Railway law and with the provisions as to fines necessary to give them effect, the Bill has become so lengthy as to render it desirable to divide it into parts with titles. Part I contains some preliminary provisions; Part II, regulations as to passengers, their fares, and luggage; Part III, regulations as to goods; Part IV, the regulations for the protection of the Officers, servants, and property of Railway Companies; Part V, the regulations binding on the Companies; Part VI, the regulations binding on Railway Officers and servants; Part VII relates to fines and convictions under the Act; and Part VIII contains some miscellaneous enactment, including the provisions as to bye-laws.

G. N. Taylor.

The 2nd January 1866.

Whitley Stokes,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th January 1866.

We the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity was referred, have the honor to report as follows:—

1. The Bill and the legislative proceedings relating to it having been extensively circulated with the express object of eliciting opinion from the various persons and religious communities interested in the measure, a very great number of papers having reference to it have been received in the Legislative Department. A list of them will be found in the Appendix to our Report. Most of these communications discuss the principle of the proposed Bill, and on these we will only remark that the weight of opinion, so far as it can be collected from them, appears to be in favor of the measure. The details of the Bill are, however, criticized in a certain number of the documents which have been sent in. To such criticisms we have given our careful attention, and we have derived from them much valuable assistance.

2. In compliance with the nearly unanimous wish of the persons and bodies which have addressed the Legislature on the subject, we have provided in the Bill, as amended by us, for the dissolution of the former marriage in all cases where the petitioner obtains a decree permitting re-marriage. The change necessitates an alteration in the title of the Bill, and enables us to omit several Sections which were contained in the original draft.

3. We propose that the procedure to be followed when the petitioner is a female shall differ in some respects from the procedure prescribed by the Bill in the case of male petitioners. We are of opinion, after careful consideration, that the difficulties attending compulsory private interviews in cases where the convert is a female, and the husband retains his native religion, are insuperable. We have, therefore, provided that in such cases the male respondent shall be merely interrogated by the Judge, and that upon his reiterated refusal to cohabit with the petitioner, a decree shall be made dissolving the marriage. But we have introduced a proviso that, if the petitioner so desire, the procedure shall be in all respects identical with that which male petitioners are bound to follow.

4. The degree of respect due to infant marriages is a subject a good deal discussed in the papers before us. We have not thought fit to assume the absolute nullity of such marriages; but we propose that when the parties have reached the age which admits of a suit being instituted under the Bill, the unconverted partner shall be once interrogated, and that, in case of a refusal to cohabit, a decree shall issue.

5. We provide that there shall be no appeal from any of the orders passed in a suit under the Bill. While the power of appeal, however limited, might be employed to protract the proceedings to an inordinate length, we think it would be of little service to the ends of justice, the questions to be tried being necessarily for the most part questions of fact of the simplest kind, and the Court empowered to try them being a tribunal of dignity and authority, the District Court in the Mofussil, and the High Court on its original side in the Presidency Towns.

6. As apprehension is expressed in many of the papers before us that the expense of the proceedings will be beyond the means of the classes to which the converts in general belong, we have reduced the stamp on the petition from ten rupees to two.

7. A point which we have anxiously considered is the claim of the Roman Catholics to be exempted from the Bill. The Roman Catholic Clergy have addressed to us several urgent representations which will be found among the papers circulated though the Council, and they deputed Dr. Hartmann, the Vicar-Apostolic of Patna, to confer with the Legislative Deparment on the subject of the proposed legislation. While they express their approval of the principle of the measure, and affirm that it has always had the sanction of their Church, they assert that they have a procedure of their own, founded on the Canon-law and of much antiquity, which, though it does not widely differ from the procedure prescribed by the Bill, is, nevertheless, not exactly identical with it. They aver that it would be against their conscience and their duty to substitute any secular procedure for that which their own ecclesiastical authorities direct to be observed. As we are satisfied of the existence of such a procedure, and as we feel ourselves compelled to attach weight to the fact that the British Government in Ireland and in its Colonial dependencies has never attempted to interfere with Roman Catholic discipline on the subjects of marriage and divorce, we have thought fit to introduce a Section which will have the effect of placing the Roman Catholic Clergy and their converts on the same footing in which they would have been if Act XXV. of 1864, and Act V. of 1865, had not passed.

8. The communications which we have hitherto noticed have proceeded from persons or bodies professing the Christian religion. Other documents have been received by us which discuss the provisions of the measure from the point of view of the unconverted partner whose marriage is sought to be dissolved.

9. The Mahometans claim to be totally exempted from the Bill. The Mahometan community of Bengal, in a temperately worded petition, have represented that, by the law of their religion, which is also the secular law applicable to marriage and divorce, the conversion of either husband or wife from Mahometanism entails a cancelment of the marriage so complete that the partners cannot re-marry without certain special formalities. They cite many passages from their religious writers in favor of their proposition, and the greatest part of their petition is occupied with a representation of the consequences which would follow if persons who, on the assumption that the view taken by the petition is correct, are no longer husband and wife, were confronted in the manner directed by the Bill. As the force of the argument depends wholly on the soundness of of the legal position taken up, we have attentively considered the authorities cited, and have had them critically examined by our Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Muir, whose competency to deal with a question of the kind will not be disputed. We have convinced ourselves accordingly that the view taken by the Mahometan petitioners is correct, and we find that the law is similarly laid down in English text-books of Mahometan jurisprudence written before the Bill was contemplated. Inasmuch, however, as the authorities cited are from writers held in respect, more particularly by the Sunni section of Mahometans, we thought proper to communicate on the subject, through the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with the Mujtahid, the religious head of the Shiah Mahometan community. The law laid down by him corresponds exactly with the allegations of the petitioners. Under these circumstances, it is not only undesirable, but impossible, to include Mahometans in the Bill. The re-marriage of a convert to Christanity from Mahometanism is not forbidden by any existing law. Nor is the celebration of such marriage an illegal act.

10. Some attempt has been made to shew that the conversion of a married person from Hindúism to another religion entails a divorce by force of law. We are not, however, satisfied with the arguments by which this view is supported, and, moreover, it is only maintained in the case, comparatively rare in practice, where the wife is a convert, while the husband remains a Hindú. We have, therefore, retained the procedure of the Bill in its application to Hindúism and other Native religions of India. At the same time, we believe that most, if not all, of the objections advanced by Hindús to the measure may be met by provisions which are not at variance with its spirit. In our endeavours so to neutralize these objections, we have been much aided by papers circulated by our Hon'ble colleagues the Mahárájá of Vizianagram and the Mahárájá of Burdwan, and also by a petition from the British Indian Association of Bengal.

11. We have provided, in the amended Bill, that, however, the respondent is a female who, under the Code of Civil Procedure, would be excused from personal appearance, in Court, she shall be exclusively interrogated by Commissioners. We have given a similar privilege to all female respondents whom, whether they be entitled to exemption from appearnce under the Code or not, the Judge in his discretion may think fit to relieve from the necessity of personal attendance. We have further adopted a suggestion made both by the Mahárájá of Vizianagram and by the Máhárájá of Burdwan, and have permitted the Judge to compose the Commission either wholly of females or of males and females together. The Judge is also empowered to depute to delegates, who may be females, the discretion which is vested in him with respect to interviews between the convert and the unconverted partner.

12. The only Section of the Bill as originally drafted, which related to the custody of children, was one which provided that children in the sole custody of the father should be given up to the mother until they attained the age of three. We find that objections have been made to this Section from opposite points of view. After weighing these objections, we are disposed to accede to the opinion expressed by our late collegue, Mr. Harington, and to admit that the Legislature would do wisely to abstain from regulating the guardianship or custody of children born before the conversion of the father or mother. We propose, therefore, to omit the Section. The effect will be to leave the general law of India to decide all questions of guardianship, and of the right to custody of the persons of the children.

13. We recommend that the Bill as amended by us be passed; but that it be published for at least three weeks previously in the *Gazette of India*, together with our present Report.

JOHN LAWRENCE.
C. BEADON.
H. S. MAINE.
G. N. TAYLOR.
W. MUIR.
S. ST. J. GORDON.

The 15th January 1866.

APPENDIX.

From Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 23rd December 1852.

From Reverend John Wilson, D. D., dated 17th January 1853.

From Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 3rd August 1853.

From Reverend J. Parry, Marriage Registrar, Jessore, dated 17th November 1852.

From Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 25th November 1852.

From Solicitor to the East India Company, dated 10th December 1852.

From Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 16th December 1852.

From Marriage Registrar, Jessore, dated 14th July 1853.

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 12th August 1853.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Lowis, dated 16th August 1853.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Dorin, dated 17th August 1853.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Peacock, dated 18th August 1853.

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 26th August 1853.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Lowis, dated 27th August 1853.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Dorin, dated 29th August 1853.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Peacock.

From Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, dated 30th September 1853.

From ditto ditto, dated 30th September 1853.

From the Government of India, to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 30th September 1853.

From Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 3rd November 1853.

From Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, dated 18th November 1853.

From the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 7th December 1853.

Draft Bill by the Hon'ble Mr. Peacock.

From Reverends W. Knight and H. Straith, dated 26th July 1860.

From Secretary to Calcutta Missionary Conference, dated 10th October 1863.

From Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 9th August 1864.

From Secretary to Calcutta Missionary Conference, dated 29th July 1864.

From Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, dated 29th August 1864.

From Reverend J. Mullens, D. D., to the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, dated 9th November 1864.

From Orissa Missionary Conference, to the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, dated 14th December 1864.

Petition of the Clergyman of the Church of England resident in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

Remarks and suggestions by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Burdwan, dated 18th January 1865.

Memorial of the Bombay Association.

Remarks and suggestions by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, dated 23rd March 1865.

Petition of certain Protestant Missionaries and Ministers resident in and near Calcutta, dated 7th March 1865.

Petition of the Reverend Angus McKenna, Missionary of the Baptist Society, dated 18th January 1865.

From Reverend E. Edwards, Monghyr, dated 8th May 1865.

Petition of the Members of the Benares District Committee of the London Missionary Society.

From Dr. Mullens, Secretary, Missionary Conference, Calcutta, dated 12th July 1865.

From Reverend H. Heinig, Benares, dated 13th March 1864.

From Reverend J. Buckley, Orissa Mission, Cuttack, dated 21st April 1865.

From Reverend E. Parker, Moradabad, dated 5th May 1865.

From Reverend A. Rudolph, Loodianah, dated 17th April 1865.

From Reverend A. Miller, Balasore, dated 13th March 1865.

From Reverend W. Tracy, and the American Mission, Madura, dated 29th May 1865.

From Reverend J. W. Gordon, Vizagapatam, dated 10th May 1865.

From Reverend S. C. Dean, Sattara, dated 11th April 1865.

From Reverend F. Kremmer and the Leipsig Mission, Madras, dated 11th May 1865.

From Reverend J. M. Haswell, Moulmein, dated 24th May 1865.

From Reverend E. A. Stevens, and the American Mission, Rangoon, dated 10th May 1865.

Returns of cases illustrating the "Re-marriage of Converts' Act."

Remarks by Dr. Mullens.

From Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic, Madras, No. 95, dated 6th July 1865.

Petition of Protestant Missionaries and Ministers resident in and near Madras.

From Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 15th August 1865.

Reverend K. M. Banerjea's reasons for signing the clerical petition against the Re-marriage of Converts' Bill.

Statistcis of the Bhowanipore Church, London Missionary Society.

Statistics of the Free Church Mission in Bengal.

Statistics of the S. P. G. and other Missions in Tallygunge, Howrah, and Calcutta.

From Reverend R. R. Winter, M. A., S. P. G. Missionary, Delhi, dated 11th April 1865.

From Reverend Tarachand, Missionary at Delhi, dated 5th May 1865.

From Reverend H. Stern, Missionary, Goruckpore, dated 28th February 1865.

From some of the Church Missionaries at Benares, dated 22nd June 1865.

From Reverend A. R. Symonds, Madras, dated 9th March 1865.

Extract from Minutes of the Tinnevelly Missionary Conference held at Elanjunie, dated 5th April 1865.

From Reverend W. T. Sattbianadhan, Madras, dated 25th March 1865.

From Reverend S. Slater, Simla, dated 1st March 1865.

The Lord Bishop's pastoral letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta, dated 25th February 1865.

From the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Calcutta, dated 23rd September 1865.

Memorial of the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Appendix to Memorial (Statement of separation, reconciliation, &c.)

Notes on the above Statement.

Petition of American Missionaries residing in the Bombay Presidency, dated 26th August 1865.

Petition of the Protestant Missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Rajpootana.

Extract from the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* for September 1865.

Memorandum of the Tinnevelly Local Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, dated 21st August 1865.

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, dated 6th November 1865.

Memorial from the Clergy of the Church of England resident in Bombay.

Memorial from the Right Reverend Dr. A. Hartmann, Bishop, Vicar-Apostolic of Patna, dated 23rd November 1865.

Petition from Joseph Owen, Moderator, on behalf of the Synod of Northern India, Umballa, dated 20th November 1865.

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated 18th November 1865.

Resolution of a Meeting of the S. P. G. Missionaries in Tanjore Division.

Extract from Minutes of Conference of the C. M. S. Missionaries, Tinnevelly, dated 5th April 1865.

Extract from Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of the Masulipatam Church Missionary Conference, dated——August 1865.

From Reverend Dr. Murphy, Chaplain, Registrar of the Diocese of Madras, dated 10th May 1865.

From Reverend R Collins, Principal of the C. M. S. College at Cottayam, Travancore.

From Reverend C. E. Kennet, S. P. G. Missionary, Tinnevelly, dated 24th March 1865.

From Reverend C. S. Kohlhoff, S. P. G Missionary, Tanjore Division, dated 25th September 1865.

From Reverend H. Baker, C. M. S. Missionary, Travancore, dated 30th September 1865.

From Missionaries of the Basel German Mission.

One groaning under the Marriage Act of 1864, dated 23rd November 1865

Memorial of the Catholic Bishops of Southern India.

From Reverend F. Schurr, dated 9th November 1865.

Petition of certain Native Christian subjects in Bengal.

Remarks on the pamphlet containing the memorial of the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta, and the Reverend K. M. Banerjea's introductory remarks.

Memorial of the Native Hindú community of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, dated 29th November 1865.

Memorial of the British Indian Association, dated 7th December 1865.

From Mahárájá of Benares, dated 31st January 1865.

Petition of Free Presbytery of Bombay, dated——December 1865.

Petition of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

Petition of the Presbyterial Body of the Church of Scotland in Bombay.

From Moonshee Ameer Ali, dated 20th December 1865.

Petition of Native Christians residing in Ahmednuggur, Bombay, dated 3th December 1865.

Opinion of Mujtahid or Chief Authority of the Shiahs, Lucknow.

Petition of certain Hindús.

Memorial of certain Native Christians.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity deserted or repudiated, on religious grounds, by their wives or husbands; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Native Converts' Divorce Act, 1866."

Commencement of Act. 2. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of May 1866.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation of terms. "Native Husband."

"Native Husband" shall mean a married man domiciled in British India, who shall have completed the age of sixteen years, and shall neither be a Christian, a Mahomedan, nor a Jew:

"Native Wife."

"Native Wife" shall mean a married woman domiciled in British India, who shall have completed the age of thirteen years, and shall neither be a Christian, a Mahomedan, nor a Jewess:

"Native Law."

"Native Law" shall mean any law, or custom having the force of law, of any persons domiciled in British India other than Christians, Mahomedans, and Jews:

"Month" and "year."

"Month" and "year" shall respectively mean month and year according to the British calendar:

"Number."

And, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular.

Convert deserted by his wife on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

4. If a Native husband change his religion for Christianity, and if solely in consequence of such change his Native wife, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate him, he may sue her for conjugal society.

Convert deserted by husband on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

5. If a Native wife change her religion for Christianity, and if solely in consequence of such change her Native husband, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate her, she may sue him for conjugal society.

Court in which suit shall be brought.

6. If the respondent, at the time of commencement of such suit, reside within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature, the suit shall be commenced in such Court, otherwise it shall be commenced in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of the District in which the defendant shall reside at the commencement of the suit.

Suit to be commenced by verified petition.

7. The suit shall be commenced by a petition in the form in the first schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. The statements made in the petition shall be verified by the Petitioner in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and the petition shall bear a stamp of two rupees, and may be amended by permission of the Court.

On service of petition, citation issued to respondent.

8. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the respondent, and the Court shall thereupon issue a citation under the seal of the Court and signed by the Judge.

Form of citation.

9. In ordinary cases the citation shall be in the form in the second schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. But where the respondent is exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, or where the Judge shall so direct, the citation shall be in the form in the third schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow.

Service of citation.

10. A copy of the citation sealed with the seal of the Court shall be served on the respondent, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the service and endorsement of summonses shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to citations under this Act.

Procedure where respondent does not obey citation.

11. If the respondent shall not obey such citation, and comply with every other requirement made upon her or him under the provisions of this Act, she or he shall be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Points to be proved on appearance of parties.

12. On the day fixed in the citation the petitioner shall appear in Court, and the following points shall be proved:

(1.) The identity of the parties:—

(2.) The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent:

(3.) That the male party to the suit has completed the age of sixteen years, and that the female party to the suit has completed the age of thirteen years.

(4.) The desertion or repudiation of the petitioner by the respondent:

(5.) That such desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion;

(6.) And that such desertion or repudiation had continued for the six months immediately before the commencement of the suit.

First interrogation of respondent.

13. The respondent, if such points be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, shall thereupon be asked whether she or he refuses to cohabit with the petitioner, and, if so, what is the ground of such refusal. In ordinary cases such interrogation and every other interrogation prescribed by this Act shall be made by the Judge; but when the respondent is exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, or when the Judge shall, in his discretion, excuse the respondent from such appearance, the interrogations shall be made by Commissioners acting under such Commission as hereinafter mentioned.

Interrogations by Judge may be public or private.

14. Every interrogation mentioned in this Act and made by the Judge may, at the discretion of the Judge, take place in open Court or in his private room. If any such interrogation take place in open Court, the Judge may, so long as it shall continue, exclude from the Court all such persons as he shall think fit to exclude.

Adjournment for a month if female respondent refuses to cohabit on account of petitioner's conversion.

15. If the respondent be a female, and in answer to the interrogatories of the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the sole ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed this religion, the Judge shall make an order adjourning the case for one month, and directing that in the interim the parties shall, at such place and time as he shall deem convenient, have a private interview of such length as the Judge shall direct, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the respondent freely and voluntarily persists in such refusal. Such interview shall be

Parties in the interim to have a private interview.

subject to any conditions as to privacy which the Judge shall think fit: Provided that no condition which might interfere with the ascertainment of the respondent's wishes respecting such refusal shall be imposed upon such interview.

Second interrogation of female respondent.

16. At the expiration of such adjournment, the petitioner shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the sole ground for such refusal, the petitioner's change of religion, the suit shall be adjourned one year.

Adjournment for a year.

17. At the expiration of such adjournment, the petitioner shall again appear in Court, and shall prove that the said desertion or repudiation had continued up to the time last hereinbefore referred to.

Point to be proved on expiration of adjournment.

18. If the points mentioned in the twelfth and seventeenth Sections of this Act shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, he shall adjourn the suit for one month, and direct that in the interim the parties shall have another interview of such length and subject to such conditions as mentioned in the fifteenth Section of this Act.

On proof of the requisite points, suit to be adjourned for a month, and parties to have another interview.

19. At the expiration of such adjournment, the petitioner shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege the petitioner's conversion as the sole ground for such refusal, the respondent shall be taken to have finally deserted or repudiated the petitioner, and the Judge shall, by a decree under his hand and sealed with the seal of his Court, declare that the marriage between the parties is dissolved.

At expiration of adjournment, if female respondent refuse to cohabit, decree to pass dissolving marriage.

20. If the respondent be a male, and in answer to the interrogatories of the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed her religion, the Judge shall adjourn the case for a year. At the expiration of such adjournment the petitioner shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge shall thereupon pass such a decree as last aforesaid: Provided that if the petitioner shall so desire, (but not otherwise,) the proceedings in the suit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as in the case of a female respondent.

Decree in case of male respondent refusing to cohabit on the sole ground of petitioner's change of religion.

Proviso.

21. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if it shall appear at any stage of the suit that both or either of the parties had not attained puberty at the date of their marriage, and that such marriage has not been consummated; and if, in answer to the interrogatories made pursuant to the thirteenth Section of this Act, the respondent shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner and allege, as the ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed his or her religion, the Judge shall thereupon pass such a decree as last aforesaid.

Decree if respondent so refuse in the case of an unconsummated marriage, either party being *impubes* at time of marriage.

22. When any decree dissolving a marriage shall have been passed under the provisions of this Act, it shall be as lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death, and the issue of any such re-marriage shall be legitimate, any Native law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always that no Minister of religion shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage may have been dissolved under this Act, or shall be liable to any suit or penalty for refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person.

Liberty to parties to marry again.

23. In suits instituted under this Act, the Judge may order a Commission to issue to such persons, whether males or females, or both, as he shall think fit, for the examination, on interrogatories or otherwise, of any persons so exempt as aforesaid. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as practicable, apply to Commissions issued under this Section.

Judge may order Commission to issue for examination of exempted persons.

24. At any stage of a suit instituted under this Act cohabitation as man and wife shall be sufficient presumptive evidence of the marriage of the parties, and proof of the respondent's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with the petitioner after his or her change of religion, and after knowledge thereof by the respondent, shall be sufficient evidence of the respondent's desertion or repudiation of the petitioner, and shall also be sufficient evidence that such desertion or repudiation was solely in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion, unless some other sufficient cause for such desertion or repudiation be proved by the respondent.

Proof of the marriage, and the desertion or repudiation of petitioner in consequence of conversion.

25. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, as to the summoning and examination of witnesses, shall apply in suits instituted under this Act.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code as to witnesses to apply in suits under this Act.

26. In suits instituted under this Act the Judge may, in his discretion, delegate to two or more persons, who may be males or females, or both, all or any of the authority and discretion hereby vested in him in reference to all or any of the interviews hereinbefore mentioned.

Delegation by Judge of powers vested in him in reference to interviews.

27. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the male party to the suit is or was, at the institution thereof, under the age of sixteen years, or that the female party to the suit is or was at the same time under the age of thirteen years, or that the petitioner and the respondent are cohabiting as man and wife, or if the Court is satisfied, by the evidence adduced, that the respondent is ready and willing so to cohabit with the petitioner, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit, and stating the ground of such dismissal.

Dismissal of suit if either party is under the age required by the Act, or if the parties are cohabiting, or the respondent is willing to cohabit.

Revival of suit after such dismissal.

28. If at any time after a decree dismissing the suit upon any of the grounds mentioned in the last preceding Section the respondent again desert or repudiate the petitioner upon the ground of his or her change of religion, the suit may be revived by summoning the respondent; and upon proof of the former decree and of such renewed repudiation or desertion, the suit shall re-commence at the stage at which it had arrived immediately before the passing of such decree; and, after the proofs, interrogations, interviews, and adjournments which may then be requisite under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Judge shall pass a decree of the nature mentioned in the nineteenth Section of this Act.

Petitioner's cruelty or adultery to bar the suit.

29. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the respondent has deserted or repudiated the petitioner solely or partly in consequence of the petitioner's cruelty or adultery, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. A suit dismissed under this Section shall not be revived.

Male petitioner's cohabitation with one of several wives to bar the suit.

30. If the petitioner, being a male, has, at the time of the institution of the suit, two or more wives, he shall make them all respondents; and if at any stage of the suit it be proved that he is cohabiting with one of such wives as man and wife, or that any one of such wives is ready and willing so to cohabit with him, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. The provisions as to revival contained in the twenty-eighth Section of this Act shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to a suit dismissed under this Section.

Dissolution of marriage not to affect status or rights of children.

31. A dissolution of marriage under the provisions of this Act shall not operate to deprive the respondent's children (if any) by the petitioner of their status as legitimate children, or of any right or interest which they would have had, according to the Native law applicable to them, by way of maintenance, inheritance or otherwise, in case the marriage had not been so dissolved as aforesaid.

Power to Court to award alimony.

32. If a suit be commenced under the provisions of this Act, and it appear to the Court that the wife has not sufficient separate property to enable her to maintain herself suitably to her station in life, and prosecute or defend the suit, the Court may, pending the suit, order the husband to furnish the wife with sufficient funds to enable her to prosecute or defend the suit, and also for her maintenance pending the suit. If the suit be brought by a husband against a wife, the Court may by the decree order the husband to make such allowance to his wife for her maintenance during the remainder of her life as the Court shall think just, and having regard to the condition and station in life of the parties. Any allowance so ordered shall cease from the time of any subsequent marriage of the wife.

No appeal against orders and decrees under this Act.

33. No appeal shall lie against any order or decree made or passed by any Court under the provisions of this Act.

Saving of Roman Catholic marriages.

34. Nothing contained in this Act or in Acts Nos. XXV of 1864 and V of 1865 shall be taken to render invalid any marriage of a Native convert to Roman Catholicism if celebrated in accordance with the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Roman Catholic Church; and no Clergyman of such Church shall be liable to any suit or penalty under the provisions of either of the two Acts last hereinbefore mentioned for solemnizing any such marriage.

Extent of Act.

35. This Act shall extend to all the territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled, "An Act for the better government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Island, Singapore, and Malacca. P tended, with the consent of t' ral of India in Council, ' ernor of such Settlement, ie territory subject to his Gc ie may, with such consent a. mine the Court in which suits again idents in such territory shall be commenced under the provisions of the Act. In case of such extension, if the Indian Penal Code shall not then apply to the said Settlement, the respondent's personal appearance pursuant to this Act may be enforced by such procedure as the said Governor, with such consent as aforesaid, shall provide in that behalf.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition.

Stamp Rs. two.

To the Judge of the Civil Court of

The day of 18 .

The petition of A. B. of

Sheweth—

1. That your petitioner was born on or about the day of 18 .

2. That your petitioner was on the day of in the year 18 lawfully married to C. D. at

3. That the said C. D. is now of the age of years or thereabouts.

4. That after this said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at aforesaid until the day of 18 , and that there are now living children, and no more, of such marriage, aged respectively and years.

5. That previous to the day of 18 your petitioner changed his religion for Christianity, and that on such day he was baptised and became a member of the Church of

6. That on the day of 18 [*at least six months prior to the date of the petition*] the said C. D. deserted your petitioner, and has not since resumed cohabitation with him.

7. That such desertion was solely in consequence of your petitioner's said change of religion.

8. That there is no collusion nor connivance between your petitioner and the said C. D.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honor will order the said C. D. to live and cohabit with your petitioner, or declare that your petitioner's marriage is dissolved.

A. B.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Citation in ordinary Cases.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you the said C. D. has filed his [*or* her] petition against you, in the Civil Court of alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him [*or* her] for six months solely in consequence of his [*or* her] having changed his [*or* her] religion for Christianity, and praying that unless you consent to live and cohabit with him [*or* her] it may be declared that his [*or* her] marriage is dissolved: Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [*at least one month*] from the date of the service of this on you, you do appear in the said Court then and there to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that, in default of your so appearing, you will be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18

(Signed) E. F.,

Judge of the Civil Court of

Indorsement to be made after service.

This citation was duly served by G. H. on the within named C. D. of at on the day of 18

(Signed) G. H.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

From of Citation in case of Respondent exempt from appearance in Court.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you, the said C. D. has filed his [*or* her] petition against you in the Civil Court of alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him [*or* her] for six months solely in consequence of his [*or* her] having changed his [*or* her] religion for Christianity, and praying that, unless you consent to cohabit with him [*or* her,] it may be declared that his [*or* her] marriage is dissolved. Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [at least one month] from the service of this on you, you do hold yourself in readiness to answer and do answer such interrogatories as may be put to you by Commissioners duly authorized in that behalf under a Commission issued by this Court, in reference to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that, in default of your so holding yourself in readiness and answering such interrogatories, you will be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) E. F,

Judge of the Civil Court of

Indorsement to be made after service.

The citation was duly served by G. H. on the within named C. D. of at on the day of 186

(Signed) G. H.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Addendum and Corrigendum.

In the "Bill for the Incorporation, Regulation, and Winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations," published in the *Gazettes* of 30th December 1865, 6th and 13th January 1866.

Section 3, after definition of "Insurance Company" *insert*

"Court." "Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction."

Section 59, first sentence, *omit the words* "in Council."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th of February next:—

[PERSONS desirous of making suggestions with reference to the provisions of the Bill are invited to communicate as early as possible with the Assistant Secretary, in order that their communications may be laid before the Select Committee before the Report is completed and submitted to the Council.]

A Bill to provide for the acquisition of Land for Embankments, and other matters relating thereto.

Preamble. WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to make better provision for the acquisition of land required for embankments, and for the adjustment of the liability of the persons whose estates derive benefit therefrom to bear the cost of such land or of any sluices which may be constructed in such embankments; It is enacted as follows:—

Lands required for certain embankments to be deemed to be required for a public purpose. I. All lands which it may be necessary to take possession of for the construction, enlargement, or alteration of any embankment the superintendence or charge of which is vested in an Officer of Government, shall be deemed to be required for a public purpose, and the provisions of any law at the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public

purposes shall be applicable to the acquisition of such land. Provided that in any declaration made by the Government that such land is required for a public purpose it shall not be necessary to state that the land is to be taken at the public expense. Provided further that the amount of compensation awarded for such land shall be paid, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, calculated from the time when the land was taken possession of by the Officer in charge of the embankment, so soon as such amount, with interest as aforesaid, shall have been levied by the Collector in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Collector to serve notices on owners of estates likely to be benefited.

II. As soon as any land has been taken possession of under the provisions of the law as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Collector to cause a notice to be served on the owner of each estate which may appear likely to be benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of the embankment for which such land is required, stating that such land has been taken up for the purposes of the embankment, and that an enquiry is about to be held, at the time and place therein specified, for the purpose of distributing the cost of the said land rateably amongst the several persons benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of the said embankment, in proportion to the benefit which may have accrued to their several estates thereby. Where the owner of the estate to be benefited does not reside in, or is absent from, the district in which the land is taken up for embankment purposes, the notice may be served on the local Agent of such owner, and where no such local Agent is to be found, it shall be sufficient to affix the notice in some conspicuous part of the estate.

Mode of enquiry as to the proportion chargeable to each estate.

III. On the day fixed in the notice, which shall not be less than one month later than the date of service of such notice, the Collector shall proceed to make the necessary enquiry for the determination of the proportion in which the estates affected by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of the embankmentwill be benefited thereby. In making this enquiry he shall receive such evidence as may be tendered by or on behalf of the owners of estates which may appear likely to be benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of the embankment as aforesaid, and by any other persons who may claim to be interested in the said enquiry, and he may make or cause to be made such local investigation, and call for such documents and examine such witnesses on solemn affirmation as he may think necessary, and all the provisions of the law for the time being in force in regard to the examination of witnesses and production of documents shall be applicable to enquiries conducted by the Collector under this Act.

Collector to make an award declaring the amount to be paid by each owner.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Collector, after the completion of the enquiry described in the last preceding Section, to make an award distributing the amount to be paid for the land taken up for the embankment as aforesaid amongst the several owners of the estates benefited thereby, in proportion to the degree in which each may be adjudged to have benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of such embankment, and such award shall not be open to revision on appeal. But the owner of an estate affected by this award may institute an action in the Civil Court against any of the owners of the other estates concerned, for the recovery of any portion of the amount which may be proved to have been unjustly levied from him under the Collector's award. And it shall not be competent to any Civil Court to entertain a suit for setting aside the Collector's award under this Act otherwise than is hereinbefore expressly provided.

Costs of proceedings to be included in the award.

V. The cost of all proceedings relating to any enquiry to be conducted under the provisions of this Act shall be included in the amount to be distributed rateably amongst the owners of estates benefited by the embankment as aforesaid, and the total amount so calculated, for which such owners shall be severally liable, may be levied by the process in force for the recovery of arrears of Government revenue.

Notice of enquiry as to persons who should bear the cost of a sluice constructed on the application of any person.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Collector on the application of any person at whose instance a sluice may have been constructed under the provisions of Section 8 of Act XXXII of 1855 (*relating to embankments*), to cause a notice to be served on all persons who may appear to have derived any benefit from the construction of such sluice, to the effect that an enquiry will be held, at the time and place therein mentioned, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which such persons may have benefited by the construction of the said sluice, and the proportion of the cost thereof which they are liable to bear. The notice shall be in the form and served in the manner, so far as the same may be applicable, prescribed by Section II of this Act, and shall further require all persons who may object to bear any portion of the cost of such sluice to appear personally or through their Agent and prove their non-liability thereto.

Mode of making such enquiry.

VII. On the day fixed in the notice, which shall not be less than one month later than the date of the service thereof, the Collector shall proceed to institute an enquiry for the purpose of distributing the cost of the said sluice amongst the persons who may have benefited by the construction thereof, in proportion to the degree of benefit which may be proved to have accrued to each therefrom; and all the provisions in regard to the enquiry and award to be made by the Collector, for the apportionment of the incidence of the cost of land taken up for embankment purposes, shall be applicable, so far as the same may be reasonably applied, to any enquiry or award made by the Collector under this Section.

Disposal of lands no longer required for embankments.

VIII. Whenever, in consequence of the construction or alteration of any embankment, the maintenance of any other embankment, or the retention of any land appropriated to the purposes thereof, may no longer be required, and the permanent relinquishment of the same may be deemed expedient by the Officer in charge of the embankments, it shall be lawful for the Collector to dispose of the site of the embankment, or of the land so abandoned, by public sale, and all the provisions of the Law for the time being in regard to sales of land in default of payment of the Government revenue, shall be applicable, so far as the same may be reasonably applied, to sales under the

provisions of this Section. The proceeds of such sales shall, after the payment of all expenses incurred on account of the same, be applied to the payment of the cost of the new land taken up for the new embankment, and in such case the residue only of the cost of such new land shall be levied in the manner prescribed in the foregoing provisions of this Act. Provided that it shall not be competent to the Collector to sell, in the manner aforesaid, any land which shall not have been taken up for embankment purposes under the provisions of this Act.

Collector may delegate any of his powers to a Deputy Collector.

IX. A Collector may delegate any of his powers under this Act to a Deputy Collector, but from any order passed by a Deputy Collector to whom powers have been so delegated an appeal shall lie to the Collector if presented within fifteen days of the date of the order.

Provisions of this Act not to be put in force in certain cases.

X. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to make it compulsory upon the Collector to take proceedings under this Act when the owners of the estates to be benefited by the construction, enlargement, or alteration of any embankment are able and willing to make over to him the land required for the embankment without recourse to this Act. Nor shall any person be thereby held to be relieved from the duty of providing and paying for the land, upon whom that duty is now imposed by his engagement with the Government, or by any local custom, or by law.

Interpretation.

XI. The following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless where a contrary intention appears from the context:—

Number.

Words in the singular number shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

"Collector."

The word "Collector" shall include any Officer exercising, by authority of Government, the duties of a Collector of Land Revenue by whatever name his office may be designated.

"District."

The word "District" shall be understood to mean a Collectorate as defined by Act VI of 1853.

"Land."

The word "land" shall include messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure, and all trees or vegetables growing upon the land.

"Embankment."

The word "embankment" shall include any embankment the construction, maintenance, or repair of which is by law placed under the superintendence of any Officer of Government.

"Estate."

The word "estate" shall include any rent-free tenure, and any tenure held permanently on payment of a fixed rent or revenue, excepting tenures held, with or without payment of rent, by the actual cultivators of the soil.

"Construct." "Construction."

The words "construct" and "construction" shall include realignments of, or additions to, existing embankments.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Government, by its original engagements with the Zemindars, bound itself to make a certain annual allowance to meet the cost of the construction and repairs of certain embankments which the Zemindars were required to maintain.

Subsequently it was found that the Zemindars were either unwilling or unable to keep these embankments in an efficient state and the former arrangement was abandoned, the Government withdrawing the annual allowance, and undertaking the construction and maintenance of the embankments which had up to that time been in the hands of the Zemindars.

The allowance so withdrawn, however, represented merely the estimated cost of constructing and repairing these embankments, and the obligation to provide the land required for their site rested with the Zemindars as heretofore.

So long as the land required for this purpose was the property of the persons to be benefited by the construction of the embankments, no practical difficulty was involved in its acquisition, but of late years it has frequently been necessary to take up land for embankments from the construction of which the owners of the land so taken have derived no advantage.

In such cases, should the owner of the land required object to relinquish it, the present law provides no available means for its acquisition, and should the owner suffer the land to be taken possession of for the purpose of making or altering an embankment, his only remedy for enforcing his claim to compensation for the loss of the land of which he has been deprived lies in an action in the Civil Court against the person who is bound to provide the land required for such embankment.

By Section 8 of Act XXXII of 1855 *(relating to embankments)* any applicant for the construction of a sluice in a public embankment must become responsible for the cost, or such portion of the cost thereof as may be demanded from him before such sluice can be constructed; and although others may have benefited by its construction in as great a degree as the applicant, he has no means, under the existing law, of exacting from them their quota of the expense which he has incurred for their common advantage.

This Bill aims at providing for the acquisition of lands required for public embankments, and also for the apportionment and levy of the cost of such land, as well as of the cost of sluices constructed in such embankments.

F. R. Cockerell.

The 16th December 1865.

G. S. Fagan,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of March next:—

[PERSONS desirous of making suggestions with reference to the provisions of the Bill, are invited to communicate as early as possible with the Assistant Secretary, in order that their communications may be laid before the Select Committee before the Report is completed and submitted to the Council.]

A Bill to provide for the Attendance and Examination of Witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the attendance of witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, and for the examination of such witnesses; It is enacted as follows:—

Lieutenant-Governor may, by summons, require any person to appear before his Council.

I. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by a summons under the hand of the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department for the time being, to require the attendance, before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, at a time and place to be mentioned in such summons, of any person, residing within any of the provinces or places subject to the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose evidence shall, in the judgment of such Council, be material with reference to any project of Law, Bill, or Act then under consideration by such Council; and by such summons to require the person so summoned to produce before such Council all such books, deeds, and writings as to the said Council shall appear necessary for obtaining information as to the matter so under consideration: and every person so summoned shall, according to the exigency of the summons, attend before the said Council, and produce such books, deeds, and writings as shall be in his power, custody, or control.

Assistant Secretary may administer an oath or affirmation.

II. It shall be lawful for the said Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department for the time being to administer an oath or affirmation, in such form as to the said Council shall seem fit, to any person appearing in obedience to such summons as aforesaid. But nothing herein contained shall prevent such person from giving evidence without oath or affirmation if the said Council shall think it expedient that the evidence should be so given.

Powers against persons failing to appear, &c.

III. If any person, upon whom any such summons shall be served by the delivery thereof to him, or leaving thereof at his usual or last known place of abode, shall, without reasonable cause (to be allowed by the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,) fail to appear before the said Council at the time and place mentioned in the summons, or shall refuse to make oath or affirmation as required, or shall not make answer to such questions as shall be put to him touching the matter under consideration as aforesaid, or shall refuse or fail, without reasonable cause (to be allowed by the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) to produce to the said Council any book, deed, or writing in his possession, power, or control as by the said Council he shall be required to produce, (whether mentioned in the summons or not,) the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, on the report of the said Council that such failure or refusal has taken place, have the same powers touching such person as the Principal Court of Original Jurisdiction within the limits of which such person shall be residing may by Law exercise against any person for failing to appear or refusing to be sworn or to give evidence or to produce a document in any suit pending in such Court.

Expenses of witnesses.

IV. Whenever a summons is issued for the attendance of a witness under this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, if he thinks fit, order such witness to receive from the Collector or Commissioner of the District or Division in which the witness resides such expenses as he would have been entitled to receive if summoned as a witness before the said Principal Court of Original Jurisdiction.

Provisions of Sections 21 and 32 of Act II of 1855 extended.

V. The provisions of Sections XXI and XXXII of Act II of 1855 (*for the further improvement of the Law of Evidence*) shall extend to witnesses examined before the said Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Interpretation.

VI. Throughout this Act, unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular shall include the plural and words importing the plural shall include the singular number.

Number.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

"Council."

The word "Council" shall include any Committee of the whole Council, and any Select Committee of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is sufficiently explained by the Title. Although, practically speaking, the Council has at present at its command all official sources of information, it has no certain means of availing itself of the special knowledge of non-official persons with regard to any proposed measure; and it seems obvious that such means should be provided.

Throughout the Bill the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is named as the authority in whom the powers which the Bill proposes to give are vested. It has been thought better to adopt this course in preference to vesting those powers in the Council directly, inasmuch as some doubt may exist as to whether the Council can confer on itself any powers not inherent in it under the Indian Councils' Act.

T. H. COWIE.

The 20th January 1866.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dep't.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 725.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 13th December* 1865.—Dr. C. Nardin to officiate as Medical Officer of Noacolly, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. H. M. Davis, or until further orders.

The 5th January 1866.—Mr. George Pothecary to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Gowhatty.

The 23rd January 1866.—Mr. A. Levien to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. B. Simson, or until further orders.

This cancels the leave of absence granted to Mr. Levien under orders of the 10th instant.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham to be Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

Mr. H. Beverley to officiate, until further orders, as an extra Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 24th January 1866.—The Reverend E. H. Blyth to be Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and of the General Hospital.

Mr. W. P. Davis to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Major W. Reveley, or until further orders.

Moonshee Sudanund, Moonsiff of Chattra, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in Hazareebaugh.

The 25th January 1866.—Baboo Chunder Narain Sing, M. A., to be a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Burdwan Division, to be stationed at Hooghly, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in any or all the Districts of that Division.

Mr. W. H. Thompson to officiate as Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Burrisaul.

The 26th January 1866.—Mr A. Blair to officiate, temporarily, as District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, with effect from the 18th instant, the date on which he received charge from Major Osborn.

The 27th January 1866.—Dr. Robert Reid to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. F. J. Earle, or until further orders.

Mr. E. E. Fisher to be a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Patna Division, to be stationed at Tirhoot, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in any or all the Districts of that Division.

Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Mungledye, is promoted to the First Grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. P. Carnegy to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, and to be stationed at Gowhatty.

Mr. T. A. Lane to officiate, temporarily, as Apothecary to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, with effect from the date on which he may have received charge.

The 29th January 1866.—With the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General of India, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, *viz.*:—

Rajah Sutto Shurn Ghosal, Bahadoor.
Moonshee Ameer Ally, Khan Bahadoor.
Syud Azeemoodden Hossein, Khan Bahadoor.

The following promotions of Police Officers are sanctioned, *viz.*:—

Mr. T. Weldon to be District Superintendent of the Third Grade.

Mr. D. W. Dundas to be District Superintendent of the Fourth Grade.

Mr. A. H. Giles to be District Superintendent of the Fifth Grade.

Mr. G. Stratford ... } To be Assistant Superintendents of the Second Grade.
„ J. Lambert ... }
„ R. F. H. Pughe . }
Baboo Ishree Persaud }

The following Assistant Superintendents of Police are placed in the Third Grade, *viz.*:—

Mr. A. L. W. Jerdon.
„ H. G. Renny.
„ C. D. McSweeny.
„ W. Cornish.
„ D. Barber.
„ J. B. Birch.
„ B. Rattray.
„ J. B. Good.

Baboo Juggomohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhuddruck, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Balasore.

Mr. T. H. H. Shortt, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Bhuddruck, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in Balasore and Cuttack. Mr. Shortt is also empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 30th January 1866.—Mr. A. Yardley, Assistant Commissioner, to have temporary charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Assistant Commissioner, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Govindpore.

Mr. E. C. Craster to be Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

Mr. H. Balfour to be Magistrate and Collector of Howrah.

Mr. J. M. Lowis, Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade in Pubna.

Mr. W. H D'Oyly to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, but to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. W. C. Eades to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

The above six appointments will have effect from the 23rd instant.

Mr. R. P. Jenkins to be Additional Judge of Tirhoot.

Mr. P. W. Alexander to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad.

Mr W. H. Henderson to be Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. H. B. Lawford to be Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. W. Macpherson to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

Mr. J. Monro to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. W. Molony, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Cornell to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sarun.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District.

Leave of Absence.—*The 23rd January* 1866.—Mr. G. A. Pepper, Magistrate and Collector of Noacolly, for one month, under Section 3 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

The 24th January 1866.—Dr. A. Christison, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares, for a week, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

The 26th January 1866.—Dr. H. M. Davis, Medical Officer of Noacolly, for two years, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom, for two weeks, from the 29th instant, under Section 8 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Koomar Chunder Nauth Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, for one year without pay, from the 30th ultimo, under the Financial Notification dated 4th June 1864.

The 27th January 1866.—Mr. J. Chapman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, for twenty months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. B. Buckle, Agent to the Governor General, Moorshedabad, for two months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his office to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.

The 29th January 1866.—Mr. A. Weekes, Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, for six months, under Section 9 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with sixteen days' preparatory leave under Section 3.

Notifications.—*The 25th January* 1866.—Koomar Chunder Nauth Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, having availed himself of only twelve out of the fifteen days' leave granted to him under orders of the 21st ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

The leave granted to Mr. J. Lambert, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, under orders of the 7th ultimo, is cancelled.

The leave granted to Mr. A. Pigou, Judge of Hooghly, under orders of the 8th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. H. B. Simson, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, having proceeded on Furlough on the 23rd instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him on the 6th idem is cancelled

The leave granted to Major C. Reay, District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, under orders of the 11th instant, will have effect from the 13th to the 20th idem, instead of from the 2nd to the 9th, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th current.

The services of Mr. J. D. Gordon, of the Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the 23rd instant.

The appointment of Mr. C B. Garrett to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Shahabad, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th instant, will have effect from the 5th idem.

The 27th January 1866.—The services of Mr. James Cameron, Apothecary to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, with effect from the 30th ultimo.

Notification.—*The 27th January* 1866.—It is hereby notified that, so much of the Notification of the 7th November 1864, (page 2010 of the *Calcutta Gazette* for that year) extending the provisions of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 to the Town of Chuprah, in the District of Sarun, as declares the boundaries of the said Town for the purposes of the above Act, is cancelled; and that the following shall from this date be the boundaries of the Town for the said purposes:—

North.—The villages of Ramnuggur, Hoosay, Chuprah, Sullempore, Dahiyanwan, Ruttunpoora, and Kissengunge.

South.—The River Gogra or Deoha.

East.—The Road East of the Race course between the Dinapore and Mozufferpore Roads and the small road passing East of the villages of Telpa and Rouza and meeting the Tel Nullah; thence direct South to the River Gogra or Deoha.

West.—The villages Kissengunge and Ajaibgunge, and from the South-Western point of the latter direct South to the River Gogra or Deoha.

All the Villages and Divisions named are included in the above boundaries, which comprise the following 36 Divisions:—

Number in Office of the Municipal Commissioners.		
No.	1.	Rouza
,,	2.	Telpa Bozoorg.
,,	3.	Telpa Khoord.
,,	4.	Tolah Telpa Khoord.
,,	5.	Imamgunge.
,,	6.	Bangunge.
,,	7.	Tolah Shahbaz Chuck.
,,	8.	Mouna.
,,	9.	Tolah Hoosay Chuprah.
,,	10.	Roopgunge.
,,	11.	Kurreem Chuck.
,,	12.	Sahibgunge.
,,	13.	Sullempore.
,,	14.	Tolah Sullempore, No. 1.
,,	15.	Tolah Sullempore, No. 2.
,,	16.	Nya Bazar.
,,	17.	Dahiyanwan (3 Divisions.)
,,	18.	
,,	19.	
,,	20.	Tolah Dahiyanwan, No. 1.
,,	21.	Tolah Dahiyanwan, No. 2.
,,	22.	Ruttunpoorah (5 Divisions.)
,,	23.	
,,	24.	
,,	25.	
,,	26.	
,,	27.	Dowlutgunge (2 Divisions.)
,,	28.	
,,	29.	Salabutgunge.
,,	30.	Nubbeegunge.
,,	31.	Burrahpoor (3 Divisions.)
,,	32.	
,,	33.	
,,	34.	Tolah Sham Chuck.
,,	35.	Tolah Kissengunge.
,,	36.	Ajaibgunge.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 706.—*The 22nd January* 1866.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The Reverend T. A. C. Firminger, a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from England on the 13th instant.

2. Mr. Firminger's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are re-published for information:—

No. 76.—*The 23rd January* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Benares Division shall in future be designated the "Allahabad Division" of the Army.

The Head Quarters of the Benares Division will therefore be removed to Allahabad, the Brigadier-General now Commanding at that Station being transferred to Benares.

With reference to the above change, the following disposition of Stations is substituted for that now existing:—

Presidency Division.	Fort William—Divisional Head-Quarters.	
	Alipore.	
	Dum-Dum.	
	Barrackpore.	
	Chinsurah.	
	Berhampore.	
	Hazareebaugh.	
	Dorundah.	
	Parisnath.	
	Dacca.	
Allahabad Division.	Allahabad—Divisional Head-Quarters.	
	Cawnpore.	
	Dinapore.	
	Benares.	
	Segowlie.	
	Chunar	
	Azimgurh.	
Oude Division.	Lucknow—Divisional Head Quarters.	
	Seetapore.	
	Roy Bareilly.	
	Fyzabad.	
	Goruckpore.	
Eastern Frontier Brigade.	Dibrooghur.	The Head-Quarters of this Brigade will be determined hereafter.
	Cherra Poonjee.	
	Sylhet.	
	Tezpore.	
	Dalimkote.	
	Buxa.	
	Julpigoree	
	Darjeeling, and all Stations in Assam and along the Eastern Frontier	

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary.

No. 80.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. Reid are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No 81.—*The 24th January* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

* * *

Captain (Brevet-Major) D. H. Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Burdwan, on leave for twenty-months, Government General Order No. 65 of the 18th January 1866.	*Bengal*, 23rd January 1866.

No. 89—*The 25th January* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major William Reveley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	For 12 months.

The following Order of the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published for information:—

From W. E. Ward, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 369, dated the 12th January 1866.)

With reference to Rule X. of the Notification, dated the 5th October 1864, relating to the admission of Officers to the Staff Corps, I am directed to state that, so far as the requirements of the Civil Department are concerned, it will be held sufficient to qualify an Officer in the Police for admission to the Staff Corps, if he shall have passed the examination specially prescribed by the several local Governments and Administrations for the Police Department. Where more than one standard is laid down, the qualifying examination will be that of the lowest standard.

2. It will, of course, be understood that this order in no way affects the concluding part of Rule X. above referred to, which declares that Police Officers, if transferred to Civil employment, will be required to pass the examination prescribed for Officers in Civil employment.

A. Eden,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Pub. Works, (Railway,) Dept.,—Bengal.

Fort William, the 30th January 1866.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for a public purpose, *viz.* for a Railway Inspector's Bungalow, &c., in the village of Pakour, in Pergunnah Ambar, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land is required, measuring twelve beegahs eight cottahs, more or less, and bounded as follows:—

On the North by Poteet mal land; on the South by Poteet Birmuttro land of Bonessur Sookool; on the West by Poteet mal land; on the East by the land already occupied by the Railway Company for the Station Buildings, &c., of the Pakour Station.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

F. S. Taylor, *Captain, R. E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 15th December 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th December 1865.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	50,000	50,000	.....	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	89,766½	.....	89,766½	Boats available at all times.
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	60,200	29,628	30,372	Boats easily obtainable.
	Varrui ...	50,000	20,500	29,500	
Madras ...	Madras ...	3,66,138	1,49,843	1,66,315	
	Ennore ...	3,64,054	2,30,147	1,33,907	
	Covelong ...	1,78,136	98,136	80,000	
South Arcot ...	Mercanum ...	68,800	41,640	27,160	
	Killay ...	7,800	7,800	.....	
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ...	2,06,000	2,06,000	.....	Boats easily obtainable.
	Tuticorin ...	1,44,000	1,44,000	.....	
	Total ...	15,04,714½	9,77,694	5,27,020½	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 5th January 1866.

C. G. Master,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 30th January 1866.

No. 1520A. of 1865.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 1st May 1865.

Notification.—The following Tea plantations and factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified :—

1. Hawul Bagh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The plantations (including the two small nurseries, *viz.*, Kupeena and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consist of about one hundred acres of land planted with Tea. At a short distance from the plantations there is a Cheer *(Pinus longifolia)* forest of about 100 acres in extent, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber, which is well fitted for making Tea chests, firewood, &c.

There are on the estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers; and the stock and block of the factory are complete for Tea operations and in working order.

2. Ayar Toli in Kuttyoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the estate a slated factory and a large slated godown; slated barracks for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for the Tea operations and in working order.

This plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 360 acres are planted with Tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for Tea-planting, and the remainder covered with pines, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making Tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two estates this season was lbs. 20,000 of Tea and 1,650 maunds of seeds.

These two estates will be sold in one lot in fee-simple, free of all demands, on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses, such as Road, Educational, and Postal cesses, or such as may be hereafter legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.)

A small portion of the plantation of Ayar Toli named Bincolie, belonging to the temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rupees 24 (twenty-four Rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the west of the Town of Deyrah. It consists of about 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with Tea, and the remainder adapted for Tea cultivation.

Through the property a branch of the Beejapore canal runs. At a short distance and to the south of the plantation there is a Forest of Syne, Jamune, &c., consisting of about 500 (five hundred) acres, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber for Tea chests, firewood, charcoal, &c. The timber is well fitted for making Tea chests.

There are on the estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka Tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c, and the stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order.

The yield this season was lbs. 25,099 of Tea, and 1,050 maunds of seeds.

This estate will be sold in fee-simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses for roads, &c., or such as may hereafter be legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st April 1866, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharunpore, until 1st March 1866, if the factories, &c., be not previously sold by private sale, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed—"Tender for Tea plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt in a book, which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody under lock and key.

The highest registered tender at the time being for any lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of the parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The register of tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st March 1866, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, the Judge, and the Collector of Saharunpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend; and the amount of the highest tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender, in writing, above the upset price at 4 P. M., will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

On the tender being accepted by the Committee the purchaser must deposit five per cent. of the purchase money, which will be forfeited if the amount of the purchase money be not paid in full on the date specified.

Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient Powers-of-Attorney.

The above particulars are believed, in good faith, to be correct, but intending purchasers must make their own enquiries, as no reclamation can be listened to after sale.

References may be made to W. Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th February 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,000
Benares ,,	...	...	1,330
Total Chests	...		3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th February respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th February 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 24th February 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1865-66 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 9th March 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th April ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th July ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th Aug. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed., 10th Oct. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th Nov. ,,	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. ,,	2,000	1,370	1,370
	20,000	13,340	33,340

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1866.

Memo. of Positions of Buoys in False Point Harbour.

No. 1, *marked A.*

[A]
4th Class Iron Buoy painted black and marked A.

This buoy is a 4th Class Iron Buoy painted black and marked A., and laid in the following position:—

Temple Tree ... S. 82° W. (Magnetic.)
False Point Light-house left of ditto 59° 00.
Point Reddie Beacon due South, distant about 1,700 yards.
In 4¾ fathoms reduced.
I respectfully suggest that this Buoy ought to be a 3rd Class Wooden Spire Buoy.

No. 2, *marked B.*

[B]
3rd Class Wooden Spire zinced Buoy painted black and marked B.

This Buoy is a 3rd Class Wooden Spire Buoy; examined this Buoy on the 14th January 1866 and found the zinc all nearly worn off; hoisted it to the davits and re-zinced it; supplied a basket, paint, and letter for mark, and left it in fair order in the following position:—

Temple Tree ... S. 89° W. (Magnetic.)
Light-house left of ditto 69° 27.
Old Beacon on Point Reddie S. 51° E. (Magnetic.)
In about 2½ fathoms reduced.
This Buoy is painted black and marked B., it will require to be changed next year.

No. 3, *marked C.*

[C]
4th Class Iron Buoy painted red and marked C.

This Buoy is a 4th Class Iron Buoy painted red and marked C., and laid in the following position:—

Temple Tree ... N. 86° 30 W. (Magnetic.)
False Point Light-house left of ditto 69° 00.
Plowden's Island, East Beacon, a little open to westward of Light-house.
In about 3 fathoms reduced.

No. 4, *marked D.*

[D]
5th Class Iron Buoy painted black and marked D.

This Buoy is a 5th Class Iron Buoy painted black and marked D., and laid in the following position:—

Plowden's Island, West Beacon, on Light-house.
Temple Tree Right.. 80°30.
In about 2 fathoms reduced.

R. MCMASTER,
Commander.

GRAPPLER BUOY;
False Point,
The 15th January 1866.

Published for general information.

H. HOWE,
Depy. Master Attendant.

Monthly Account of Salt on sale, 30th November 1865.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1268 or 1861-62.	4. 1269 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
Hidgellee.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	1451 0 0	89668 0 0	30546 0 0	121665 0 0	0 0 0	121665 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissounuggur ...	10392 0 0	217355 0 0	0 0 0	227747 0 0	0 0 0	227747 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur ...	3288 0 0	132409 0 0	0 0 0	135697 0 0	0 0 0	135697 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	3708 0 0	217641 0 0	23535 0 0	244884 0 0	0 0 0	244884 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta ...	0 0 0	39309 0 0	0 0 0	39309 0 0	0 0 0	39309 0 0	
Total ...	18839 0 0	696382 0 0	54081 0 0	769302 0 0	0 0 0	769302 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore ...	0 0 0	8925 0 0	7612 0 0	16537 0 0	0 0 0	*16537 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	26292 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	63026 0 0	0 0 0	63026 0 0	408 0 0
Total ...	26292 0 0	45659 0 0	7612 0 0	79563 0 0	0 0 0	79563 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit ...	719849 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	719849 0 0	719849 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka ...	144312 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	144312 0 0	144312 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do., Scinde ...	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt ...	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack ...	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore ..	144 0 0	157829 0 0	0 0 0	157973 0 0	0 0 0	157973 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah ...	169969 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka ...	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	
Ditto do., Ramnuggur...	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	421 0 0
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta..	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narampore ...	295696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	
Total ...	2403245 0 0	280330 0 0	0 0 0	1816735 0 0	1366840 0 0	2683575 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	100413 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100413 0 0	0 0 0	100413 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur, 1265-66-67	38473 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38473 0 0	0 0 0	38473 0 0	
Total ..	187479 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	187479 0 0	0 0 0	187479 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut ..	0 0 0	2463 0 0	0 0 0	2463 0 0	0 0 0	†2463 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Arracan ...	0 0 0	185 0 0	1107 0 0	1292 0 0	0 0 0	1292 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras ...	0 0 0	92561 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	92561 0 0	92561 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do., Judda ...	2689 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2689 0 0	2689 0 0	
Total ...	2689 0 0	95209 0 0	1107 0 0	3755 0 0	95250 0 0	99005 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1362 0 0	0 0 0	1362 0 0	399 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1362 0 0	0 0 0	1362 0 0	
Poorce.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	219024 0 0	0 0 0	219024 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	897856 0 0	897856 0 0	356 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	219024 0 0	897856 0 0	1116880 0 0	
Grand Total ...	2638514 0 0	1117580 0 0	62800 0 0	2577220 0 0	2359946 0 0	4937166 0 0	

* Not saleable; reserved to cover loss by Cyclone.

† Not saleable; reserved for Golah wastage.

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column 1 and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

Board of Revenue;
Fort William,
The 26th January 1866.

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Government School of Art.

CALCUTTA, 126, BOITAKHANA.

THE courses of instruction pursued in this school have for their object the systematic education of Natives and East Indians as skilled draughtsmen, architects, modellers, wood-engravers, lithographers, and designers for manufactures. The following are the principal stages of instruction:—

STAGE I.—ELEMENTARY LINEAR DRAWING:—

a. *By aid of instruments:* elementary practical geometry.

b. *Freehand:* outlines of simple rigid forms from "the flat" (*i. e.*, from copies or flat examples.)

STAGE II.—HIGHER FREEHAND DRAWING:—

a. *Outline from the flat:* ornament, flowers, foliage, human figure, and animal forms from copies.

b. *Outline from the round or solid objects:* model drawing, outlines of ornament, figures, &c., from casts.

c. *Outline from nature:* flowers, foliage, &c.

STAGE III.—FREEHAND DRAWING IN LIGHT AND SHADE:—

a. *Shading from the flat:* ornament, flowers, foliage, human figures, &c., from copies.

b. ——— *from the round:* models and solid objects, ornament, figure, &c., from casts.

c. ——— *from nature:* flowers, fruit, foliage, human figure, &c.

STAGE IV.—GEOMETRICAL DRAWING BY AID OF INSTRUMENTS:—

a. Higher practical geometry; the use of scales and other mathematical instruments.

b. Projection: orthographic, perspective, and isometric; and the projection of shadows.

c. Architectural drawing: the method of getting out block and fair plans, sections, elevations, &c., to scale; the study of the orders and chief styles of architecture, the forms of mouldings and other decorative details; and the making of working-drawings of the more important details of architectural construction.

d. Mechanical and machine drawing; the delineation of spur and bevil wheels, cams, screws, &c.; the use of the odontograph in drawing the teeth of wheels; and the practice of making working-drawings complete, and in detail, of the ordinary kinds of machinery.

STAGE V.—PAINTING—(ELEMENTARY COURSE):—

a. Simple tinting and the use of the brush in water-color and tempera.

b. Painting from the flat in water-color and tempera.

c. ——— from the round (in oil, water-color, and tempera) in monochrome.

STAGE VI.—PAINTING—(HIGHER COURSE):—

a. Painting from nature: flowers, fruit, foliage, and "still life."

b. ——————— human figure.

c. Exercises in composition.

STAGE VII.—MODELLING:—

a. From casts: ornament, flowers, foliage, human figure, &c.; instruction in casting and moulding.

b. From sketches, working-drawings, &c.; and from nature.

c. Exercises in composition.

STAGE VIII.—ELEMENTARY DESIGN:—

a. The study of *conventional treatment* of natural forms; the elements of ornament, &c.

b. The study of *arrangement of form* in ornamental composition; the filling of given spaces with ornamental arrangements in monochrome.

c. The study of *color* in ornamental design; the filling of given spaces, with ornamental arrangements in color.

d. The study of the various historic styles of ornament.

STAGE IX.—TECHNICAL DESIGN:—

a. *Surface:* design applied to printing and weaving of textile fabrics; glass and pottery, decorative mural-painting; mosaic-work, &c., &c.

b. *Relief:* design applied to carving, chasing jewellery, metal-work, casting, &c., &c.

STAGE X.—LITHOGRAPHY:—

a. In pen and ink.

b. In chalk.

c. In color: simple chromolithography.

STAGE XI.—WOOD ENGRAVING:—

a. In monochrome (one block)

b. In color (two or more blocks.)

STAGE XII.—PHOTOGRAPHY:—

a. The use of the camera, chemicals, &c.; the taking of negatives.

b. The printing processes.

The above grouping of kindred sections into "stages" is simply for convenience of arrangement; their numerical order is not in all cases that which the student follows in passing through them, nor does every student necessarily go through them all. The particular stages and sections to which his attention is directed depend upon the nature of the occupation for which he wishes to qualify himself. The special *courses* are as follows:—

COURSE FOR ARCHITECTS:—

Stage 1; stage 2 (sections *a* and *b*); stage 3 (sections *a* and *b*); stage 4 (section *a*, *b*, and *c*); stage 5 (section *a*); and stage 7 (sections *a* and *b*).

Time required to pass through this course, from 3 to 5 years.

COURSE FOR MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMEN:—

Stage 1; stage 2 (section *a*); stage 4 (sections *a*, *b*, and *d*); and stages 5 (section *a*.)

Time required to pass through this course, from 2 to 3 years.

COURSE FOR GENERAL DRAUGHTSMEN:—

Stage 1; stage 2 (sections *a*, *b*, and *c*); stage 3 (sections *a*, *b*, and *c*); and stages 5 and 6, (all sections in each.)

Time required to pass through this course, from 3 to 4 years.

COURSE FOR DESIGNERS:—

Surface design and decorative painting: stages 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8, (all sections in each,) and stage 9, section *a*.

Relief design and modelled decoration: stages 1, 2, and 7, (all sections in each); stage 8 (sections *a*, *b*, and *d*); and stage 9, (section *b*.)

Time required to pass through either of these courses, from 3 to 5 years.

COURSE FOR LITHOGRAPHERS :—

Stages 1, 2, 3, and 10, (all sections in each.)
Time required for this course, from 2 to 3 years.

COURSE FOR WOOD-ENGRAVERS :—

Stages 1, 2, 3, and 11, (all sections in each.)
Time required for this course, from 3 to 4 years.

Besides these special courses there is a "General Course" for such students as desire only to study drawing as part of their general education: it is also a useful preparatory course for those who may not have quite determined upon the special one to which they may ultimately intend devoting their attention. This general course consists of stages 1, 2, and 3, and the classes of which it is composed meet on Saturdays from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. The other classes are held every day (except Saturdays and Sundays) from 10-30 A. M. till 4 P. M.

FEES.—One Rupee per month. Entrance fee, one Rupee. All fees must be paid in advance. Any student whose fees remain unpaid beyond the 10th day of the month for which they are due will be considered to have left the school. In order to be re-admitted, he must again send a form of application, pay a fresh entrance fee, and, if the school be full, wait his turn for admission.

ADMISSION.—Students are admitted at any age, provided they have received, or are in course of receiving, an elementary general education (either English or Vernacular.) They will also be required to give satisfactory evidence of good character. Printed forms of application for admission may be obtained at the school between the hours of 11 and 4. When filled up, these forms must be delivered to the School Clerk, together with the entrance fee, between the 10th and 28th of each month. Applicants will receive notice of their admission as vacancies occur. Every student will be considered a probationer for the first six months from the date of his entering upon any of the special courses; at the end of that time, if it should be found that he does not possess sufficient aptitude for the study upon which he has entered to ensure his success in it as a profession, notice to that effect will be given to his parents or guardians, in order that he may enter upon any other pursuit for which his abilities may be better fitted.

Free studentships and scholarships (ranging in value from 5 to 15 Rupees a month) are awarded to deserving students, to assist them in carrying on their studies.

Students who have passed with credit through any of the courses above laid down will be entitled to receive an *official certificate of proficiency* in the subject of that course; but such certificate will in no case be given before the expiry of the minimum period above assigned to each course.

H. WOODROW, M. A.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Lower Provinces.

FORT WILLIAM;
Calcutta,
The 9th December 1865.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,
A. M. DOWLEANS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1866.

Orders by the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The 13th January 1866.—BABOO PURRAN CHUNDER NEOGEE, Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore, has received charge of the Bhaugulpore Treasury on the 6th January 1866 and has been authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

A. MONEY,
Commissioner.

CAMP MOHAGAMAH,
The 13th January 1866.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:-

First Division.

In order of Merit.

1	Gireendra Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Presidency College.
2	Rajkrishna Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
3	Gowry Sunker Dey	...	Ditto.
4	Kissory Loll Sircar	...	Ditto.
5	Shama Churn Chatterjea	...	Medical College.
6	Nilmoney Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
7	Keshub Nauth Bishee	..	Ditto.
	Tariny Coomar Ghose	...	Ditto.
9	Mohendro Nauth Bhuttacharjea	..	Ditto.
10	Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Teacher.
11	Nil Madhub Banerjea	...	Presidency College.
12	Krishna Chunder Doss Doss	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
13	Aubinash Chunder Banerjea, No. 1.	...	Presidency College.
	T. Harris	...	Agra College.
15	Aubinash Chunder Banerjea, No. 2.	...	Presidency College.
16	Nilmoney Dhur	...	Teacher.
17	Umesh Chunder Sanyal	..	Queen's College, Benares.
18	Aushootosh Mookerjea	..	Presidency College.
19	Hurrish Chunder Doss Doss	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Dhone Kristo Ghose	..	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical order.

Bacharam Mookerjee	...	Presidency College.
Baney Madhub Pal	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Baney Madhub Roy	..	Presidency College.
Baranoshee Roy	...	Ditto.
Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee	...	Teacher.
Brojendro Nath Chunder	..	Presidency College.
Brojo Lall Halder	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Burroda Prosunno Shome	...	Ditto.
Cally Nath Dhur	...	Dacca College.
Cally Prosono Sircar	...	Presidency College.
Chandra Sekhara Sanyal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Chunder Mohun Sen	..	Dacca College.
Damoder Doss	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Deno Nath Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy	...	Civil Engineering College.
Dwarka Nath Mitter	...	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Mookerjee	...	Ditto.
Hara Chandra Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Hurrogobindo Mookerjee	...	Ditto.
Hurry Choitono Ghose	...	Dacca College.
Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Presidency College.
Jadub Chunder Seal	...	Ditto.
Joygopaul Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Kali Proshono Chatterjee	...	Ditto.
Kally Prosunno Roy	...	Presidency College.
Kashi Kanto Sen	...	Ditto.
Keshub Chunder Roy	..	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Chowdry	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Kissen Nath Roy	..	Presidency College.
Koroona Doss Bose	...	Ditto.
Koylash Chunder Mozoomdar	..	Ditto.
Kristo Choitono Bhoomick	...	Ditto.
Kristo Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
Mendies, H. E.	...	Doveton College.
Mohendra Nauth Mitter	..	Presidency College.
Mothoora Nath Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Nilmadhub Shamunto	...	Ditto.
Nursing Chundra Mookerjee	...	Presidency College.

Obinash Chunder Chatterjee	...	Presidency College.
Peary Lall Roy	...	Ditto.
Peary Mohun Biswas	..	Dacca College.
Poresh Chunder Sircar	...	Presidency College.
Promotho Nauth Banerjee	...	Ditto.
Prosunno Coomar Sein	...	Ditto.
Rajendro Coomar Bose	...	Ditto.
Raj Kissen Sen	...	Ditto.
Rukhal Chunder Bose	...	Ditto.
Ramashur Bose	...	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Halder	...	Ditto.
Ram Comul Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Shib Chunder Dey	...	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Gui	..	Teacher
Shoshee Bhooshun Sein	...	Presidency College.
Sumboo Chunder Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Sutto Doyal Banerjee	...	Presidency College.
Tarinee Kantha Bhuttacharjee	...	Ditto.
Taruck Nath Paulit	...	Ditto.
Trailukya Natha Bhor	...	Ditto.
Ukhoy Chunder Dutt	...	Ditto.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee	...	Presidency College,	Law Department.
Nilambora Mookerjee	...	Ditto	ditto.
Prosono Chunder Roy	...	Ditto	ditto.
Radha Kristo Sen	...	Ditto	ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Jugguth Doorlub Mozoomdar	...	Presidency College,	Law Department.
Otool Chunder Mullick	..	Ditto	ditto.
Chunder Coomar Doss	...	Ditto	ditto.
Roodro Canto Biswas	..	Ditto	ditto.
Opendro Chundro Mullick	...	Ditto	ditto.
Bulloram Mullick	...	Ditto	ditto.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty	..	Ditto	ditto.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for a Licence in Law :—

In Alphabetical order.

Beereshur Halder	...	Presidency College,	Law Department.
Gouri Sunker Chatterjee	...	Ditto	ditto.
Gunga Doss Gooho	...	Ditto	ditto.
Hur Mohun Bose	..	Ditto	ditto.
Kally Churn Ghosal	..	Ditto	ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	...	Ditto	ditto.
Mohesh Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto	ditto.
Mohinee Mohun Burdon	...	Ditto	ditto.
Obhoya Doss Bose	...	Ditto	ditto.
Omer Nath Bose	...	Ditto	ditto.
Parbutty Churn Doss	...	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Gopaul Chukee	...	Ditto	ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose	...	Ditto	ditto.

The undermentioned Licentiates in Law, having graduated in Arts, are declared, under Clause 7 the B. L Regulations, to be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor in Law :—

Mohinee Mohun Burdon	...	Presidency College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose	...	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sein	...	Ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar.

The 27th January 1860.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 27th January 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
January ...	21	30·113	81·0	62·6	18·4	71·3	66·7	63·0	0·76	S. W. & W. S. W.		
	22	·161	81·3	65·0	16·3	73·1	65·9	59·6	·64	N. N. W. & N. N. E.		
	23	·165	79·8	62·3	17·6	70·5	63·1	57·2	·64	N. N. E. & W.		
	24	·185	81·2	62·8	18·4	71·6	64·2	58·3	·65	W.		
	25	·148	82·0	64·4	17·6	73·1	67·2	62·5	·71	W. by S. & S. W.		
	26	·173	83·8	66·4	17·4	74·5	69·6	64·0	·76	E. S. E. & S. S. W.		
	27	·142	84·7	67·0	17·7	74·0	69·3	66·0	·77	S. & variable.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	22·5
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	84·7
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	83·2
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 27th current	...	Nil
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·16

Gopeenauth Sen,

The 29th January 1866. *In charge of the Observatory.*

No. 3.

Commissariat Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of lbs. 345,000 of China Black Tea, deliverable as follows, at the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut:—

		lbs.
In all May 1866	...	86,250
In all October 1866	...	86,250
In all March 1867	...	172,500
Total	...	345,000

Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, on Monday, the 19th February next, up to 2 o'clock, and opened there at noon on the day following.

Form of Tender can be obtained in this Office.

G. S. Macbean, *Major*,

Asst. Commsy.-General.

Calcutta;
Commissariat Office,
The 6th December 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Oct. 24th ...	1 Case, B D ...	Mahanada.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, L D ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Crate, K M [15] D ..	Charlemagne.
„ 18th ...	1 Cask, A R B ..	Trafalgar.
1864, „ 17th ...	7 Cases, G. M. and Co ...	Glenroy.
1865, „ 31st ...	48 Cases, [19] A. B. and Co. ..	Anglesey.
Nov. 1st ...	7 Cases, [19] A. B. and Co. ..	Ditto.
Oct. 19th ...	42 Bales, F. H. and Co. ...	Charlemagne.
Sept. 16th ...	1 Case, L. and Co. ...	Staffordshire.
„ 15th ...	1 Case, [S R D] ...	Ditto.
Nov. 10th ..	9 Packages, D N D ..	Scoresby.
„ 11th ..	4 Cases, T S K ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	50 Cases, [B D C L] ...	Imperatrice Eugenie.
Oct. 10th ...	3 Cases, [F M C] ..	Nile.
„ 23rd ...	70 Cases, [I U C A] W. D. and Co. ...	Blenheim.
„ 23rd ...	163 Cases, [I U C A] W. D. and Co. ..	Ditto.
„ 18th ..	1 Parcel, [W. D. and Co.] H G M M ...	Str. Reiver.
„ 18th ..	1 Package, A. Adams ...	Ditto.
„ 18th ...	1 Package, M. Premjee ..	Ditto.
„ 26th ..	111 Packages, P. ...	Princess Somawattz.
„ 30th ...	4 Casks, no mark ...	Golden Fleece.
Nov. 6th ..	1 Truss, Captain E. Smith ...	Str. Burmah.
„ 8th ..	1 Bundle, L K G ...	Lightning.
„ 9th ...	1 Cask, [S. R. and Co., J D and S] ...	Knight Commander.
„ 18th ..	1 Parcel, J. F. Pereira ...	Str. Madras.
„ 3rd ...	1 Parcel, R. S. Stack ...	Str. Mooltan.
Sept. 29th ...	1 Case, [B C] 36 ..	Str. Bengal.
„ 29th ..	1 Glass Case, J. L. MacKay, Esq. ...	Ditto.
Nov. 22nd ...	1 Parcel, Hajee Mahomed Jaffer ...	Str. Arratoon Apear.
„ 10th ...	1 Parcel, Co'vin, Cowie and Co. ...	Str. Clan Alpine.

Calcutta Customs,
The 30th January 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realisation of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1866, Feb. 7th ..	2 Cases, B L B ...	Mahanada.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 30th January 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertized for sale:—

		Holapur	
1866, Mar. 28th ...	[B C] 2 Cases	.. [I U A C] W. D. and Co., 87 Cases.	[C J V A] W. D. and Co., 9 Cases.
		Guy Mannering.	
1866, Mar. 6th ...	D N D, 41 Packages Calcutta.	[I C M] 22 Packages ...	B N L, 1 Cask.
		Cambay.	
1866, Mar. 18th ...	[S] 3 Cases.		
		Shannon.	
1866, April 29th ...	[E A C] 8 Casks	...[I U A C] 1 Case ..	[40] S. D. and Co., 1 Cask.
		Trafalgar.	
1866, Feb. 9th ..	[20] P. and Co., 1 Cask..	[S] W, 1 Cask.	
		Anglesey.	
1866, Feb. 9th ..	[B] 1 Cask.		
		French Empire.	
1866, Mar. 27th ..	J B D, 1 Parcel ...	Colvin Cowie and Co, 1 Box.	[27] J. D. and Co., 1 Box.
„ 27th ...	[B. B. M. and Co.]3 Casks.		
		City of Brussels.	
1866, May 28th ..	P, 12 Packages Machinery.		
		Ellenborough.	
1866, May 28th ..	S A. 98th Regiment, Umballa. 4 Kegs.	[G. C. D. and Co.]18 Kegs	F. F. and Co., 1 Case.
„ 28th ...	[25 E W G, 1 Case ..	[J S B] 1 Case ...	[P] J, 1 Case.
„ 28th ..	No mark, 33 Casks.		
		Ghazeepore.	
1866, Mar. 3rd ..	C J C, 4 Cases.		
		Charlemagne.	
1866, Feb. 9th ..	H M B, 1 Cask.		
		Clymene.	
1866, Feb. 9th ...	B V B D, 1 Parcel.		
		Veruna.	
1866, Feb. 9th ...	M L S, 1 Case	... No mark, 4 Bags Shot ...	No mark, 1 Keg Red Lead.
		Sea Queen.	
1866, April 29th ..	[N. V. N. and Sons] K. S. and Co., 11 Packages.	[B I] 1 Cask ...	[C] P, 1 Case.
„ 29th ...	[B C] 4 Cases	...[186] B. L. and Co., 1 Cask	
		Aphrodite.	
1866, Mar. 2nd ...	[I C M] 58 Packages	...J. Dennis, Esq., 5th Lancers, Grindlay and Co., 2 Cases.	[M. B. and Co.]18 Packages.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 30th January 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH JANUARY 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 *Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.*

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jonar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jyntea Hills	15th Jan. 1866	10	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Durrung	15th "	8	32	10½	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Rice dearer.
Kamroop	14th "	13	28	16	11	18	18	25	16	8	8	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Nowgong	15th "	7	32	9	6	8	9	15	8	6½	5½	...	...	Same as last week.
Seebsaugur	8th "	10	16	8	7	10	7	8	10	4	4	...	...	Rice dearer.
Bhauguipore	21st "	10½	25½	12½	7½	23	12½	15	10½	12½	7½	41½	16½	Nearly the same as last week.
Darjeeling	22nd "	5½	8	10	4	8	9	...	....	5	5½	20	16	Pulses dearer. Janera cheaper.
Monghyr	23rd "	10	23½	12½	7½	20½	13½	20	11	14½	9½	31½	13½	Nearly the same as last week.
Purneah	23rd "	16	32	18	10	30	16	20	12	10	7	...	...	Rice, Pulses, and Wheat cheaper.
Deoghur	15th "	..	33	13	9	30	19	20	11	...	...	...	...	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Godda	19th "	10	31½	19	8	20	16	25	15	16	10	50	16	Same as last week.
Nya-Doomka	19th "	10	35	15	9	22	9	8	5	12	8	50	20	Rice, Pulses, and Janera dearer.
Pa'kour	18th "	10	30	12	11	28	11	.	...	16	8	45	21	Pulses and Janera dearer.
Bancoorah	20th "	13½	27	15	9	20	11½	16	8½	11	7	30	12	Nearly the same as last week.
Beerbhoom	22nd "	10½	20½	10½	...	...	...	20	8½	15	6½	67½	18	Same as last week.
Burdwan	23rd "	12½	22½	13½	8½	26	14½	11½	9½	10	8	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Hooghly	23rd "	11½	18	12	8	18	14	16	10	8	6½	...	...	
Howrah	23rd "	9½	17	13½	7	19½	12	16	10	10	7	...	...	Wheat dearer.
Midnapore	23rd "	8	23	11	11	21	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	Rice dearer. Pulses cheaper.
Bullooah	15th "	12	33	16	7	15	8	...	...	5	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Chittagong	22nd "	12	20	18	6½	17	17	13	10	10	7	...	...	All articles little dearer.
Tipperah	14th "	14	45	18	9	40	18	20	8	12	5½	...	...	Rice dearer.
Hazareebaugh	22nd "	7½	20	12	10½	21	14	20	8½	16	7	27	15	Nearly the same as last week.
Lohardugga	20th "	10	32	16	6	20	15	24	6	16	5	40	18	Same as last week.
Manbhoom	20th "	9	31	13	8	28	15	14	7½	9	5	...	..	Rice dearer.
Singhboom	22nd "	10	35	14	8	30	20	20	7	16	5	...	...	Ditto.
Balasore	21st "	9	32	12	6	20	12	16	9	12	7	...	...	Ditto.
Cuttack	22nd "	10	30	13	13	30	14	20	9	18	7	66	20	Pulses cheaper.
Backergunge	12th "	13	16	15	6	30	16	...	...	6	5	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Cachar	14th "	8	26½	12½	6½	16	8	13	7½	6	5½	...	...	Pulses cheaper. Wheat and Attah dearer.
Dacca	22nd "	11	23	14	7	12	8	13	10	9	6	...	...	Rice and Attah dearer.
Furreedpore	23rd "	7	20	12	21½	27	21½	20	16	...	...	...	...	Rice dearer.
Mymensing	21st "	13½	25	18	8	30	16	16	8	10	6	...	...	Wheat and Attah dearer.
Sylhet	12th "	12	55	16	6½	60	20	14	8½	13	7	...	..	Same as last week.
Jessore	22nd "	8	17	13	10	32	20	20	9	10½	5½	...	...	Ditto.
Nuddea	22nd "	10	30	13½	10	32	16	16	10½	10½	6½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Soonderbuns	8th "	15	22	16	16	33	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rice dearer.
24-Pergunnahs	23rd "	..	17	13½	7½	23	16	15	10	8	9	20	10	Nearly the same as last week.
Gya	22nd "	12	30	14	9	18	9	21	10½	20	9½	50	14	Wheat cheaper.
Chumparun	20th "	8	26	13	7½	21	9	29	9	17	6	50	14	Janera dearer.
Patna	23rd "	11	24	13½	7	25	11½	16	12	13	9½	25	15	Nearly the same as last week.
Sarun	20th "	7½	24½	13½	10	24½	12	25	10½	16½	8½	38	16½	Same as last week.
Shahabad	24th "	7½	24	12½	9	21	10½	23	10½	18	9½	30	14	Rice, Wheat, and Attah dearer. Pulses cheaper.
Tirhoot	22nd "	6½	32	13	10½	30	10½	28	9½	18	8	45	14	Same as last week.
Bograh	22nd "	13	30	19	8	17½	14½	15	15	8	8	60	35	Pulses dearer.
Dinagepoor	22nd "	13	25	18	.	...	..	12	10	9	7	...	...	
Maldah	20th "	13	26½	14	8	35	10	17	11½	11	8	.	...	Pulses dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Moorshedabad	21st "	10½	22½	12½	8	32½	7½	14½	10½	12½	7	...	...	Same as last week.
Pubna	21st "	13½	24	16	6½	32	16½	19½	13½	9½	7½	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Rungpore	23rd "	12½	30	20	5	10	5	17	13½	9	7	...	...	Rice cheaper.

N. B.—The Collector of Midnapore reports that the grain-dealers do not now expect a much greater rise of prices. They consider that rice will be forthcoming sufficient to keep the prices down.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th January 1866.

Notification.

Baboo Ramnarain Somadar, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector of Burdwan, has been placed in charge of the Treasury of that District and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montresor,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Midnapore,
The 19th January 1866.

Notification.

Mr. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Kamroop Treasury on the 4th instant from Mr. H. Driver, Extra Assistant Commissoner, and he has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Gowhatty,
The 8th January 1866.

Notice

Under Section XXX.; Act III. (B. C.) of 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the valuations and measurements of Grand Divisions V. and VI. of the Suburbs of Calcutta, noted in the margin, have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuations and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., free of charge.

Porannuggur, North Kurryah, Centre.
Kurryah, South Porannuggur.
East Kurryah, South Kurryah.
Ballygunge, South Ballygunge.
South Gudshaha, Oolloobereah.
East Gudshaha, Boudel, Kooshtea.
South Kooshtea, Beddadanga.
East Kooshtea, Mojeerpurrah.
Nonadungah, Chowbagah Topseah.
East Tiljullah, West Bhowanipore.
Dholandah, Kasareeparrah.
Bhowanipore, North Kalighat.
Shahanuggur, South Shahanuggur.
Cassebaggan, North Chuckerbere.
East Chuckerbere, Chuckerbere.
West Gudshaha, Gudshaha.
Beltolla, Monohurpore, North.
Moodee, South Moodee, Centre.
Moodee, Kybasha.

The Commissioners will, on the 17th, 19th, 20th and 26th, 27th, 28th of February and 1st and 2nd of March next, proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment and to hear all appeals connected therewith, but no appeal can be heard unless presented on or before the 14th of February.

On the 15th of February a list of the appeals received will be prepared and hung up in the Office shewing what appeals will come on for hearing on each of the dates above-mentioned.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Chairman.

Office of the Munpl. Commr.'s for the Suburbs of Calcutta;
Alipore,
The 26th January 1866.

Notice.

Mr. F. Grant has been placed in charge of the Mynagoorie Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

W. Agnew, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Commr., Bootan Doars.

Cooch Behar,
The 22nd January 1866.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 15th to 21st January 1866.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
	Ft. In.	
Matabangah.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Boulcah, 44 miles		
Hat Boulcah to Alickdeah ..		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	5 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	2 9	
Below the Entrance	2 9	
Thence to Jengunge	2 3	
Jengunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 6	
Cutwa to Nudden, 46 miles ...	2 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 21th January 1866, is 0 Zero.
A rise of ½ inch since 18th January 1866.

G. W. Vivian, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

Berhampore,
The 24th January 1866.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of December 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugirutiee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175	50
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6825	5575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	16	510	2294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	675	215

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugirutiee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	40	1	50	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	14000	7168
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2175	1425	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1300	615	5	1025	340	51	8425	3665

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Number of Gola Hatty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugirutiee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	1	75	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	4	575	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugirutiee ...	Jungypore ...	46	10150	2973	1	125	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	8350	2814	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE,—Grain, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	306	100025	85875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	23625	17800	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	26	8000	3760	...	...	...	3	850	375	...	...	...	7	2100	887	

the 25th January 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of December 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore							3	100	19				3	925	375										1	275	100	11	2925	1250	8	1725	655	4	1400	652	1	175	80	50	12075	6440
Jellinghee	Nuddea							31	14300	10200							22	6975	3923										12	3050	2725										10	5150	4225
Matabangah	Kisengunge													1	300	In No. 1000										25	3975	1413	9	1475	890									5	750	440

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokors and Chowkors.	Number of Gole Baddy.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore	94	27690	13164	7	2090	925	412	2330	588				2	150	25	1	325	132					4	825	400	19	4925	2109	4	700	170	163	21625	8329	Under the Head of Grain comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of Pulse Grain, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c. are included.
Jellinghee	Nuddea	161	63175	48225	45	28175	21575	2	17								2	375	150													105	31450	23725	
Matabangah	Kisengunge	54	19975	6963	11	7325	3850																									31	7825	3441	

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

The 25th January 1866.

Agricultural Show to be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, in February 1866

NOTIFICATION.

The usual Annual Chota Nagpore Fair will be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, from the 1st to the 15th of February 1866

During the last week of the Fair a show of cattle and agricultural produce will be held, and prizes amounting in the aggregate to about Rupees 3,000 will be awarded for the best specimens of live-stock, implements, and produce named in the subjoined list.

Intending exhibitors should intimate to the Managing Committee their intentions to compete for prizes in the separate classes. This intimation should be given on or before the first day of the Fair.

E. T. Dalton, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore
and President of Divisional Committee.

Chota Nagpore,
The 24th October 1865.

PRIZE LIST.

Live-stock.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
DEPARTMENT I.					
Class I. *Cattle.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Bull, aged two years or upwards, bred any where, suited to the requirement of the province; (large cattle not suitable) - - - -	75	50	20	...	145
For the best Bull, aged two years or upwards, bred in the division - - - -	30	20	10	...	60
For best Milch Cow, with best Calf at foot, bred any where -	30	15	...	...	45
For ditto ditto bred in the division	30	20	10	...	60
For the best Bull Buffalo - - -	50	25	...	...	75
For the best Cow Buffalo - - -	30	20	...	...	50
For the best pair of Draft Bullocks - -	30	20	15	..	65
For the best pair of Draft Buffalo - -	30	20	15	...	65
For the best Plough Bullocks, bred in the division -	30	20	15	...	65
Total -	335	210	85	...	630
Class II. *Horses, Ponies, &c.*					
For the best Saddle or Draft Horse, not exceeding Rupees 500 in price, and brought for sale - - -	50	25	...	...	75
For the best Stallion Poney, ditto ditto -	50	25	...	...	75
For the best Saddle or Draft Poney exhibited, 13 hands or under - - - -	30	15	...	...	45
For the best Elephant offered for sale, Rupees 1,200 or under -	100	50	..	...	150
Total -	230	115	...	...	345
Class III. *Sheep.*					
For the best Ram, bred out of the division - -	25	12	...	...	37
Ditto ditto within the division -	25	12	..	...	37
Ditto pen of four Ewes, bred out of the division -	30	15	...	...	45
Ditto ditto within the division -	20	10	...	...	30
Ditto pen of five Wethers exhibited by non-residents -	20	10	...	...	30
Total -	120	59	...	...	179
Class IV. *Goats.*					
For the best Buck Goat, bred out of the division -	15	10	...	...	25
Ditto ditto within the division -	10	5	..	...	15
Ditto She Goat, bred out of the division -	15	10	...	...	25
Ditto ditto within the division -	15	10	...	...	25
Total -	55	35	...	...	90

Live-stock.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
Class V. *Poultry and Fowls.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
For the best pen of Fowls, 1 Cock and 3 Hens, bred in the division from imported stock - -	15	10	5	...	30
Ditto ditto imported Fowls - -	20	15	10	...	45
Ditto ditto country-bred Fowls -	10	5	...	...	15
Ditto single Cock of any breed - -	10	...	...	...	10
Ditto pen of four Capons of any breed - -	15	8	...	..	23
Ditto ditto bred in the division - -	15	8	...	...	23
Turkey.					
For the best pair of Turkey Cock, with two Hens -	8	4	...	...	12
Geese.					
For the best Gander, with four Geese - -	10	5	...	...	15
Ducks.					
For the best Drake, with four Ducks - -	10	5	...	...	15
Ditto ditto Guinea Fowls - -	5	3	...	...	8
For best cage of 3 pairs of Pigeons of any kind -	10	5	...	...	15
Total -	128	68	15	...	211
Total of Prizes in Department I., Rs. -	868	487	100	...	1,455

Products of Agricultural Labour, &c.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
DEPARTMENT II. **Class I.** *Country Dairy Produce.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Best fresh Butter, sample to weigh not less than one seer -	5	4	...	...	9
,, Cream Cheese, weight not less than 1 seer -	5	4	...	...	9
,, Cow Ghee, weight not less than 10 seers -	20	10	5	..	35
,, Buffalo Ghee, ditto ditto 10 seers -	30	15	8	...	53
Total -	60	33	13	...	106
Class II. *Grain.*					
Being the produce of the exhibitor's own lands, to be exhibited in samples of not less than 10 seers.					
Best Wheat - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
,, Barley - - - -	10	5	...	..	15
,, Oats - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
,, Table Rice - - - -	20	10	5	...	35
,, Common - - - -	15	7	3	...	25
,, Indian Corn - - -	10	5	...	...	15
,, Bujrah - - - -	5	2	...	...	7
,, Millets, best collections - -	5	2	...	...	7
Total -	85	41	8	...	134
Class III. *Pulses.*					
Being the produce as before.					
Best Gram - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
,, Peas - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
,, Ooreed - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
,, Collection of Dals, five or more sorts, in samples of not less than 2 seers of each kind - -	10	5	...	...	15
Total -	40	20	...	...	60

Products of Agricultural Labour, &c.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
Class IV. *Tubers.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Being the produce as before, to be exhibited in quantities of 1 maund.					
Best Potatoes - - - -	15	8	4	...	27
„ Sweet Potatoes - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Turmeric - - - -	5	...	...	...	5
„ Ginger - - - -	5	...	...	...	5
„ Arrowroot - - - -	15	8	4	...	27
„ Potatoes, imported - - -	15	8	...	...	23
Total -	65	29	8	...	102
Class V. *Fibres.*					
Being the produce as before, to be exhibited in quantities of 5 seers each.					
Best Jute - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Flax - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Sunn - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Aloe Fibre - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
Total -	40	20	...	...	60
Class VI. *Cotton Wool.*					
Being the produce of the exhibitor's own lands, in samples of not less than 10 seers each.					
Best Cotton grown in the division from foreign seed -	50	25	12	...	87
Ditto country Cotton - - -	30	15	8	...	53
Total -	80	40	20	...	140
Class VII. *Dyes.*					
In samples of 5 seers each.					
Best Safflower, being the produce of any district -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Indigo ditto ditto ditto -	20	10	...	...	30
„ Lac-dye, ditto ditto ditto -	20	10	...	...	30
Total -	50	25	...	...	75
Class VIII. *Oil-seeds.*					
Being the produce of the exhibitor's own lands, in samples not less than 5 seers.					
Best Linseed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Mustard Seed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Til Seed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Castor Seed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Poppy Seed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Sirgoojah - - -	15	8	...	...	23
„ Kurrunj - - -	8	4	...	...	12
Total -	63	32	...	...	95
Class IX. *Tobacco.*					
Being the produce of the exhibitor's own lands, samples in 5 seers.					
Best Tobacco in Leaf - - -	10	5	..	..	15
Class X. *Tea and Coffee.*					
Grown in the Division, samples in seers.*					
For best Tea - - -	50	25	...	...	75
[illegible] - - -	30	15	...	...	45
Total -	80	40	...	...	120

* Tea, 10 seers; Coffee, 20 seers.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Estate, in the Settlement of Darjeeling, will be put up to public sale, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the 2nd day of February 1866, (under Rule 15 of the Waste Land Rules,) for arrears of interest and balance of purchase money:—

No. of Estate in Register...	No. 7.		
Situation ...	Selim.		
Area of Estates ...	574 Acres.		
Recorded proprietor ...	Major F. B. Wardroper.		
Interest due ...	Rs. 929	12	9
Balance of purchase-money, being nine instalments or nine-tenths	9,298	0	0
Total, Rupees ...	10,227	12	9

BLAIR REID, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 30th December 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Estate, in the Settlement of Darjeeling, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the 2nd day of March 1866, (under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 2B., dated 5th January 1866,) for arrears of instalments of commutation money:—

No. of Estate in Register ...	No. 47.			
Situation ...	Hope Town.			
Area of Estate ...	150 Acres.			
Recorded Proprietor ...	Mr. T. A. Cleene.			
Balance of commutation money, being six instalments or six-tenths ...	Rs.	900	0	0
Total, Rs.		900	0	0

BLAIR REID, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 15th January 1866.

FORM A. (REFERRED TO IN RULE 5.)

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about 1,400 Acres, situate in Mouzah Borguw, Zillah Durrung, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of April 1866, at the Office of the Revenue Deputy Commissioner of Zillah Durrung, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH DURRUNG,
The 2nd January 1866.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT No. 1.

North—A line drawn from mound A to B parallel to the Government road.

South—A line drawn from mound C to mound D.

East—By the Digolee Jan from mound D to mound A.

West—By a line drawn from mound B to C.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the late Supreme Court in a cause of Gobind Chunder Sein *versus* Jadub Chunder Thakoor, dated the 26th May 1862, by the Officiating Registrar of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th day of January instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, *viz*:—

A two-storied brick-built house and premises, No. 15-2, with the piece of land on which the same is erected, containing by estimation two cottahs and four chittacks, situated at Soorthee Bagaun, Ruttoo Sircar's Street, and bounded on the East by the two-storied house of Madub Chunder Dutt, deceased; on the West by the dwelling-house of Sonatun Pyne; on the North by the house of the late Rassmoney Dossee, situated at the street; and on the South by the house of the said Madub Chunder Dutt, deceased.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Office of Messieurs Temple and Fenn, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

C. T. DAVIS,
Officiating Registrar.

HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
The 18th January 1866.

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

THE First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, upon Wednesday, the 14th February 1866, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, to consider and decide upon a proposed modification in the mode of payment for the Company's Estates, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

MACKILLOP, STEWART AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th January 1866.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 23rd January 1866.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				17,23,224	14	11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs.	45,54,629	0	9		
Ditto ditto at Branches ...	,,	71,94,060	9	5	1,17,68,689	10	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches					2,32,16,142	4	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.					4,46,054	1	9
Bank Notes Outstanding					1,75,615	0	0
Sundries					8,72,799	13	8
Rupees					6,02,01,505	13	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1			50,59,337 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches			1,45,64,700 0 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto			10,57,923 14 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto			1,94,62,793 11 3
Dead Stock ditto ditto			5,00,837 11 7
Stamps ditto			10,911 15 0
Balances with other Banks			3,31,192 12 11
Sundries			5,18,008 3 8
			4,15,06,653 0 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs.	1,02,27,002	3 6
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	,,	84,67,850	10 6
			1,86,94,852 13 0
Rupees ...			6,02,01,505 13 5

J. Gordon,
Offg. Chief Accts. and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
Geo. Dickson,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause "Joseph Burnett Finch against Matilda Finch and others" the Creditors of Justen Finch, late of Shahpore, Oondee, in the District of Tirhoot, in the East Indies, Indigo Planter, deceased, (who died on or about the 7th day of March 1861,) are, on or before the 1st day of March 1866, to send by post prepaid to W. D. H. Oehme, of No. 221, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, the Solicitor of Matilda Finch, the Executrix of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions; the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, at his Chambers situate at No. 11, New Square, Lincolns Inn, in the County of Middlesex, on the 15th day of April 1866, at 2 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 7th day of December 1865.

Edwd. Weatherall,
Chief Clerk.

W. D. H. Oehme.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
221, *Gresham House,*
Old Broad Street, London.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause "Joseph Burnett Finch against Antoine Fortune Gouttere and others" the Creditors of Frederick Finch, late of No. 67, Rue de la Presorerie, Bordeaux, in the Empire of France, and of Shahpore, Oondee, in the District of Tirhoot, in the East Indies, Indigo Planter, and of No. 3, Carlton Hill, East, in the County of Middlesex, in England, deceased, (who died on or about the 23rd day of September 1863,) are, on or before the 1st day of March 1866, to send by post prepaid to W. D. H. Oehme, of No. 221, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, the Solicitor of Matilda Finch, one of the Executors of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions; the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, at his Chambers situate at No. 11, New Square, Lincolns Inn, in the County of Middlesex, on the 15th day of April 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 7th day of December 1865.

Edwd. Weatherall,
Chief Clerk.

W. D. H. Oehme,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.
221, *Gresham House,*
Old Broad Street, London.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Sumboo Chunder Holdar, formerly of Budge-Budge, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, Zemindar, but at present a Prisoner for debt in the Calcutta Presidency Jail, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 18th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Hirjee Aurut, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent have one month's further time from this day to file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Gocool-chund, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 7th day of April next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Gocool Doss Sonderjee, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent have two months' further time from this day to file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd January 1866.

In the matter of Ann Lydia Parlebean, formerly of North Road, Intally, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, but at present of Mirzapore, in Calcutta, Widow, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 25th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Dover, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ann Lydia Parlebean, formerly of North Road, Intally, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, but at present of Mirzapore, in Calcutta, Widow, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 25th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dover, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Edmund DeCruz, of No. 4, Sooterkin's Lane, in Calcutta, Head Assistant in the Crown Office of the High Court in Bengal, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 30th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Banymadub Mookerjee, lately carrying on trade and business with Modoosoodun Mundle as Rice Merchant at Wooltadinghee, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, under the style or firm of Banymadub Mookerjee and Modoosoodun Mundle, but at present residing at No. 43-10, Baug Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 26th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. N. Holdar, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Banymadub Mookerjee, lately carrying on trade and business with Modoosoodun Mundle as Rice Merchant at Wooltadinghee, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, under the style or firm of Banymadub Mookerjee and Modoosoodun Mundle, at present residing at No. 43-10, Baug Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 26th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. N. Holdar, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Banymadub Mookerjee, lately carrying on trade and business with Modoosoodun Mundle as Rice Merchant at Wooltadinghee, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, under the style or firm of Banymadub Mookerjee and Modoosoodun Mundle, but at present residing at No. 43-10, Baug Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 5th day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

M. N. Holdar, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th January 1866.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 3, Fairlie Place, at noon, on Tuesday, the 6th February 1866, for the purpose of receiving the survey and valuation reports of the Company's property, and to carry out the following Resolution which was passed at the last Half-yearly Meeting, *viz.*:—

"That the Capital of the Company should be "re-adjusted by re-valuing the Block and the "denomination of the shares altered in accord-"ance with the value of the Block so found."

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA;
3, *Fairlie Place*,
20th January 1866.

Watts and Company, "Limited."

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Watts and Company, "Limited," for the purpose of declaring the guaranteed *ad interim* Dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting, will be held within the Company's premises on Thursday, the 8th proximo, at 4 o'clock afternoon.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. EYEARS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1866.

Notice.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," shall be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Old China Bazaar Lane, on Saturday, the 3rd February next, at 2 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and doing such other matters as may be then submitted.

HAJEE JACKARIAH MAHOMED & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Shares in this Company have been forfeited by a Resolution of the Directors of the Company passed upon the 12th day of January 1866, and in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, *viz.*:—

Nos. 6233 to 6236 ... 4 Shares.
„ 6237 to 6240 ... 4 „

MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th January 1866.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, upon Monday, the 12th February 1866, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held upon the 4th January 1866.

By Order of the Directors,
MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

The Elgin Tea Company, "Limited."

THE undersigned having been appointed by the High Court Official Liquidator, hereby gives notice that all arrears of Calls are to be paid over to him, and claims against the Company are to be sent to him for adjustment.

The Estate is for sale, for particulars apply to—

THOS. R. SAFE,
Official Liquidator.

5, WELLESLEY PLACE,
The 24th January 1866.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that a Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of March next. Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to forward the Bank's Receipt, with their Scrip, to the undersigned for endorsement.

By Order of the Directors,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 24th January 1866.

Assam Company.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st proximo an *ad interim* Dividend of Rupees 20 per Share will be paid to the Shareholders of this Company in India.

By Order,
R. S. STAUNTON,
Secretary.

4, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD;
The 26th January 1866.

Lost,

RIGHT-HAND halves of Government of India Notes, sent by Post from Calcutta to Kooshtea, Nos. A/B 64156, A/B 73816, A/B 80251, A/B 87681, A/B 43588, for Rupees 20 each.

A/B 18210, A/B 09329, A/B 59826, A/B 15522, A/B 80037, A/B 85850, for Rupees 10 each.

Lost or Stolen,

From the Club, Ootacamund, Neelgherry Hills, one Bank of Madras Share Certificate of Rupees one thousand (1,000,) numbered 43-158, No. 2168, dated 20th December 1864, and issued in the name of Mr C. P. Williamson, who has not endorsed it. Any person into whose hands the Certificate may fall is warned against selling it, and requested to intimate the circumstance to the Secretary of the Bank of Madras.

Lost,

First-half of Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{64}$ 08251, for Rupees 50, which was forwarded in a letter from Calcutta to Santipore on the 11th instant.

Lost,

Half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$41715, for Rupees 50.

Notice.

Lost or Stolen, in course of transit by Post between Chunar and Calcutta, the First-half of a Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{10}$06107, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

Second-half of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{14}$04845, for Rupees 100.

Lost,

Halves of three Government Currency Notes, *viz.*, Nos. $\frac{A}{9}$23068 and $\frac{A}{10}$37803, for Rupees 20 each, and No. $\frac{A}{8}$70839, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

The First or Left-half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{7}$50497, dated 9th July 1861, for Rupees 10 of the Calcutta Circle.

G. Nurrainchetty.

Lost,

The First-half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$78924, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

A Government Currency Half Note, No. $\frac{A}{9}$69313, for Rupees 20.

D. W. Ambrose.

Stolen,

On the 9th January 1866, the following Government Promissory Notes, property of last holder, Hurry Churn Dey Sircar, No. 14789, of L.$\frac{500}{1000}$ of 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57, for Rupees 1,000, and No. 1194, of 4 per Cent. Loan of 1865, for Rupees 500. Application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 6698.

The Public are informed that an Experimental Post Office has been opened at Dhurmoda about 12 miles distant from Kishnaghúr.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Cam^p Tirhoot,
The 24th January 1866.

Latest safe dates for the Overland Mails from Calcutta to Bombay during the year 1866, *subject, however, to revision on extension of the Railway Lines.*

From Calcutta.		From Bombay.*
Viâ Southampton.	*Viâ Marseilles.*	
6th January 1866.	7th January 1866.	14th January 1866.
21st „ „	22nd „ „	29th „ „
6th February „	7th February „	14th February „
21st „ „	22nd „ „	1st March „
6th March „	7th March „	14th „ „
21st „ „	22nd „ „	29th „ „
6th April „	7th April „	14th April „
21st „ „	22nd „ „	29th „ „
6th May „	7th May „	14th May „
16th „ „	17th „ „	24th „ „
1st June „	2nd June „	9th June „
16th „ „	17th „ „	24th „ „
29th „ „	1st July „	9th July „
15th July „	16th „ „	24th „ „
31st „ „	1st August „	9th August „
15th August „	16th „ „	24th „ „
31st „ „	1st September „	9th September „
21st September „	22nd „ „	29th „ „
6th October „	7th October „	14th October „
21st „ „	22nd „ „	29th „ „
6th November „	7th November „	14th November „
21st „ „	22nd „ „	29th „ „
6th December „	7th December „	14th December „
21st „ „	22nd „ „	29th „ „

* The Mail Steamers will leave Bombay at 10 A. M. on the dates shewn in this list.

Calcutta,
The 5th January 1866.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the Dates fixed for the despatch of the Overland and Rangoon and Moulmein, &c., Mails from Calcutta and China and Australia Mails from Bombay during the year 1866.

Dates of departure from Calcutta of the P. & O. Company's Steamers during the year 1866.	Monthly.	Mid-monthly.	Dates of departure from Bombay of the P. & O. Company's Steamers with the Overland Mails to Suez during the year 1866.	Monthly. †	Mid-monthly. †	Dates of departure from Bombay of the P. & O. Company's Steamers with Mails to China and Australia during the year 1866. ‡	Monthly.	Mid-monthly.	Dates of departure from Calcutta of the Services Mauritius Messageries Imperiales Overland French Mail Steamers. *
January 1866	9th	23rd	January 1866	14th	29th	January 1866	15th	30th	3rd January 1866
February „	9th	23rd	February „	14th	1st March	February „	15th	2nd March	3rd February „
March „	9th	23rd	March „	14th	29th	March „	15th	30th	3rd March „
April „	9th	23rd	April „	14th	29th	April „	15th	30th	3rd April „
May „	9th	23rd	May „	14th	24th	May „	15th	30th	3rd May „
June „	9th	23rd	June „	9th	24th	June „	15th	30th	3rd June „
July „	9th	23rd	July „	9th	24th	July „	15th	30th	3rd July „
August „	9th	23rd	August „	9th	24th	August „	15th	30th	3rd August „
September „	9th	23rd	September „	9th	29th	September „	15th	30th	3rd September „
October „	9th	23rd	October „	14th	29th	October „	15th	30th	3rd October „
November „	9th	23rd	November „	14th	29th	November „	15th	30th	3rd November „
December „	9th	23rd	December „	14th	29th	December „	15th	30th	3rd December „

Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's Contract Steamers.*			
Chittagong and Akyab Line. *	Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein Line. *	Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore Line. *	Bombay, calling at Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Musulipatam, Madras, Nagapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Carwar.
Leave Calcutta on the 6th and 22nd of each month.	Leave Calcutta on the 1st and 16th of each month.	Leave Calcutta on the 7th of each month.	Leave Calcutta on the 15th of each month
Chittagong about 8th and 24th.	Akyab about 3rd and 19th of each month.	Leave Rangoon about 12th of each month.	Leave Bimlipatam about 18th of each month.
Arrive Akyab, 9th and 25th.	Rangoon about 9th and 25th of each month.	Leave Moulmein about 14th of each month.	Leave Vizagapatam, 18th of each month.
Leave Akyab about 10th and 26th of each month.	Arrive Moulmein, 10th and 26th of each month.	Leave Penang about 19th of each month.	Leave Coconada, 19th of each month.
Chittagong, 12th and 28th of each month.	Leave Moulmein, 12th and 28th of each month.	Leave Malacca about 21st of each month.	Leave Musulipatam, 20th of each month.
Arrive Calcutta, 14th and 30th.	Rangoon, 14th and 30th of each month.	Arrive at Singapore about 22nd of each month.	Leave Madras, 24th of each month.
	Akyab, 17th and 3rd of each month.	Leave Singapore, 25th of each month.	Leave Nagapatam, 25th of each month.
	Arrive Calcutta, 19th and 5th of each month.	Leave Malacca about 27th of each month.	Leave Colombo, 28th of each month.
		Leave Penang about 29th of each month.	Leave Tuticorin, 29th of each month.
		Leave Moulmein about 31d of each month.	Leaves Cochin, 30th of each month.
		Leave Rangoon about 5th of each month.	Leave Calicut, 1st of each month.
		Arrive Calcutta on 10th of each month.	Leave Cannanore, 2nd.
			Ditto Mangalore, 3rd.
			Ditto Carwar, 3rd.
			Arrive Bombay, 5th.
			Leave Bombay, 16th of each month.
			Leave Carwar about 16th.
			Ditto Mangalore, 17th.
			Ditto Cannanore, 18th.
			Ditto Calicut, 18th.
			Ditto Cochin, 19th.
			Ditto Tuticorin, 20th.
			Ditto Colombo, 20th.
			Ditto Nagapatam, 24th.
			Ditto Madras, 30th.
			Ditto Musulipatam, 1st.
			Ditto Coconada, 2nd.
			Ditto Vizagapatam, 3rd.
			Ditto Bimlipatam, 3rd.
			Arrive Calcutta, 5th.

* When the date of departure falls on a Sunday according to the above Table, the Steamers will leave on the Monday following.
† The Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 A. M.
‡ The Mail Steamers will leave Bombay for China on the above dates at 9 A. M.

Calcutta,
The 5th January 1866.

Circular No. 60.
Copy forwarded for the information and guidance of all Postal Officers.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 221.

The 25th January 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Moollan* will be closed on Thursday, the 8th February 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	*Vid* Marseilles.	*Vid* Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

N. B.—From the 1st September 1865 the postage per ½ Ounce letters to China, Australia, Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena is 8 annas instead of 4 annas.

No. 222.

The 26th January 1866.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Thursday, the 8th February, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamps at one Rupee per ½ of an Ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage.

Letters for the Express will be received by a Clerk at the Window.

No. 223.

The 26th January 1866.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 14th February will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on each day as follows:—

Vid Southampton ... 6th February 1866.
Vid Marseilles ... 7th „ „

Inland Postage to Bombay must be pre-paid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Vid Southampton. Rs. As. P.	*Vid* Marseilles. Rs. As. P.
Under ½ Ounce	... 0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „	... 0 8 0	0 13 4

No. 224.

The 26th January 1866.—Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 5th February, at 6 P. M.

No. 225.

The 26th January 1866.—Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 6th February, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 226.

The 26th January 1866.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, Countries *viâ* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 2nd February, at 6 P. M.

Postage to the United Kingdom.

Weight	½ oz.	Rs. 0 6 8
	1 „	„ 0 13 4
	2 „	„ 1 10 8

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 26th of December 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters. Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books. Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Nemesis	29th Jan. 1866, at 3-45 P. M.	29th Jan. 1866, at 5 P. M.	29th Jan. 1866, at 7½ P. M.	30th Jan. 1866, at 7½ A. M.	2 h. 30 m	3	3	6	49	27	76 6
										Total ...	82
										France ...	2 Boxes.
										Madras ...	2 „
										Australian ...	4 „
										Ceylon ...	2 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Malta ...	1 Bag.
										Alexandria ...	1 „
										Australian ..	8 „
										Suez ...	1 Pkt.
										Aden ...	1 „
										Gibralter ...	1 „
										Australian ...	12 „
										ombay ...	1 „
										Mauritius ...	2 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Penang ...	2 „
										Total ...	125

The 30th January 1866.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the Backergunge portion of the Soonderbuns, will be put up to sale, in the Soonderbun Commissioner's Office at Allipore, on Friday, the 2nd February 1866, corresponding with 21st Maugh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these two Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*,—

That the Purchase will have effect from 1273 *B. S.*

No. on the District Rent Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
			Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
		A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	Abad Hulta ...	5,641 2 2	13,405 3 0	134 1 0	13,539 4 0	27,078 8 0	These Estates are under Khas management.
...	Sonakhalee ...	3,563 3 26	5,865 3 6	58 10 6	5,923 14 0	11,847 12 0	

SOONDERBUNS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; *Allipore, The 19th October* 1865.

C. P. CASPERSZ,
Commissioner, Soonderbuns.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2712	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ..	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Debee Bunsh Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosnon, Pergunnah Dunwar ..	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, *The 7th December* 1865.

A. T. MACLEAN,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.		Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.			
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B. C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. MANGLES,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Tipperah, will be put up to sale, in the Tipperah Collectorate, on Thursday, the 1st February 1866, corresponding with 20th Maugh 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the following additional Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Purchasers of these Estates will be responsible for the maintenance of the Police of the Estates.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
14	781	Kismut Lurooah, hissa 8*as.* 5*g.*, Talook Hishabdee, Tuppa Furkabad ...	2 1 1	3 0 0	0 1 0	3 1 0	6 0 0	
1	1690	Kismut Shabdee, Talook Juggurnath Deo, Pergunnah Singergong ...	4 0 37	4 0 0	0 1 0	4 1 0	8 0 0	
7	1267	Kismut Brahmundee, Talook Rajkishen Chund, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	9 3 21	3 8 0	0 1 0	3 9 0	7 0 0	
9	1165	Kismut Khererdia, Talook Nursing Chuckro, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	4 0 25	2 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	
10	502	Kismut Prosunnopoor, Talook Godadhur Beedabagish, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	13 0 10	3 12 0	0 1 0	3 13 0	7 8 0	
2	631	Taldok Ram Ramdeb, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	9 0 20	3 8 0	0 1 0	3 9 0	7 0 0	
5	191	Talook Mahomed Rajah, Pergunnah Goonanundee ...	2 0 38	1 4 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	
3	554	Talook Kamdeb Dutt, Pergunnah Poorchundee ...	4 0 2	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	These two Estates will be sold on a Lakheraj title at 10 years' purchase
4	1171	Talook Prankishen Doss, Pergunnah Mohubutpoor ...	4 3 3	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	

TIPPERAH;
Collector's Office,
The 27th October 1865.

(Sd.) R. L. MANGLES,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale, in the 24-Pergunnahs Collectorate, on the 28th February 1866, corresponding with 18th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, according to the era current in the District. The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Collector at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Sale is to have effect from the commencement of the year 1272, *B. S.*

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
27	412	Shanpookhoorea, &c., Pergunnah Magoorah ...	251 1 27	589 10 10	5 14 4	595 9 2	1,179 5 8	

24-Pergunnahs;
Collector's Office,
The 25th January 1866.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Furreedpore, will be put up to sale, in the Furreedpore Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 6th March 1866, corresponding with 24th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	214	Chur Jalalpore in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Jalalpore ..	4,702 0 14	4,144 2 9	41 7 8	4,185 10 0	...	Under the special orders of the Board of Revenue these Estates will be sold to the highest bidder.
22	216	Chur Jahanabad in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Byekuntpore	1,940 0 39	1,623 12 0	16 4 0	1,640 0 0	...	
25	219	Chur Bunderkhola in Pergunnah Bunderkhola	1,588 1 33	1,057 7 0	10 9 0	1,068 0 0	...	
238	804	Third portion of Chur Hukeekutpore in Pergunnah Byekuntpore	2,178 3 12	1,478 7 0	14 13 0	1,493 3 0	...	

Furreedpore;
Collector's Office,
The 19th January 1866.

E. E. Lowis,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 24th February 1866, corresponding with 25th Falgoon 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
62	3669	Bhogwanpore, Pergunnah Nyepoor ...	860 1 22	1,771 1 0	17 10 0	1,788 11 0	3,542 2 0	
63	3670	8 annas share of Mouzah Lukhmeenathpoor, Pergunnah Nyepoor	476 3 15	1,195 4 0	11 15 0	1,207 3 0	2,390 8 0	
64	3671	Sreekishenpoor, Pergunnah Nyepoor ...	8 0 8	20 12 0	0 3 0	20 15 0	4 81 0	

MONGHYR ;
Collector's Office,
The 20th January 1866.

E. C CRASTER,
Officiating Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates in Zillah Sarun, will be put to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 16th February 1866, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1273 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866 :—

Class IV.—Estate to be sold for arrears due on account of other Estates.

No. 733 —Right and Interest of Hurruck Rai and others, debtors in Mouzah Turwah, Pergunnah Baul; recorded Proprietors, Baboo Kissoon Kooer Sahee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,102-10-11.

Class I.—Permanently settled Estate.

No. 1482.—Mehal Sursur, Pergunnah Putchluck; recorded Proprietors, Rungoo Rai and others Sudder Jumma Rupees 880-5-4¾.

Class IV.—Estates to be sold for arrears due on account of other Estates.

No. 1753.—Right and Interest of Kheejgoo Sing, debtor in Mehal Cheerand, Pergunnah Cheerand; recorded Proprietors, Bhekdharee Shaw and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,118-11-10.

No. 1754 —Right and Interest of Joygopal Shah and others, debtors in Mehal Cheerand, Pergunnah Cheerand; recorded Proprietors, Bhekdharee Shah and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,118-11-10.

No. 3856.—Right and Interest of Musst. Sewsunker Kooer and others, debtors in Mouzah Sumbhoo Chuck, Pergunnah Mehsee; recorded Proprietors, Doorga Sahee and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 824-8-6¼.

E. WHINFIELD,

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 24th January 1866.

Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates in District Purneah, will be put to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 19th February 1866, corresponding with 9th Falgoon 1272 *B. S*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866:—

FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

Permanently-settled Estates.

1. Mouzah Duhgawn, Pergunnah Futtehpoor Singhea, No. 300 Towjee; Government Revenue Rupees 885-0-4; recorded Proprietors, Musst. Mehurjan, Sheikh Besarutally, Shair Mohomud, Doste Mohumud, and Mohnut Mohadeo Bhartee

2. Share of Jeealall (15 gundas 1 cowree) in Estate Turf Chundeepoor Khass Khole, Pergunnah Kaukjole, No. 745 Towjee, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section X. of Act XI. of 1859; Government Revenue of the whole Estate is Rupees 1,477-1-9; and the Sudder Jumma advertised for sale is Rupees 70-1-1.

3. Estate Govindpoor Hurnarayn and others, Pergunnah Dhurmpoor, No. 18 Register; Government Revenue Rupees 996-0-1; recorded Proprietors, Mr. Mackintosh, Govind Chund, Shobhnath Misser, Muthooranath Ghose, and Moheebollah.

N. S. ALEXANDER,

PURNEAH;
Collector's Office,
The 26th January 1866.

Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the Right and Interest of the under-mentioned Estate, in Zillah Moorshedabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale on the 10th February 1866, corresponding with 29th Magh 1272, in the Office of the Collector of that District, on account of demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue:—

Permanently-settled Estate.

Estate Kismut Mouzah Masoomabad, No. 361 of the Moorshedabad Rent Roll, Pergunnah Masoomabad; Government Revenue, Rupees 888-14-4; recorded Proprietors, Ramdoyal and Nilcomole Chowdhry and Ramdoss.

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 16th January 1866.

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office at that District, on Saturday, the 17th February 1866, corresponding with the 7th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Towjee No. 47, Mouzah Loka and others, Pergunnah Kholshee; recorded Proprietors, Tara Chunder Banerjee, Sheeb Cant, and Puddo Shoondry Debya, mother of Tarucknath Rae, Dropodee Debya, Koylasheshory Debya, Hur Coomar Banerjee, Tarachand Rae, Shamanath, Ramanath Roy, and Kristo Cant Roy, father of Sree Cant and Taranee Cant Roy; the Sudder Jumma of which is Rupees 4,406-7-5¼. This Mehal is under Butwarrah, and the share of Shamanath and Ramanath Roy of one anna, eight gundahs, one kowrie, two crantees, one dontee (1*a.*, 8*g.*, 1*k.*, 2*c.*, 1*d.*) paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 392-14-10 is to be sold under Section 33, Regulation XIX. of 1814.

Towjee No. 303, Kishamut 2, Mouzah Bhatol and others, Pergunnah Barhoar; recorded Malic, Rookinee Kant Dass; Sudder Jumma Rupees 717-9-8¼.

Towjee No. 457-27, Mouzah Shalash and others, Pergunnah Kordah; recorded Proprietors, Kristogobind Choudhree and Deya Moyee Choudhoorance; Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,078-10-11¼. The eight annas share of this Estate, paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 3,039-5-5¼ of Kristo Gobind Choudhree, is to be sold under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd January 1866.

W. Le. F. ROBINSON,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

NOTICE.

The following Engraved and Lithographed Maps of the Survey of India, published in England or in India, are available, at the prices specified, on application at Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—St. Andrew's Library—and other Booksellers.

ALL applications from Officials for Maps, on *bonâ fide* public service, to be addressed to "The Registrar, Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta.

All applications for Maps from individuals for private purposes to be addressed to Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—St. Andrew's Library—or other Book-sellers, Calcutta, and the cost, with 12 annas additional for packing charges, must be remitted with the order.

Applicants are particularly requested to specify the exact Maps wanted according to the description herein given, in what form, whether folded Book fashion, mounted entire on Cloth, or plain in Sheets.

Maps mounted on Wooden Rollers cannot be forwarded to Out-Stations, but the Maps can be sent mounted on Cloth uncut ready to nail on to the wood.

Maps exceeding 3 feet in length cannot be dispatched by Banghy dawk.

When lithographed, District Maps on Scale 4 miles = 1 inch are applied for, which may not then be available, the engraved Sheets of the Indian Atlas containing the required Districts or any other good Map of the same country will be sent.

DESCRIPTION OF MAPS.	PRICE. Colored and unmounted.		Colored and folded in Book fashion.		Colored and mounted on Rollers.	
General Maps.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Map of Jamoo, Kashmir ...	10	0	12	0	12	8
Map of Kashmere. Scale 2 miles = 1 inch ...	8	0	10	0	11	0
Kashmere Route Map. 32 miles = 1 inch ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
Map of the Countries on the North-West Frontier of India, by John Walker. Scale 32 miles = 1 inch ...	12	0	13	8	14	0
Joseph's Map of the Grand Trunk Road, Section 2nd, improved Edition, Benares to Agra. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch	6	0	7	8	8	0
Ditto Ditto, Section 3rd, Agra to Ferozepore. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Plan of the Agra and Bombay Road, with the Country extending 30 miles to the East and West of it, and exhibiting the Staging Bungalows, Post Offices, &c., from Agra to the Nerbudda River; on the Scale of 4 miles = 1 inch ...	3	0	4	8	5	0
The Kotah and Chukkatta Bhabur, or Terae Forest of Zillah Kumaon, from the Sardah to the Koosee River, with the approaches to Nainee Tal and Almora, surveyed under the superintendence of Lieutenants Vanrenen and Burgess, Revenue Surveyors, in 1851 to 1853, and compiled in the Revenue Surveyor-General's Office; on the Scale of 2 miles = 1 inch ...	2	0	3	4	3	8
Affghanistan, 1840. Scale 8 British miles = 1 inch, in 15 Sections ...	8	0	12	0	13	0

Description of Maps.	Price. Colored and unmounted.		Colored and folded in Book fashion.		Colored and mounted on Rollers.	
General Maps,—(Continued.)	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Topographical Survey of a portion of the Delhi District, shewing the principal Basins of Drainage and the positions of the old Bunds, also the situations of the Ancient Cities, and the objects of Archæological interest, in 16 Sections, surveyed by Lieutenant F. J. Burgess, 74th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in 1849-50. Scale ½ of a mile or 20 Gunter's chains = 1 inch ...	4	0	6	8	7	0
Large Map of India by J. Walker ...	20	0	24	0	25	0
Ditto ditto (Sketch) ditto	6	0	...	...	...	...
Small Map of India, ditto	10	0	11	4	11	8
North-Eastern Frontier, Bengal, in 6 Sheets, at 2 Rs. each ...	12	0	14	0	14	8
Plan of a Survey to trace the line of boundary between the Soonderbuns and District 24-Pergunnahs, as defined by Captain T. Prinsep, between the years 1817 and 1822, traced by Captain R. Smyth, 1849-50, in 5 numbers. Scale ½ mile = 1 inch. Each number ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sketch Map of the Oudh Territory. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch.	2	0	3	4	3	8
Sketch Map of the Bengal Presidency, shewing Military Divisions in 2 Sections. Scale 32 miles = 1 inch ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Map of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories embracing the Districts of Saugor, Dumoh, Hosungabad, Nursingpoor, Jubbulpoor, Baitool, Chindwara, Seonee, Nagpoor, Bhundara, Mandla, and the Native States of Sindhia, Punnah, Rewah, &c., 2 Sections. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Each Section of the above Map is to be had separately and forms an independent Map as follows :—						
Section 1.—Districts Saugor, Dumoh, Hosungabad, Jubbulpoor, Nursingpoor, Baitool, Chindwara, Seonee, Nagpoor, Bhundara, and the Native States of Sindhia, Bhopal, Punnah, &c., &c. ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Section 2.—Districts Mandla, Bhundara, Jubbulpoor, Ryepoor, Ruttunpoor, Sirgoojah, and the Native State of Rewah	3	0	4	0	4	4
Asia from Lat. 20 to 60 ...	3	0	4	0	4	8
Skeleton Map of the Northern portions of Assam and Burmah, with parts of China ...	1	8	2	8	2	12
Sketch Map of Land communication between Calcutta and Pegu	3	0	0	0	0	0
Map of Abor Frontier ...	1	0	2	0	2	4
Map of the Tea localities in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab ...	4	0	5	4	5	8
Map of the Tea localities of Cachar and Sylhet ..	2	0	3	0	3	4
Map of Districts Cachar and Jynteah, with parts of Sylhet and Cossyah Hills ...	3	0	4	4	4	12
Map of India (small Scale) 1865 ...	2	0	folded in paper cover.			
Map of Burmah and the regions adjacent, by Captain H. Yule, R. E. ...	2	0	3	0	4	4
Skeleton Index Map of India shewing the boundaries of Districts and Divisions ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Skeleton Map of the Tea Factories in Luckimpoor (Upper Assam) ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Index to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India corrected up to 1860 ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Sketch of the Upper Godavery District and the Bustar Dependency ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
General Map of the Country bordering the Grand Trunk Road from Benares to Delhi, embracing the Benares Division, the Doab, Oudh, Rohilcund, Rewah, part of Bundelcund, the Gwalior, and Bhurtpoor Territory. Scale 8 miles=1 inch ...	8	0	9	8	10	0

Description of Maps.	Price.					
	Colored and unmounted.		Colored and folded in Book fashion.		Colored and mounted on Rollers.	
General Maps,—(Continued.)	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
General Map of the Goruckpoor and North Behar Frontier, embracing the Country north of the Ganges, Tirhoot, Chumparun, Sarun, and Districts bordering the Gogra River to Fyzabad. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch ...	4	0	5	0	5	4
Plan of Port Blair (Andaman Isles) ...	3	0	4	8	5	0
The Province of Pegu, compiled by Lieutenant E. C. S. Williams, Engineers, and Officers of the Pegu Survey, from all available information. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch ...	4	0	5	4	5	8
Sheet Nos. 1 and 2, British Burmah, Pegu Division, 3 Rs. each	6	0	...	...	...	...
Map of the Tea Districts of Assam, in 5 Sheets, at 2 Rs. each	10	0	12	8	...	...
Northern India in 7 Sheets, at 2 Rs. each ...	14	0	0	0	0	0
Each Section of the above Map to be had separately, *viz.* :—						
Sheet No. 3.—Districts Lahore, Umritsur, Goordaspoor, Hooshiarpoor, Jalundhur, Loodiana, Ferozepoor, Umballa, Delhi, Kurnal and Hissar, with parts of Hill and Native States	2	0	2	12	3	0
Sheet No. 4.—Districts Moradabad, Boolundshahur, Bareilly, and Shahjuhanpoor, with parts of Hill States, British Gurhwal, and Kumaon ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
Others in course of Lithography.						
Bhootan with the Bengal Dooars shewing route of Mission in 1864 ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Sketch Map of the Country between Agra and Umballah, from Joseph's Section 3rd, Grand Trunk Road Map, with Fort of Delhi. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch ...	4	0	5	8	6	0
Sketch Map of the Country round Delhi, with Fort of Delhi. Scale 2 miles = 1 inch ...	4	0	5	8	6	0
General Map of the Country south of the Ganges from Calcutta to Benares, embracing Patna, Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, Hazareebaugh, Chota Nagpore, and Nuddeah Divisions. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch, in 3 Sections ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Each Section of the above Map is to be had separately and forms an independent Map as follows :—						
Section 1.—Districts Jessore, Nuddeah, 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, Bancoorah, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Maldah, and Rajshahye ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Section 2.—Districts Hazarcebaugh, Chota Nagpore, Maunbhoom, Behar, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, and Patna ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Section 3.—Districts Shahabad, Benares, Ghazeepore, Mirzapore, Palamow, Singrowlee, and Sirgoojah ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Skeleton Map of the Burdwan Division, comprising the Districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Skeleton Map of the Patna Division, comprising the Districts of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Shahabad, Behar, and Patna Scale 8 miles = 1 inch ...	2	0	3	4	3	8
Skeleton Map of the Bhaugulpore Division, comprising the Districts of Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Purneah, and Sonthal Pergunnahs. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch ...	2	0	3	4	3	8
Skeleton Map of the Nuddeah Division, comprising the Districts of Nuddeah, 24 Pergunnahs, and Jessore ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Skeleton Map of the Rajshahye Division, comprising the Districts of Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Maldah, Pubnah, and Bograh ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Skeleton Map of the Dacca Division, comprising the Districts of Backergunge, Dacca, Furreedpoor, Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar ...	2	0	3	4	3	8
Skeleton Map of the Cuttack Division, comprising the Districts of Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree ...	2	0	3	4	3	8

Description of Maps.	Price.					
	Colored and unmounted.		Colored and folded in Book fashion.		Colored and mounted on Rollers.	
General Maps,—(Continued.)	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Skeleton Map of the Chittagong Division, comprising the Districts of Tipperah, Noacolly, and Chittagong ..	2	0	3	4	3	8
Country of the Mahsood Wuzeeris, surveyed during the Expedition under Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C. B., April and May 1860. Scale 2 miles = 1 inch ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Map of Rajpootana, embracing the Native States of Central India from Delhi and Bhawulpoor to the Nerbudda and Taptee Rivers, and from the Sindh Frontier and Gulf of Cambay to the Meridians of Saugor and Jhansee, or between the parallels of 21¾° and 30¼° North Latitude, and Meridians of 70° and 78½° East Longitude. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch, in 8 Sheets or Sections; size of entire Map 7½ feet by 6½ feet ..	16	0	20	0	0	0
Each Section of the above Map is to be had separately and forms an independent Map as follows:—						
No. 1.—Bhawulpoor and part of Beekaneer, &c. ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
No. 2.—Umballah, Hissar, Sirsah, Kurnal, Rohtuk, and Delhi, &c. ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
No. 3.—Beekaneer, Jeysulmeer, Jodhpoor, Nagour, &c. ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
No. 4.—Agra, Shekawattee, Ulwur, Jeypoor, Bhurtpoor, Kerowlee, Dholpoor, Gwalior, Ajmere, Nusserabad ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
No. 5.—Balmeer, Sirohee, Mount Aboo, Odeypoor, Mhairwara ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
No. 6.—Jhansee, Sepree, Indurghur, Boondee, Kotah, Juhajpoor, Dowlutgurh, Neemuch, Mundesore, Goonah, Sirong, Bhopalpoor, Saugor ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
No. 7.—Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Baroda, Luneewarra, Broach, Gulf of Cambay ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
No. 8.—Banswarra, Oojein, Bhilsa, Bhopal, Indore, Mhow, Hosungabad, Baitool, Ellichpoor, Bejagurh, Sindwah, Mundlaisur, Jhullod ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Hand and Eye Sketch of North Cachar and Naga Hills, by Lieutenant H. E. Bivar ...	1	0	1	12	2	0
Map of the Salt Preventive Superintendence of Bengal, shewing also the Salt Agencies ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Degree Sheets of the Himalaya Mountains in 14 Sheets, with Index and Title Page, bound as an Atlas ...	36 half bound.					
Each Sheet of the above Atlas is to be had separately and forms an independent Map as follows:—						
Sheet No. 1.—Chumba (small part of) ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 2.—Chumba and Kangra (small part of) ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 3.—Chumba with Kangra, Northern portion ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 4.—Lahoul, with parts of Kooloo and Spitti ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 5.—Spitti (part of) ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 6.—Jullundhur with part of Hooshyarpoor ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 7.—Kangra, Southern portion, with part of Hooshyarpoor, Belaspoor, Nalagarh, Western half of Mandi and Suket ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 8.—Kooloo, Southern half, with parts of Spitti, Bissahir, Mandi, Suket, and Simla ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 9.—Bissahir, with parts of Spitti and Gurhwal ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 10.—Bissahir and Gurhwal (small part of) ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 11.—Umballa, Western half, with parts of Nalagarh and Sabathoo ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 12.—Sirmoor, Jaonsar, Eastern half of Umballa, with parts of Dehra Doon and Saharunpoor...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 13.—Gurhwal and part of Dehra Doon ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
„ „ 14.—Gurhwal (small part of) ...	2	0	2	12	3	0

Description of Maps.	Price. Colored and unmounted.		Colored and folded in Book fashion.		Colored and mounted on Rollers.	
General Maps,—(Concluded.)	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Each Sheet of the above mounted on cloth and edged with ribbon	2	6	...	...	3	0
Telegraph Map of India small Scale folded in paper cover ...	0	8	in paper cover.			
Sketch Map of the Teak localities in Tenasserim and Martaban. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 of the Boundary between the British and Jumoo Territories, from the Ravee to the Jhelum, surveyed in 1850-51. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch. Each Sheet ...	4	0	5	4	5	8
The Coast of China and rough Sketch of the Provinces lying between Canton and Pekin. Scale 24 miles = 1 inch ...	6	0	8	0	8	8
Sketch Map of the Southern part of Burmah with adjoining British Provinces of Arracan ...	4	0	5	8	6	0
Geological Maps.						
Geological Map of the Damooda Coal Fields, Raneegunge ...	1	0	1	12	2	0
Geological Map of the Northern Front of the Vindya Hills, extending from Allahabad to Rajmehal, shewing the position of all the known Coal Beds of that Tract, and also of the Silver, Copper, Lead, and Antimoney localities, as well as the principal Iron measures; measuring 4 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 3 inches. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch ..	4	0	5	8	6	0
Map of the Sohagpoor and Ramghur Districts, in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories, 1852. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch...	4	0	5	0	5	4
Geological Map of the Sub-Himalayan Country between the Rivers Ganges to Ravee	3	0	4	0	4	4
Geological Map of a portion of Bundelcund shewing the Northern Scarp of the Vindhyan Table land between the Jumna near Allahabad and the Bitwa ...	4	0	5	0	5	4
Bengal District Maps on the Geographical Scale of 4 British Miles = 1 Inch.						
Akyab ...	7	0	8	4	8	8
Backergunge ...	4	0	5	0	5	4
Dacca and Furreedpoor ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Moorshedabad ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Burdwan ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Bancoorah ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Mymensing ...	3	0	4	8	5	0
Rungpore and Cooch Behar ...	3	0	4	8	5	0
Maldah ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Rajshahye ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Kamroop ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Bograh ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Jessore ...	3	0	4	4	4	12
Goalparah ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Nowgong ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
British Sikhim, comprising—the Darjeeling Hill Territory, &c.	1	0	1	12	2	0
Dinagepoor and Bograh ...	3	0	4	8	5	0
Pubnah ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Independent Sikhim ...	1	0	1	12	2	0

Description of Maps.	Price.					
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District Jubbulpoor ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
„ Nagpoor ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
„ Nagpoor and Wurdah 2 miles = 1 inch in four Sections	8	0	...	...	...	...
„ Saugor (now under publication.)						
Available District Maps of the North-Western Provinces. Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.						
Agra ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Ajmere and Mairwarra ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Azimgurh ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Bhurtpoor ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Bijnour ..	2	0	3	0	3	4
Goorgaon ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
Hurriana ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
Jawud Neemuch ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Jhansee and Lullutpoor ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Rohtuk ..	2	0	3	0	3	4
Paneeput ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
Available District Maps of the North-Western Provinces. Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch.						
Agra ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Allahabad ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Allygurh ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Bareilly ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Bijnour ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Boolundshahur ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Budaon ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Etah ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Etawah ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Furruckabad ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Futtehpoor ..	3	0	4	4	4	8
Humeerpoor ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Mozuffurnuggur ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Muthra ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Mynpooree ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Paneeput ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Saharunpoor ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
District and Division Maps of the Punjab. Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.						
Dehra Ishmael Khan and Bunnoo ...	10	0	12	0	12	4
Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	12	0	{ Mounted on cloth in paper cover.			
The Lahore Division, comprising the Districts of Goordaspoor, Umritsur, Sealkote, Lahore, and Goojranwallah ...	6	0	8	0	8	8
The Mooltan Division, comprising the Districts of Googaira, Jhung, Mooltan, and Moozuffurgurh ...	10	0	12	0	12	8
The Jullundhur Division, comprising the Districts of Jullundhur, Hooshyarpoor, and Kangra, surveyed from 1847 to 1852. Scale 4 British miles = 1 inch, (English lithography)	6	0	7	4	7	8
The British and Native States in the Cis-Sutlej Division, comprising the Districts of Ferozepore, Loodiannah, Umballah, Thanesur, and Simlah, with Puttiala, Nabhuh, Jheendh, Kotlah, Khulsea, and Fureedkot, surveyed in 1847 to 1851. Scale. 4 miles = 1 inch ...	8	0	9	8	10	0
Umritsur Division ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Shahpoor and Goojrat ...	5	0	6	4	6	8
Jhelum and Rawulpindee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Available District Maps of the Punjab. Scale 2 Miles=1 Inch.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
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Goojrat ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Goojranwalla ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Jhung ...	8	0	10	0	10	8
Kangra ...	6	0	8	0	8	4
Mooltan ...	8	0	10	0	10	8
Mozuffurgurh ...	8	0	10	0	10	8
Thanaisur ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
1 Mile = 1 Inch.						
Sheet No. 3.—District Jhelum ...	..		...	...	..	..
„ No. 6 „ Jhelum and Shahpoor ...	..		...	...	..	..
„ No. 8 „ Jhelum, Shahpoor, and Leia ...	..		...	...	..	..
Available Maps of Sindh. Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.						
Khyrpoor Territory ...	4	0	5	0	5	4
Shikarpoor Collectorate (without Hills) ...	8	0	9	12	10	0
Others in course of publication.						
Scale=1 Inch 1 Mile.						
Main Circuit Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Kurrachi Collectorate	4	0	5	0	5	4
Pergunnah Maps of Bengal. Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.						
District Backergunge.						
Main Circuit No. 1, Pergunnah Kotaleepara ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Bungrorah, &c. ...	2	0	...	...	...	..
Nos. 3 & 4, Ditto Edilpoor ...	4	0	..	...	...	...
No. 6, Ditto Selimabad, Chundrodeep, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	..
Nos 7 & 8, Ditto Edilpoor, Chundrodeep ...	4	0	..	...	...	...
No. 10, Ditto Syudpoor, Selimabad ...	2	0	...	...	...	..
District Bancoorah.						
Main Circuit No. 1, Pergunnah Bishenpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 2, Ditto ditto ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Ditto ditto ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto ditto ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
Nos. 5 & 6, Ditto ditto ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 7, Ditto ditto ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
District Bograh.						
Main Circuit No. 1, Pergunnah Khùtta ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
No. 2, Ditto Silburna ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Mookteepoor ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
No. 1, Ditto Paladasee ..	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. Ditto Protaphnjoo ...	2	0	...	...	...	..
District Burdwan.						
Main Circuit No. 1, Pergunnah Monohurshahee ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Dheyia, Indranee, Jehangeerabad	3	0	...	..	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Soutsoika, Rancehattee, Indranee	2	0	...	...	...	...

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No. 6, Ditto Shahabad, Auzmutshahee, Burdwan ...	3	0	...	...	...	..
No. 7, Ditto Burdwan, Bagha, Gopebhoomee	4	0	...	...	...	..
No. 8, Ditto Champanuggaree, Senpaharee, Selampoor ...	4	0	...	...	..	...
No. 9, Ditto Sherghur ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 10, Ditto Khundghose, Havellee, &c ..	3	0	...	...	...	...
District Dacca.						
Main Circuit Nos. 1 & 2, Pergunnah Bhowal ...	4	0	...	...	...	..
Nos. 3 & 4, Ditto Kashimpoor, Bhowal, Echapoor ...	4	0	...	...	..	...
Nos. 5 & 6, Ditto Chundpertap ...	4	0	...	...	...	..
Nos. 7 & 8, Ditto Mokeemabad and Arungabad ...	4	0	...	...	...	..
No. 9, Ditto ditto ditto ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 10, Ditto Bikrampoor ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 11, Ditto Sonargaon and Moheshurdee ...	4	0	...	...	...	..
No. 12, Ditto Moheshurdee & Bhowal ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 13 & 14, Ditto Rajnuggur and Bykuntpoor ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
District Dinagepoor.						
Main Circuit No. 2, Pergunnah Juhangeerpoor, Mosudah ...	2	0	...	...	...	..
No. 5, Ditto Suntosh ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 7, Ditto Sushbur, Debeekote, &c. ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
No. 10, Ditto Deora and Suroopoor ..	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 11, Ditto Panjrah ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 12, Ditto Beejoynuggur, Bajitpoor, and Milligaon ...	4	0	...	...	...	..
No. 13, Ditto Dhunjar, &c. ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 14, Ditto Delwarpoor and Surhurmankole ..	3	0	...	...	...	..
No. 15, Tajpoor, Mohuson ...	3	0	...	...	...	..
No. 15½, Ditto Jhapartoil, &c. ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 16, Ditto Deora, Noorpoor, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	..	...
No. 17, Ditto Dehatta ...	3	0	...	...	...	..
No. 18, Ditto Salbaree ...	3	0	...	...	...	..
District Furreedpoor.						
Main Circuit Nos. 1 & 3, Pergunnah Nuseebshahee and Moheemshahee ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 2 & 8, Ditto Havellee Shatoir, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	.
Nos. 4, 5 & 6, Ditto Nuldee, Teleehattee, and Jullalpoor ..	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 7 & 7½, Ditto Mokimpoor and Sooltanpoor, &c. ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 9, Ditto Jullalpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	..

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District Hazareebaugh.						
Nos. 1 & 2, Pergunnah Koderma ...	3	0	...	...	..	..
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No. 4, Ditto ditto ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 5, Illaqua Ramgurh ..	4	0	...	..	..	...
No. 6, Ditto Khurruckdeha and Illaqua Ramgurh ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 7, Ditto ditto ditto ..	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 8, Ditto Khurruckdeha ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 9, Ditto ditto ...	4	0	...	.	...	...
No. 10, Illaqua Ramgurh ...	3	0	...	...	..	...
District Jessore.						
Main Circuit No. 1, Pergunnah Mahomudshahee, Mokimpoor, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Shahjuhanuggur, &c.	4	0	...	...	..	...
Nos. 3 & 5, Ditto Mokimpoor, Mahomudshahee ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 4 & 7, Ditto Shahaoojieal and Gohurpoor, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 6, Ditto Nuldee and Satyir ..	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 8 & 10, Ditto Nuldee and Ishubpoor	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 9 & 11, Ditto Saidpoor, Chingootia, &c. ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
No. 12 Ditto Dantia, Ramchunderpoor, &c. ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
Nos. 13, 14, 19 & 20, Ditto Shahosh, Moloie, &c.	4	0	...	.	...	...
Nos. 15 & 16, Ditto Hogla, Cheeroolee, &c.	3	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 17 & 18, Ditto Hogla, Madhodea, &c.	3	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 21 & 22, Ditto Selimabad, &c. ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
District Maldah.						
Map, No. 7, Pergunnah Sheershahabad, Bhutcea, Gopalpoor	4	0	...	..	..	...
No. 8, Ditto Rookunpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 9, Ditto Akburpoor, Mukram, Gorhund, &c.	3	0	...	..	...	...
No. 11, Ditto Rajnuggur, Bhalasuree ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
No. 12, Ditto Chandlie ...	2	0	..	...	...	..
No. 13, Ditto Ajhour ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 14, Ditto Wuzeerpoor, Basdoul, Pultapoor, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 16, Ditto Sikarpoor and Kankjole ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
No. 18, Ditto Rajnuggur and Kasimpoor of Dinagepoor ...	2	0	...	..	...	..
District Maunbhoom.						
Main Circuit Nos. 1 & 3, Pergunnah Toondee, Jherriya, &c. ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Nowaghur and Kutras ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Pandra and Doomurkunda	2	0	...	..	..	...
District Mymensing.						
Map, No. 1, Pergunnah Attia ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Kagmaree and Burbazoo ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Pokhureea, &c. ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
No. 6, Ditto Burbazoo ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
Nos. 15 & 16, Ditto Jafurshahee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...

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Map, No. 17 portion of 13, Kagmaree ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 8 & 9, Ditto Allapsing ...	2	0	..	...	..	...
No. 20, Ditto Run Bhowal ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
No. 23, Ditto Mymensing ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 24 & 28, Ditto ditto and Raidoom...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 25, Ditto Hooseynshahee ...	2	0	...	...	..	..
No. 26, Ditto Jearhoseynpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 27 & 31, Ditto Pergunnah Hooseynshahee..	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 29 & 30, portions of Mymensing and Durzeebazoo ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 32 & 33, Pergunnah Nussurrutshahee ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
Nos. 34, 35, & 36, portions of Tuppehs Hazradee and Kooree ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
No. 37, Portions of Pergunnah Soanshahee, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 38 & 39, Pergunnah Khulleeajooree ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 40, portions of Pergunnah Shooshung, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 41 & 42, Ditto ditto Shooshung ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 43 & 44, Ditto ditto Sheyrpoor ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
Nos. 45 & 46, Ditto ditto Sheyrpoor and Pokhuree ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 47, Pergunnah Sheyrpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 48 & 49, Ditto Shooshung ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
District Pubna.						
Map, No. 2, Pergunnah Esuphshahee ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Sindooree ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Bajouchup, Islampoor ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 5, Ditto Bajooras, Mohubutpoor ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 7, Ditto Nusserutshahee ...	3	0	...	...	...	..
District Rajshahye.						
Map, No. 1, Pergunnah Kalligoon, Kallisuffa ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Tirigachee and Dhumin ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Muhummudpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Jeasindh ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 5, Ditto Gururhat, Rookunpoor, and Kazeehutta	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 6, Ditto Chandlaie, Bungaon, Bungaon Jageer, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 7, Ditto Lashkurpoor, Mulsuchee, Taragooneea, &c	4	0	...	...	...	..
No. 8, Ditto Barbukpoor, Bulicehar, and Bandaie Khada ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
No. 9, Ditto Gobindpoor, Digha and Chindabajoo...	2	0	...	...	..	...
No. 10, Ditto Amrool, Kasimpoor, Kalligaon, Burbureea &c. ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 11, Tuppehs Chapula, Pergunnah Bhathooreea, &c., &c.	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 12, Ditto Beeas, Pergunnah Bhathooreea ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 13, Pergunnah Chowgaon and Tuppeh Koosumbee, &c.	2	0	...	...	..	...
No. 14, Ditto Sinabajoo ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 15, Kutturmul, Hurreal, Gungarampoor, &c. ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 16, Mehmanshahee and Dateea Jehangeerpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
District Rungpoor.						
Map, No. 2, Pergunnah Pateiladaha ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Bahirbund ...	4	0	..	...	...	...
No. 5, Ditto Burobilla Amdahar ...	3	0	..	...	..	..
No. 6, Ditto Koondee Butasun ...	3	0	...	...	...	...

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District Rungpoor,—(Continued.)	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Map, No. 7, Pergunnah Pyrabund, Andwa ...	3	0	...	..	...	...
No. 8, Ditto Bahirbund ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 9, Ditto ditto ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 10, Ditto Bheturbund, Bahirbund, &c....	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 11, Ditto Kakeena, Pangah ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 12, Ditto Futtehpoor, Munthona, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 13, Ditto Kakeena Kazeerhat, &c. ...	4	0	..	...	...	...
No. 14, Ditto Patgram, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 15, Ditto Kazeerhat, Tepah Kakeena ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 16, Ditto Koondee and Surroopoor, &c.	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 17, Ditto Kazeerhat ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 18 & 19, Ditto Chuckle Boodah, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 20, 21&22, Ditto Bykuntpoor, Boodah, &c. ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
District Tirhoot.						
Map, No. 3, Pergunnah Hajeepoor, Opurwar ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 8 & 17, Ditto Moorwah, Khond ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 13 & 16, Ditto Sehoreah, Chukmunnee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 14 & 21, Ditto Bubra Zilla Toorkee, Tureeanee	2	0	...	...	...	
No. 15, Ditto Mohila Zilla Toorkee and Mohila Zilla Tirhoot ...	2	0	...	...		...
No. 19, Ditto Tirsuth ...	2	0	...	...		...
No. 20, Ditto Tajpoor, Bhurwareh ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 22, Ditto Tiloke, Chawund ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 23, Ditto Kunhowlee ...	2	0	...	...	...	..
No. 24, Ditto Dilawarpoor and Nurunga ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 25 & 26, Ditto Shahjehanpoor, Ramchawund	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 27, Ditto Nowtun and Bisotura ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 29, Ditto Jureyl ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
No. 30, Ditto Bhala ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 31 & 32, Ditto Buchour and Jubdee ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
No. 33, Ditto Alapoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 34, Ditto Hatee, Gopalpoor ..	3	0	...	...	..	...
No. 35, Ditto Fakhrabad, Havee, Lcawar, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 36, Ditto Dhurorour, Ahis, and Hirnee	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 37 & 39, Ditto Ahis and Hirnee Benoonan...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 38, Ditto Uhulwar, Pursone ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 40, Ditto Pudree ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
Pergunnah Bureyal and Juhangeerabad ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Pindarooj ..	2	0	...	...	...	...
Tuppeh Bhutsalla, Pergunnah Bisarah ...	2	0	...	..	...	..
Pergunnah Ruttee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Chuckley Nyee, Pergunnah Bisarah ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Pergunnah Nampoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Kuseh ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
Ditto Gudeshur ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
Ditto Sureysa ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Tajpoor and Bhurwar ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Hajeepoor and Balaguch ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Chuckley Gyrjoul, Pergunnah Bisaah ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Sketch Map of the Hajeepoor and Balagulloh Dearuhs, shewing Mouzahs of Zillah Patna which are situated in the right and left bank of the River Ganges ...	4	0	...	...	...	...

Description of Maps.	Price.					
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Available Main Circuit Maps of the Central Provinces. Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
District Jubbulpoor.						
Main Circuit No. 1, Gosulpoor and Punagur ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 2, Sehora ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 3 & 4, Kuttungee, &c. ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Gurha ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 12, Pergunnahs Bilheree and Sleemanabad ...	4	0	...	...	...	..
Nos. 8, 9, 10 & 11, Western Portion of Do. Do...	3	0	...	...	..	...
Nos. 13, 14 & 15, Pergunnah Koombee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 16 & portion of 17, Gosulpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 17, part of Punagur and Soonpoor	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 17A, Pergunnah Patum Matunpoor...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 18, Ditto Soonpoor ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
Nos. 19, 20 & 21, Pergunnah Burgee and Soonpoor	4	0	...	..	...	...
No. 22, portion Kuttungee, &c. ...	2	0	...	..	..	...
District Bhundara.						
Main Circuit, No. 20, Pergunnah Sahungeerhee ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Available Pergunnah Maps of the North-Western Provinces. Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.						
District Azimgurh.						
Pergunnah Nizamabad ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Chyriakote ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Sugree ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Mahoul ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Mahour with Station lands ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
District Allahabad.						
Pergunnah Mirzapoor Chowhura ...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Kurrah ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Arail ...	4	0	...	...	..	...
Ditto Chail ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Uthurbun and Kuralee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Nawabgung and Soraon ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
Ditto Meh and Kewaie ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Barah ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jhosee ...	2	0	...	...	...	..
Ditto Secundra ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
Ditto Kyragurh ...	4	0	...	...	..	...
District Banda.						
Map of Pergunnah Seundah ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Aougasee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Chebo Mow ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
Ditto Bandah ...	4	0	...	...	...	..
Ditto Simouranee ...	2	0	...	...	...	..
Ditto Durseudah ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
Ditto Pylanes ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Tirhowan ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
Ditto Bhudousa ..	4	0	...	...	...	...
District Bhurtpoor.						
Main Circuit Nos. 1, 2 & 4, Pergunnah Bhoosawar, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Koombher ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 5, 6 & 7, Byan, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 8, Pergunnah Oochin ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
Nos. 9 & 10, Ditto Roopbass, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 11 & 12, Ditto Deeg and Nuggur ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 13, Ditto Gopalgurh ...	2	0	...	...	...	..
Nos. 14 & 15, Ditto Khama, &c. ...	2	0	...	...	...	...

Description of Maps.	Price. Colored and unmounted.		Colored and folded in Book fashion.		Colored and mounted on Rollers.	
District Jawud Neemuch.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Map, No. 1, Pergunnah Neemuch, Jurion, &c. ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Jawud ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Ruttungurh ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Jat, including a portion of Meywar	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 5, Ditto Beechore and Songhowlee, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 6, Ditto Taloo Ras, Gungapoor, and Nikoom	4	0	...	...	...	...
District Lullutpoor.						
Main Circuit, Nos. 8, 9, 10 & 11, Pergunnah Talbehut, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 12 & 13, Portion of Pergunnah Bansee, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 17 & 19, Pergunnah Balabehut, &c...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Bundelcund.						
District Jaloun.						
Jagheers of Rampoor and Juggurmurpoor, each Pergh. Map...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Pergunnah Duboh „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Indoorkee „ ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Madhoghur „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Kunnar „ ...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jaloun „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Tahseeldaree of Ait „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Talooka of Goorserai „ ...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Tahseeldaree of Orai Reasut „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
District Jhansee.						
Pergunnah Bhundeeree .. 3 | Jhansee, Mow, and Pundeeaha	4	0	...	..	...	...
Ditto Mote ... 2 | Kurehra and Peechore ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Pundwaha ... 2 | Peechoora ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
Ditto Guroutha ... 3 | Kurehra ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Mow Raneepoor ... 3 | Jhansee, &c ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nuddeagaon Dutteah State 2 |						
District Humeerpoor.						
Pergunnah Mahobah ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jeitpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Gouriaar Jagheer ...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Portions of British and Native States in Bundlekund, including Pergunnahs Punwaree, Chutturpoor, Churkharee, Bijawar, &c. ..	4	0	...	...	...	...
Cantonments, Civil Station, and City Maps.						
The Cantonments of Cawnpoor. Scale 8 inches=1 mile ...	4	0	5	8	6	0
Simms' Engraved Plan of the Fort and City of Calcutta, including Howrah, Seebpoor, Sulkeh, Ballygunge, Kidderpoor, Bhowanipore, Entally, Chitpoor, Cossipoor, with part of the Environs of Dhee Punchanundgram, East of the Circular Road. Scale 390 feet to the inch, in 4 Sheets. Size of entire Map 7½ feet by 4 feet, beautifully engraved in England ...	16	0	19	0	20	0
Lithographed Plan of the City and Environs of Calcutta in 4 Sheets, including the Government Estate of Punchanundgram, with Allipoor, Kidderpoor, Garden Reach, Seebpoor, Howrah, and Sulkeah, 1852 to 1856. Scale 6 inches=1 mile ...	8	0	11	0	12	0
Map of the City, Suburbs, and Cantonments of Goruckpoor. Scale 8 inches=1 mile	2	0	3	3	3	4
City of Kashmir ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Plan of Simlah ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Cantonment of Berhampoor ...	4	0	5	8	6	0
Ditto Kamptee ...	3	0	4	4	4	12
Town of Burdwan ...	6	0	8	0	8	8
Station and City of Bunnoo ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Ditto ditto Leia ...	1,	0	1	12	2	0

Description of Maps.	Price. Colored and unmounted.		Colored and folded in Book fashion.		Colored and mounted on Rollers.	
Cantonments, Civil Station and City Maps,—(Continued.)	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Map of the Town of Mithenkote with Asnee Cantonments ...	1	0	1	12	2	0
City and Cantonments of Umballah ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Map of Fort and City of Lahore ...	1	8	2	0	2	4
Cantonments of Meean Meer ...	1	0	1	12	2	0
Ditto Jullundhur ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Ditto Sealkote ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Cantonments and City of Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Ditto ditto Dehra Ishmael Khan ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Cantonments of Ferozepore ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Civil Station and Town Googaira ...	1	0	1	12	2	0
Plan of Delhi Palace ...	1	0	2	0	2	4
Plan of the City of Delhi ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
Plan of Cantonments of Hazarecbaugh ...	4	0	5	0	5	4
Ditto ditto Bangalore ...	4	0	5	8	6	0
City of Lucknow. Scale 6 inches=1 mile, 1859 ...	4	0	5	4	5	8
Plan of the Siege and Capture of Lucknow, 1858 ...	5	0	6	8	7	0
Station of Dalhousie in Chumba. Scale 8 inches=1 mile ..	2	0	3	0	3	4
City of Juggernauth, in the Pooree District. Scale 10 chains=1 inch ...	1	0	2	0	2	4
Projected Plan of the Town of Rangoon,, 1853. Scale 20 inches=1 mile, or 265 feet=1 inch ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Index Map to the Locations at Darjeeling ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Map exhibiting the position of the Collieries in the vicinity of Raneegunge. Scale 4 inches=1 mile ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
City of Dacca ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Civil Station, Burrisaul ...	4	0	5	0	5	4
Cantonment and Park of Barrackpoor ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cantonments of Dinapoor ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Station of Chittagong ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dum-Dum ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Town and Environs of Serampoor ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Station of Furreedpoor ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Station of Kishnagurh ...	3	0	0	0	0	0
Settlement of Nynee Tal ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Bombay ...	5	0	0	0	0	0
Fort of Bombay ...	3	0	0	0	0	0
Daling Fort—Bhootan ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Circar Maps of the Nizam's Dominions. Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch. Colored.						
Pyton Circar ...	3	0	0	0	0	0
Baythulwaddy Circar ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kulliannee Circar ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Nuldroog Circar ...	7	0	0	0	0	0
Bassim Circar ...	10	0	0	0	0	0
Patree Circar ...	8	0	0	0	0	0
Maiker Circar ...	10	0	0	0	0	0
Kowlas Circar ...	6	0	0	0	0	0
Purainda Circar ...	9	0	0	0	0	0
Nurnulla Circar ...	10	0	0	0	0	0
Jalnah Circar ...	9	0	0	0	0	0
Gawilghur Circar ...	12	0	0	0	0	0
Dowlutabad ...	10	0	0	0	0	0
The Engraved Indian Atlas Sheets in accordance with the squares marked on the annexed Index Map. Scale 4 British Miles = 1 inch. Compiled from the Revenue Survey Maps and based on the Trigonometrical Survey ...	2	0	3	0	3	4

List of the Indian Atlas Sheets published.

Number of the Atlas Sheets.	Containing what Districts or Places.
4	Koorum Valley, only ½ filled up.
14	Peshawar, Swat, Hazara.
15	Kohat, Bunnoo, Murwut.
24	Dumaun, Gorah, Gumbheerghur.
25	Bombay, Junjeera, part of Southern Konkun
26	Rutnagheria.
30	Lahore, Umitsur, Forozepoor.
31	Bhutteana, Puttiala, &c.
38	Nassuck, Arungabad, Dowlutabad.
39	Poonah, Purainda, Ahmednuggur, Mahabaleshwar.
40	Sattara, Kolapoor, Beejapoor.
41	Goa, Darwar, Belgaum.
42	North Canara, Soonda, Bilghy, and North-West of Mysore.
43	Mangalore, South Canara, Coorg, and South-West of Mysore.
44	Calicut, Cananore, Tellicherry, and part of Malabar.
47	Loodhianah, Simlah, Kangrah, Hoshyarpoor, Bishahir, Kasaoli.
48	Kurnal, Saharunpoor, Umballah, Mozuffurnugur, Dehra, Sirhind, Puttiala, Thaneysur.
49	Delhi, Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Goorgaon, Jheend, Jhujhur, Rohtuk, and part of Hurriana.
50	Agra, Muthra, Bhurtpoor, Dholpoor, Ulwar. and parts of Allyghur and of Jeypoor.
54	Ellichpoor, Gawulghur, Beitool, Aseerghur, Oomrauwutty.
55	Maiker, Bassim, Jalnah, Karinga.
56	Oodgheer, Daroor, Kowlas, parts of Nundair, Beder, &c.
57	Koolburga, Coilconda, Kulliance, Mulkhaid, Nuldroog and part of Sholapoor.
58	Raichoor, Moodul, Davurkonda, Bellary, and part of Kurnool.
59	Chittledroog, Codyconda, Raidroog, Pennaconda, Hossdroog.
60	Mysore, Seringapatam, Bangalore, Doastacram.
61	Coimbatoor, Ootakamund, Hurdanhully, Chirpool-Cherry, and parts of Malabar and Salem.
62	Cochin, Coimbator, Perk, Pulnee, Dindigul, and parts of Travancore, Tinnevelly, and Madura.
63	Cape Comorin, Tinnevelly, Quilon, Trivandram.
65	Daha, Chaprung, Garoo, or Gartope.
66	Almorah, Sreenugur, and parts of Gurhwal and Bijnour.
67	Bareilly, Pilleebheet, Moradabad, Rampoor, Budaon, and part of Shajehanpoor.
68	Furruckabad, Cawnpoor, Etawah, Mynpooree, Ferozabad, Bhind, and part of Oudh Territory.
69	Jhansee, Kalpy, Banda, Dattia, Humeerpoor, Jaloun, and part of Gwalior.
70	Saugor, Damoh, Huttah, Bejour, Belhari, Teary Punnah.
72	Nagpoor, Seuni, Comptah, Bundara, Omrait, Chindwarra, Deoghur.
73	Chandah, Hingunghaut, Chamoory, Manickdroog.
74	Eilgundel, Warungul, Maiduck, Mullangoor, Ramgeer, Neermul, Mahadepoor.
75	Hydrabad, Bongeor, Nalgunda, Daverconda.
76	Ongole, Moralla, Paumoor, Innaconda, Ardinga.
77	Cuddapa, Nellore, and part of North Arcot.
78	Madras, Arcot, Kistnagherry, Chittoor, Palicut, Sadras.
79	Pondicherry, Tanjore, Tranquibar, Trichinopoly, Salem, South Arcot, Cuddalore, Porta Nova.
80	Point Calymere, Jufnapatam, Ramnad, Nuttam.
81	Tuticorin, Calpentyn.
87	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Oudh &c.
88	Futtehpoor, Allahabad, Mirzapoor, Benares, Chunar, Roy Bareilly, Jounpoor, Sooltanpoor.
89	Rewah, Rajgur, Bandoogurh, Burgowa.
94	Rajamandry, Coringa, Elloor, Condapilly, Goleonda.
95	Masulipatam, Guntoor.
102	Khatmandoo, Bettiah, Goruckpoor, Segowlee, Chumparun.
103	Patna, Azimghur, Dinapoor, Arra, Chupra, Tirhoot, Gazeepoor, Behar, Sasseram.
104	Palamow and portions of Hazareebagh, Sirgoojah, Shahabad, Mizapoor, and South Behar.
106	Sumbhulpoor.
107	Ganjam, Goomsurgurh, Hutghur, Boad, Sohnpoor.
108	Calingapatam, Vizianagram, Ryaguddy, Saloor, Ichapoor.
109	Vizagapatam, Cossimcotta.
111	Nathpoor, Amarpoor, Sikim, Allygunj.
112	Purneah, Monghyr, Bhaugulpoor, Durbunga.
113	Beerbhoom, and portions of Burdwan and Hazareebagh.
114	Midnapoor, Jungle Mehals, Singhboom, and Manbhoom.
115	Balasore, Cuttack, Keonjur, Dhenkenal,
116	Pooree, and part of Cuttack.
120	Rajshahie, Pubna, Moorshedabad.
121	24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Jessore. Nuddeah.
124	Gowhatty, Goalpara, Nulkar, Kamroop, Durung, Nowgong.
125	Sylhet, Jynteah, Garrow Hills, Cossyah Hills, Nusserabad, or Sowara.
126	Sudiya, Rungpoor, Dibroogurh.
130	Jorhot, Seebpoor, Ghergon, Lukimpoor, Bissinath, Tezpoor.
131	Muneepoor, Cachar.
138	Sudiya, Chilkoa or Shaykwa, Rungagora.

N. B.—None of the remaining numbers are yet published.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
The 6th September 1865.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Dy. Surveyor-General,
In charge, Surveyor-General's Office.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 4.]

[55]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Correspondence relative to Additional Accommodation for the Medical College Hospital.

Memorandum from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. E. T. NICOLLS, R. E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department,—(No. 5955, dated the 13th December 1865.)

COPY of the following, with the drawings* in *original*, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with reference to Junior Secretary Mr. S. C. Bayley's memorandum No. 5321, dated the 6th September last, and with a request that it may be stated whether an expenditure to the extent specified by the Executive Engineer was contemplated.

* Nos. 439-40 of 1865-66.

2. The return of the drawings is requested.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. D. SHORT, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, to the Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal,—(No. 3186, dated the 30th November 1865.)

IN reply to Bengal Government's No. 4703 of 9th October, transmitting correspondence relating to the requirements by the Medical Department, I beg to transmit the Officiating Executive's report on the subject, and to offer the following remarks:—

2. The 2nd paragraph of the Executive's letter shews clearly that the 3rd paragraph of the Government resolution was written under some misapprehension, as the works ordered to be carried out had been executed; the censure, therefore, on the Executive Department, is, happily, not applicable.

3. The only alterations proposed to the existing buildings can be readily met, and the elucidatory drawing and estimates will be soon forwarded.

4. The estimates for the new roofs to hospital cook-houses will be early transmitted, the work being very necessary.

5. As regards the accommodation required for an opthalmic hospital, I am of opinion that the building belonging to the Gas Company is well suited for the purpose, more especially as regards its proximity to the Medical College Hospital, and the fine open space of ground belonging to the premises will readily admit of any extra accommodation required being provided, and should the Medical Department concur in this view, a Committee might be assembled to value the existing buildings and premises with the view of enabling the Government taking advantage of the offer by the Gas Company.

6. The return of the annexed correspondence and drawings, with the orders of Government, will be awaited.

From CAPTAIN W. R. TUCKER, R. E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle,—(No. 485, dated the 15th November 1865.)

ON receipt of your No. 2777 of 7th instant, I placed myself in communication with the following officials of the Medical Department:—

Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, Dr. McClelland.

Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces, Dr. Green.

Principal of the Medical College, Dr. Francis.

Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, Dr. Macnamara.

The three last named officers I met at the Medical College and Hospital on the morning of the 13th instant.

2. It appears that the Government of Bengal's resolution, (Medical,) dated the 6th September, was based on a report for 1864, dated 1st January 1865. As the works contemplated (alteration of existing buildings) have all been carried out some months previous to the date of the Government resolution, I trust that it will be seen that the censure on the Executive Department of the Presidency Division, Department Public Works, was passed under a misapprehension of the exact state of the case.

3. It appears that the only alteration to existing buildings now required by Dr. Francis is for the alteration of the Medical Students' latrine to adapt it for the dry conservancy system just as for European Soldiers' latrines, and for a room on the ground floor of the hospital to be adapted for the reception of *delirium tremens* patients, as the room now used is too small and quite unfitted for such a purpose. Dr. Francis has now submitted two requisitions for these works, and they will be disposed of as quickly as possible in usual way after estimates of probable expense have been prepared.

4. Sanction for the new roofs of the hospital cook-houses is urgently required; estimate is under preparation in this office.

5. The only new work required by Dr. Macnamara is a separate building for an opthalmic hospital, and as the space is too restricted for construction of any more buildings, Dr. Macnamara stated that there was a suitable building close by which he thought would answer for such a hospital as he requires at the Gas Company's premises in Halliday Street, and that he understood that the building and ground were for sale. The above-mentioned Medical Officers, accompanied by me, inspected the building, and I believe it was considered in every way suitable. I at once addressed the Secretary, Gas Company, enquiring under what terms they were willing to dispose of their property. Copy of their reply is annexed, with a plan shewing position of the building and ground attached; also extract of map of Calcutta shewing position with reference to the medical hospital and college buildings. The building is in good order and would require very little alteration; but I am not at present prepared to say if it is worth Rupees 30,000, and Rupees 50,000 for the ground, total Rupees 80,000, the price named by the Secretary to the Company.

6. I have furnished copy of this letter to the Medical Officers and authorities before named for any remarks they may wish to offer.

From J. R MELLOR, ESQ., Manager of the Oriental Gas Company, "Limited," to Captain W. R. TUCKER, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division,—(No. 38, dated the 14th November 1865.)

IN reply to your No. 904, dated 13th November, respecting the Gas Company's premises in Halliday Street;

The Gas Company have recently taken up additional lands at the gas works, Nurcouldangah, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for the purpose of concentrating the whole of their operations at that place, to which it is intended to remove the gasholders and Company from Soorty Bagaun.

Consequently they will be disposed for a consideration to give up to the Government their premises in Halliday Street.

These lands are held for the remainder (year 1858) of a term of ninety-nine years (at a nominal rent) from the date of their contract with the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta.

The plan, herewith, shews the area, which is computed at 5 beegahs 2 cottahs and 10 feet, having a frontage in Halliday Street of 300 feet.

Upon this land is erected a very substantial and roomy house, which was built as a residence for the Manager and for offices, also at a cost, to the Gas Company, of Rupees 32,000.

The land in the immediate locality (in fact adjoining this property) has lately been sold at from Rupees 500 to 600 per cottah. Therefore I value this land for the remainder of our term at the least at Rupees 400 per cottah, which, together with the present value of the house, would give an aggregate value for the whole of Rupees 80,000, for which sum the Gas Company will be prepared to hand it over to the Government, and they could give up the possession in one year from the date hereof.

It is a most valuable site for the purpose of establishing a hospital, infirmary or other like establishment upon; the house is very lofty and contains ten large rooms and is perfectly dry. The street is intended to be 60 feet wide, and is at the present time, being very much improved by the Municipal Authorities. Its being so near to the Medical College Hospital also improves its value to Government for any purpose connected therewith.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. E. T. NICOLLS, R. E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 6072, dated the 20th December 1865.)

IN continuation of the endorsement from this office, No. 5955, dated the 13th instant, I am directed to forward copy of a further communication,* and of its enclosure, from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, from which it appears that arrangements have been made for the requirements of the opthalmic hospital, and that it is recommended to purchase the Gas Company's premises, situated in Halliday Street, for the maternity hospital; this latter arrangement, if sanctioned, would admit of the separation of surgical and medical cases.

* No. 3409, dated 11th instant.

Memorandum from CAPTAIN W. R. TUCKER, R. E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, for Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle,—(No. 3409, dated the 11th December 1865.)

FORWARDED to the Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal, in continuation of this office No. 3186, dated 30th ultimo.

Memorandum from CAPTAIN W. R. TUCKER, R. E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle,—(No. 528, dated the 7th December 1865.)

I BEG to forward, in continuation of my No. 485 of 15th instant, letter,* in original, from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Green, detailing the additional works now considered necessary by the Medical Authorities to complete the accommodation required for the Medical College and Hospital. They are as follows:—

* Dated 18th November 1865.

1*st*.—Additional accommodation for the medical and surgical cases amongst the European patients.

2*nd*.—A new separate building for reception, proper care, and treatment of lying-in-women. The institution, in short, of a Calcutta maternity osupital.

Memorandum from W. A. GREEN, ESQ., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces, and a Member of the Committee,—(No. 27, dated the 18th November 1865.)

WITH reference to the papers as per margin, and to the letter annexed, of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency

1*st*.—Resolution of Government of Bengal of date 6th September 1865.

Circle, No. 2777, dated the 7th November 1865, to the address of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, and referring to No. 4703 of the Bengal Government, of date 9th October 1865,

2nd.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Chevers, Principal, Medical College, to Secretary, Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, No. 4A. of 2nd May 1865.

the undersigned has the honor to observe upon the several points prominently brought before the meeting, consisting of himself, Dr. Francis, (the present Principal of the Medical College,) Dr. N. C. Macnamara, (Professor of Opthalmic Surgery,) and the Executive Engineer, Captain Tucker, by Dr. Francis, the Principal of the College. The subjects brought before the meeting bear special reference to the above Resolution of the Bengal Government, paragraphs 3, 4, 12, 14, and to the above extract from letter of Dr. Chevers, the then Principal of the College.

With regard to paragraph 3, the arrangements for the preparation of separate cholera and accident wards have been already completed, and these two separate wards are now in use.

Paragraph 4.—Before alluding to this, it is as well to state that, with regard to paragraphs 12 and 14, the requirements for the better accommodation and treatment of Dr. Macnamara's opthalmic cases have been in a measure met. The eye cases are now treated, and operations performed, in an upper story, lately occupied by the Ceylon students, situated over the quarters of the secondary or military class of students. The accommodation consists of a long ward sufficiently lighted, and is a very great improvement upon the previous opthalmic hospital.

2. But the crying wants of this noble institution are those set forth in the extract from the letter of Dr. Chevers, No. 4A. of the 2nd May 1865, *viz.*:—

1*st.*—The much-needed provision of more space for the more suitable accommodation, and most desirable segregation of the medical and surgical cases amongst the European patients.

2*nd.*—The provision of an entirely separate building for the reception, proper care, and treatment of lying-in-women. The institution, in short, of a Calcutta Maternity Hospital.

3. At the Medical College Hospital the greatest surgical skill often fails in a certain class of very important operations, and this result is materially attributable to the locally engendered, impure, contaminated air of the place. Hence the necessity for the segregation of the different classes of ailments admitted for treatment, so that they shall not, by being massed together under the same roof, and on the same floor, act injuriously the one on the other.

4. A very dangerous form of contagious disease is apt at times to break out amongst lying-in-women, and becomes much aggravated, as is well known, by impurity of the surrounding atmosphere, from whatever cause produced. Again, such a disease once appearing amongst lying-in-women, the joint occupants of a general hospital, would give rise to serious alarm, lest the morbid emanations thus introduced into the air of the hospital should operate deleteriously upon the rest of the inmates.

5. The undersigned is therefore of opinion that it is most desirable that a separate building should be allotted for a lying-in-hospital, which would thus afford a proper asylum for that particular class of cases, and at the same time set free a large floor in the general hospital to be appropriated

* European and Native.

for the occupancy of the European* surgical cases, and for their separation from the medical cases.

6. The Committee visited and inspected a good upper-storied house, conveniently situated in Halliday Street, belonging to the Gas-works' Company. This appeared to the Committee to be well adapted for the above† purpose.

† When the Committee met this building was considered suitable for an opthalmic hospital, and no mention was made, so far I remember, about a lying-in-hospital being required.

(Sd.) W. R. Tucker, *Capt. R. E.*, *Offg. Exe. Engr.*

The Executive Engineer will send in his report upon this building, and its cost to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle.

The cost of the land is a large item in the total amount; but, as two-thirds of it only would be required, the remainder might be otherwise disposed off.

From J. Geoghegan, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department,—(No. 357, dated the 18th January. 1866.)

In continuation of paragraph 14 of the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 6th September last, communicated to you under docket No. 5320 of the same date, I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of letters,* and of their enclosures, from the Public Works Department of this Government, on the subject of the provision of additional accommodation for the College Hospital near the premises of the Medical College.

* No. 5955, dated 13th December 1865.
„ 6072, „ 20th „ „

2. I am to say that no public funds are available, or likely to be available, for the purchase of the Gas Company's premises for a lying-in-hospital, and that the defects in the present hospital arrangements, if otherwise irremediable, must be met by a reduction in the number of patients which the hospital is now considered capable of holding.

3. The only way in which a separate lying-in-hospital can be provided is by the exercise of private benevolence, and it is not improbable that, if the subject be brought to the notice of the wealthy inhabitants of the city, especially of the native community, (to whom the importance of at once securing the means of proper treatment for this class of patients, and at the same time affording a wider field for the instruction of the students in the practice of midwifery, will doubtless commend itself,) sufficient funds might be raised by private subscription.

4. A copy of this correspondence will be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Inspection Report of East Indian Railway.

FOURTH QUARTERLY INSPECTION REPORT OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

This Inspection commenced on 15th December and was concluded on the 30th.

I.—MAINTENANCE.

THE permanent way is in very good order throughout the whole open line, and the total absence of serious accidents caused by the failure of the way and works reflects great credit on the Engineering Department.

The fencing of the Howrah, Raneegunge, and Beerbhoom Districts from 1st to 196th mile is in good order. The fence is chiefly of iron or timber and is thoroughly efficient.

On the Bhaugulpore and Hullohur Districts from 196th mile to 374th mile the iron fence is in good order, but one-third fenced with ditch and mound only, is in bad order; this is being renewed with iron as rapidly as possible.

On the Patna and Soane District from 374th mile to 483rd mile the ditch and mound fence is being strengthened with two wires on the top of the mound; half the length has been completed in an efficient manner, the remainder is in progress.

From the Kurrumnassa River upwards the fencing of the line from 483rd mile to 1,010th mile in the North-Western Provinces is entirely ditch and mound. As a rule it is maintained throughout as efficiently as is possible, but this fencing is admitted by the Railway Company to be inefficient, and will now be supplemented by one or two wires stretched on timber standards on the top of the mound.

The mound and ditch fence so strengthened has been ruled to be a good and efficient fence by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; the obligation for the due maintenance of the wires resting with the Railway Company.

It seems advisable for the public safety that a time should be fixed by Government for the completion of the fencing of this Railway, making it obligatory on the Railway Company to complete with all practicable dispatch. This will not imply any distrust of the Company's intentions, but is obviously a proper measure in the interests both of Government and the Company. The Agent may, in this sense, be invited to name a date for the approval of Government, and the Government Inspector should regularly report progress.

The Stations generally along the line are in good order, but certain sanitory improvements and additions will be suggested in the course of this Report.

Lights have not been supplied to many of the stations on the Lower Division, but this will be alluded to elsewhere.

The roof of the temporary Station at Gazeeabad leaks excessively, which should be remedied at once.

The only Station of importance the maintenance of which in respect of the waiting-rooms I found to be neglected, was Zumaneah.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

The water-supply at many Stations on the Lower Division is very precarious, though no actual failure occurred last hot season.

The supply throughout Lower Bengal is almost entirely derived from tanks and is dependent on the rain-fall, but an experimental well is now being sunk at Howrah, and the Officiating Chief Engineer is sanguine of its success.

In the Upper Division the supply is derived from wells, the water is abundant, though the quality is inferior. During last season some inconvenience was experienced, as the arrangements for raising water and feeding the locomotives were temporary, but this is being rapidly remedied.

Howrah.
Hooghly.
Pundooah.
Burdwan.
Ahmoodpore.
Rampore Haut.
Nulhattee.
Maharajpore.
Burrialpore.
Shahibgunge.
Ghogah.
Sultangunge.
Jumalpore.

Additional watering arrangements are progressing on the Lower Division at all the Stations named in the margin, and should be completed with all practicable dispatch. The Government Inspector should regularly report progress on both Divisions of the line.

III.—Fuel-supply.

Coal is now in use on the whole open line except between Allahabad and Cawnpore, where it will be introduced almost immediately.

The Locomotive Superintendent informs me that a great improvement is already apparent in the running of the trains on the Upper Division, but the arrangements for the regular supply of this fuel still require organisation.

Supply on hand.

	Days.
Gazeeabad	30
Etawah	7
Toondla	10
Allyghur	7
Cawnpore	10

At the date of my inspection the supply in the Upper Division was precarious, and the Locomotive Superintendent had no information regarding the future.

Since the 1st January a single Superintendent has been appointed to the Locomotive Department, and this gentleman informs me that the important subject of the fuel-supply has now been duly provided for.

All locomotive coal is got by requisition through the Store Department, which Department has a representative at Raneegunge to give delivery. About the 20th of the month the estimated consumption for the Lower Division is indented for, and arrangements are made with the Traffic Department for conveying the coal to the several locomotive stations.

In the late failure of fuel in the Upper Division it appears that the Locomotive Superintendent was not duly ordered to indent on the Stores Department for coal, nor was he placed in direct communication with the Traffic Manager, Lower Division, to arrange for leading the coal to the locomotive stations. This omission once remedied no second failure need be anticipated.

The Government Inspector should continue to report on the fuel-supply from time to time.

IV.—Sanitary arrangements.

The sanitary condition of the line is still very unsatisfactory, but there is every prospect of radical improvement at an early date.

At Howrah Station a range of latrines for Natives on the principles approved by the Sanitary Committee, and with water turned on, has just been completed, and the European urinals and water closets on the platform have been put in thorough order.

At Burdwan similar ranges of Native latrines, with an ample supply of water, have just been completed on both up and down platforms. The European urinals on the up-platform are in good order, but those of the down-platform require alterations. The closets are on the dry conservancy principle and are in good order.

The latrine for the Company's own servants is not yet finished.

At Rampore Haut, I regret to say, the Native latrines sanctioned at the commencement of the year have not yet been commenced, as stated by the District Engineer for want of bricks. The quantity of this materia

required is, however, very small, and it is a pity that more zeal was not exhibited, but as the Government Inspectors failed to urge the importance of this particular work on the Engineers in the course of previous inspections, the blame does not lie wholly on the Company's Officers.

The European urinaries on both platforms are in good order and properly supplied with water, but improvements are required in the closets, which are on the dry conservancy principle.

The latrine for the Company's own servants has not yet been commenced.

At Nulhattee and Teenpahar Stations, I regret to say, neither the European or Native latrines sanctioned at the commencement of the year have been commenced.

At Sahibgunge Station a commencement has been made of the range of Native latrines on the up-platform. Complete ranges of Native and European latrines were sanctioned for both platforms at the commencement of the year, and the progress made is very unsatisfactory; but, as before stated, the Government Inspectors ought to have urged on the work.

At Bhaugulpore Station, where there is a very large third class passenger traffic, the ranges of Native latrines have not been commenced; those on the down-platform are of the greatest importance and ought to have been completed by this time. The European urinal on the up-platform has no water-supply.

At Jumalpore Station the range of Native latrines for passengers, of the approved design and with water turned on, has been in use for some time. The European urinaries and closets are also perfect in every respect.

For the Company's own servants—both European and Native—most excellent latrines have been erected at convenient places, and on the whole the sanitary state of this important Station and Railway town is most satisfactory and reflects the highest credit on Mr. Burr, the Resident Engineer.

At Patna Station, which is the most important Native passenger Station on the line, absolutely nothing as yet been done for the convenience of passengers. The European urinal on the down-platform is to be converted into a latrine for Natives, its size being doubled, and special arrangements will be made for supplying it with water. The third class waiting-room, which is at present disused, should also be at once opened to the public.

It is hardly credible that, although this Station has been open for public traffic nearly three years, the platforms and waiting rooms have not yet been lighted, and it is marvellous how its large traffic has been conducted without accident. This omission does not seem hitherto to have attracted the attention of the Government Inspectors.

At Bankipore Station the Native latrines have not yet been commenced and there is no water-supply to the European urinal.

At Arrah Station there are latrines on the down-platform for both Europeans and Natives, but their construction is not that recommended by the Sanitary Committee, and they consequently require alteration

At Dinapore Station the range of Native latrines sanctioned at the commencement of the year has not yet been put in hand, the delay is much to be regretted, but the Engineering work at this station has been very heavy and fully accounts for the omission. The European urinals are also incomplete.

The lighting of this important station is very unsatisfactory; indeed radical reform in this matter is essential at most of the Stations on the Lower Division. I am informed by the Officiating Chief Engineer that the best form of platform lamp is still a disputed question, and hence the omission to supply them. As a rule, the Stations of the Upper Division are very much better lighted than those of the Lower Division.

This matter requires the serious attention of the Agent, and the Government Inspector should report regularly on the lighting of Stations.

At Buxar Station there are latrines for both European and Natives, but heir construction is not that approved of by the Sanitary Committee, and

consequently they require alteration. The water-supply to the urinals was out of order at the date of my inspection, and I was informed that it had already been one month under repair.

At Zumaneah Station there is one waiting-room on the down-platform with an ordinary bath-room attached, both in a very dilapidated state. A European latrine is required.

At Mogulserai Station there is as yet no accommodation available for Natives. A range of latrines on the standard design is urgently required, and also European urinals, both with water turned on.

At Chunar Station a European urinal is required.

At Mirzapore Station, where there is a very large third class passenger traffic, no accommodation has as yet been given to Natives. The platform of this station has not yet been enclosed, and this is a very serious inconvenience to through travellers, who are locked up in their carriages to prevent straying. This should be remedied without delay.

A range of Native latrines on the standard design is urgently required and European urinals with proper water-supply.

No latrines have yet been constructed for Natives at Stations on the Upper Division, but I trust they will be built on the admirable designs of the Sanitary Committee, and I notice that the sanitary system for Europeans, adopted by the Chief Engineer, is that of the ordinary bath-room attached to both ladies' and gentlemen's waiting-rooms; the intention being to fit up these bath-rooms with commodes and chamber utensils. This system is proper for ladies, but it is hardly possible for more than one person to use the bath-room at the same time, and it is consequently ill-adapted for gentlemen, and although perhaps convenient for people arriving or departing at a particular Station, it is obviously uncleanly and ill-adapted for through travellers, who are hurried in their movements, and I would strongly recommend that detached European urinaries and closets should be constructed without loss of time at all large stations in the Upper Division on the standard design of the Sanitary Committee.

At Allahabad Station there is at present no accommodation provided for third class passengers, their waiting-room being diverted from its proper object.

A range of Native latrines on the standard design is urgently required, and also European urinals, with proper water-supply to both.

The sanitary arrangements of the Allahabad Station and Barrack yards are also very unsatisfactory. The Barrack Master informed me that on an average 2,700 Natives were daily employed in the yard, who had no regular place to resort to to perform the calls of nature. Several of the barracks are also unprovided with detached privies.

He further stated that there were only two detached privies for all the Company's barracks at Cawnpore, and absolutely no provision for cleanliness in any other station yard above Allahabad, so that the Company's European servants resorted to the platform necessaries to the serious inconvenience of passengers.

At Berhampore Station there is no latrine accommodation for third class passengers, and the European urinaries are not on the approved design.

At Cawnpore Station a range of Native latrines is urgently required, and European urinaries, with proper water-supply, are recommended.

Separate latrine accommodation for the Company's own servants—both European and Natives—is also indispensable.

At Toondla Junction and Allyghur Stations the above remarks apply with equal force.

At Gazeeabad temporary Station, there is no latrine accommodation for third class passengers, and the Native traffic hardly justifies any outlay on temporary erections; but it is urgently necessary to prohibit the indiscriminate use of the platform latrine by the Company's European servants, the proper

remedy being to supply accommodation for them elsewhere, and this should be done as quickly as possible

It is due to the Chief Engineer, Upper Division, to state that the sanitary requirements of the line have already been carefully considered and that measures of improvement are about to be effected; but I have deemed it advisable to put upon record the present state of the line as I found it, in order that the Government Inspector may be in a position to report progress month by month systematically.

The Sanitary Committee for Bengal, under the able presidency of Dr. Norman Chevers, made their report in December 1864, and it was decided in Committee by the Agent and Government Consulting Engineer that the suggestions of the Committee should first be carried out at the large Changing Stations, where trains halt for the convenience of through travellers. The present report has stated the progress made during the past year, which can, I fear, hardly be considered satisfactory; but now that serious attention has been again drawn to this important subject, I feel confident that, during the ensuing quarter, all sanctioned works of this class will be put in hand for completion before the hot season, and it will be the duty of the Government Inspector to report progress until their completion.

I would now recommend that these sanitary measures be extended to some of the intermediate stations, centrically situated, and that ranges of Native latrines and European urinaries be constructed at the stations marginally noted, and that sanitary improvements and additions, as recommended by the District Engineer, should be made at the others named in the second marginal list. When this has been done I have no hesitation in saying that every requisite of a perfect sanitary condition will have been provided for the public by the Company on the Lower Division.

1.	2.
Armenian Ghaut.	Bally.
Pundooah.	Serampore
Bulpore.	Chandernagore.
Mokumeh.	Hooghly.

The Sanitary Committee for the North-Western Provinces, under the same able presidency, made their report in June 1865 only, and sanction has lately been given by the Consulting Engineer, North-Western Provinces, for the construction of Native latrines at all the stations marginally noted. It remains to be decided what further measures are desirable, and I have stated in the present Report what modifications in the existing system ought, in my opinion, to be carried out, as a suggestion only, for further consideration.

Mogulserai.
Allahabad.
Berhampore.
Cawnpore.
Toondla Junction.

I would wish in this place, and on the occasion of my first inspection of the Upper Division, to express my admiration of the thoroughly methodical way in which the engineering works of the Upper Division have been prosecuted.

V.—Traffic Arrangements.

The Company's arrangements for working the passenger trains are on the whole satisfactory. During the quarter under report on the Lower Division the only serious evidences of neglect were a collision at Rampore Haut between a goods train and a second class carriage shunting on 15th October; a collision between a goods and coal train at Pundooah Station on the 19th October; a collision between a goods and passenger train between Burriahpore and Jumalpore on 8th November; a collision between an engine, a goods train, and some carriages on the Monghyr Branch on 17th November; part of a goods train thrown off the line by a Pointsman at Hooghly Station on 7th November, and I have no reason to suppose that any precautions for ensuring the safety of the public are neglected by the Company. The question of manning the points has been the subject of correspondence with Government, and it still remains to be decided whether the Jemadar system, by which one Pointsman is held responsible for the working of all the points in a Station yard, or a system of reliefs directly under the orders of the Station Master, is the safer method. The Government Inspector should note further on this matter.

Considerable improvement is visible in the discipline of the Station and Train Establishments, and the Stations are now, as a rule, very well kept. The European Station Masters especially, along the whole line, are a most efficient body of men; but where I have come in contact with Assistant Station Masters during my late inspection, I have found them incompetent, and a better class of men must, I think, be employed. The passenger train Guards, as far as they have come under my observation, are a smart, active body of men and thoroughly efficient.

The question of the employment of auxiliary Native Guards for the especial convenience of third class passengers has been the subject of correspondence with Government. The Agent has agreed to try the measure experimentally, but the Traffic Manager considers that the proper course is to appoint efficient Platform Superintendents at all large Stations to supervise the seating and unseating of the mass of Native travellers, probably both measures are desirable.

The Government Inspector should report on the measures taken by the Company at an early date.

The comfort of European travellers is well studied by the Company. At most of the Stations where there is any considerably first class traffic, the waiting rooms, as a rule, are clean and sufficiently furnished and the refreshment-rooms are well provided, the only complaint I have to note is that beer in pint bottles was not procurable at the Allahabad refreshment-room at the date of my inspection. The moral being that the refreshment contractor should be bound down to supply the particular classes of beverage always in demand and not simply look to his own profits.

At Hooghly Station a washand stand was wanted for the gentlemen's waiting-room, and at several of the stations, chiefly on the Upper Division, the gentlemen's bath-rooms were deficient in chamber utensils. With reference to this matter I would suggest that iron tubs be placed in half of the closets at all large stations in the Upper Division as a temporary substitute for regular urinaries.

As I have elsewhere observed, the lighting of very many of the Stations in the Lower Division is dangerously bad, notably of those marginally enumerated. Some of the roadside Stations have no platform lights at all, and very few of the waiting-rooms and necessaries have any proper system of lights.

Rampore Haut	Up	Platform.	
Bhaugulpore ...	„	„	
Sahibgunge ...	Up and Down	„	
Patna ...	Down	„	
Dinapore ...	„	„	
Berhampore ...	„	„	

If, however, platform lamps have not been fixed blame cannot altogether be laid on the Traffic Department, and doubtless the matter will now be taken up by the Agent and remedied promptly. The Government Inspector should report on the Station lighting systematically in future.

For the comfort of Native travellers very little indeed has yet been done, though some reform is apparent in their treatment by the Station Establishments.

One of the chief grievances of third class passengers is the re-booking at Allahabad and Jumalpore, and I doubt whether the Company do not lose more by this impediment to traffic than they gain by the check on the issue of tickets.

The re-booking Stations (especially Jumalpore) are not terminal points of the local traffic, for instance, during my inspection I observed at Jumalpore a party of respectable Natives who, coming from Cawnpore, were bound for Bhaugulpore, but were unable re-book in time for the train.

I do not think any sufficient remedy could be applied to this grievance unless the whole time-bill was re-modelled, and this is a matter which I cannot recommend Government to originate. I myself, speaking in the interests of the bulk of Railway travellers, am of opinion that, considering the insufficiency of the rolling-stock, the general public would be better served by

one through mail train up and down daily, timed to stop only at first class Stations. A system of mixed trains (goods and third class passenger) conveniently timed to meet local requirements, at low speed, being organised over the whole line, and through goods trains being made up only at certain points, such as Allahabad and Jumalpore, from wagons cut off from the ordinary trains. While to meet the wants of the Post Office, in respect of the Bombay mails, a special engine might be run on demand at the cost of the State, and extra Troop trains, as a special arrangement, on demand.

With reference to the above remarks it must be noted that, during the half-year ending 30th June 1865, only 2 per cent. of first class, 1·4 per cent. second class, and 0·2 per cent. third class, travellers were booked through, and the average distance travelled was respectively 135, 82, and 81 miles. An analytical paper on this subject is appended.

The above is not intended to carry any weight as a Government measure, but is put on record simply to promote discussion. I am aware that a somewhat similar suggestion in the third quarterly Inspection Report was very curtly treated by the Deputy Agent, but I know that several of the Company's most experienced Officers residing in the centre of the traffic are in favor of a system of this sort.

Pending any radical change it is obviously indispensible to make the re-booking as little inconvenient as possible. Something has been done to improve the office fittings, and fresh counters have been opened, but are not yet in use. The Station Master at Jumalpore wishes to book by Districts, working a separate counter for each. The Traffic Manager at Allahabad would open a second counter and issue a second series of tickets with a distinguishing cipher. At present the Station Masters are satisfied if they succeed in re-booking all applicants before the train starts, thus leaving the unfortunate third class travellers without a moment for refreshment. Occasionally the practise is as follows:—On my return journey I visited Jumalpore Station at 4 A. M. on the 30th December, the platform was in charge of an Assistant Station Master. One-half hour after the train had stopped all the tickets had not been collected at the carriage doors. I timed the Booking Clerk and found it took three minutes to issue two tickets, his Assistant was asleep on the counter; and, as far as I could judge, at least one-half of the people wishing to book for the train were disappointed.

I commend this matter to the consideration of the Agent, with whom it solely rests to provide a remedy, simply remarking that one obviously proper course is to collect the tickets outside the Station. The Government Inspector should continue to report regularly on the facilities given for re-booking.

Another grievance is the locking of third class carriage doors at halting Stations. At present it is made a favor to let out individual applicants, but as these have no appointed place to resort to, their release is a doubtful privilege.

Where waiting-rooms have been built for third class travellers, as for instance Allahabad and Patna, their opening to the public should no longer be delayed, and until latrines have been built wicket gates might be opened at each end of Station buildings and a portion of the yard behind the platform wall railed off as a retiring place.

The doors of all third class carriages ought to be thrown open directly the train draws up to the platform, and the period of its stay should be proclaimed at the carriage doors.

The Agent may be moved to issue a circular order to this effect, and the Government Inspector should note on the subject in his future reports.

With respect to the grievance of overcrowding, I am satisfied that the Traffic Department was powerless to prevent it in the old pattern saloon carriages, and the Lieutenant-Governor has concurred in this opinion. The Agent is now alive to the importance of effecting the necessary alterations in

these carriages and the work is being rapidly turned out in the Carriage Department; 9 have been altered up to date, 15 are in hand and 50 more will be put in hand shortly. The Government Inspector should continue to report progress until completion.

At least one-half of the third class carriages running on the Lower Division are now lighted at night, but lamps have not yet arrived for the remainder, or for the Upper Division. 1,000 glasses are now on the way out from England.

The Traffic Manager finds that this measure has already had a beneficial effect on the traffic, and the completion of the service throughout the line is looked forward to as a most important reform. The Government Inspector should continue to report progress until completion.

With respect to the treatment of Native travellers, I have one authenticated complaint, which well illustrates the subject. A Native Police Constable, too sick to help himself, complains that at Bankipore Station, on the 23rd September, he was refused assistance by the platform Police to get his property out of the carriage, and lost it in consequence; probably the train was starting and it was impossible to get his bundle out.

The movements of the through passenger trains under the present system are very hurried, in the endeavour to keep time, and they offer (as has been elsewhere asserted by me) very indifferent facilities for the traffic of the country, but without a thorough change of system it is impossible to avoid hurrying the public unduly. An improvement in the materiel of the Railway Police Force itself is highly desirable, and a proposition by the Bengal Inspector-General of Police for placing the Government Police on the line is now under the favorable consideration of the Agent. This is considered a very important measure of reform by the Lieutenant-Governor and an early decision should be come to by the Railway Company.

The Government Inspector should systematically record his own observations on the treatment of passengers.

VI.—Working of Passenger Trains.

Except between Howrah and Burdwan, the passenger train service is confined to two through trains up and down daily timed, from the Termini, to start chiefly for the convenience of Her Majesty's mails. It is not to be expected that anything approaching punctuality can be obtained over 1,000 miles of single line, and the analytical abstract appended to this Report shews that 30 per cent. of the passenger trains were behind time in April of the current year, and 14·4 per cent. in July, these being the worst and best months respectively.

The amount of hardship and inconvenience experienced by people at all intermediate Stations waiting for these trains for periods varying from one to six hours can be imagined, and, as far as I can judge, only a radical change of system, such as that advocated elsewhere, is likely to furnish a remedy; but at all events I should like to see some effort made for picking up time methodically.

The actual breaksdown are few in number, but more than one-half the delay is occasioned by Station business, and Locomotive requirements at Stations, proving pretty conclusively that the regular halting time is insufficient; the rest is attributed to slow driving or heavy loads, and if the Station Masters and Locomotive Foremen at Changing Stations could be empowered to curtail the halting time, and order Drivers to mend their pace up to a safe limit, these officials might jointly be held, in some degree, responsible for the punctual working of trains.

At present no systematic precautions are taken at any intermediate points to secure reasonable punctuality, but I am informed that is an understood thing that Drivers ought to pick up time on their own responsibility.

I should mention here, that I have no information concerning the running of trains in the Upper Division, but I apprehend that there is still greater cause of complaint there, nor do I know what action has been taken by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in this matter which has hitherto been in the hands of the Consulting Engineer to that Government.

VII.—Accidents.

An abstract of accidents on the Lower Division during the third and fourth quarters of the current year, in which the accidents to running trains are distingnished from casualties occurring on the Railway line and premises, is appended. I have no information concerning the Upper Division, nor do I know what action has been taken by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in this matter, which has hitherto been in the hands of the Consulting Engineer to that Government.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Captain*, R. E.,
Cons. Engr. to Govt. of Bengal,
Railway Dept.

The 30th December 1865.

Analysis of through traffic during half-year ending 30th June 1865.

First Class.

Total number of Up-travellers booking on the Calcutta and Burdwan Section 5425, of which 237 went to the Allahabad and Delhie Section of the line.

Total number of Down-travellers booking on the Allahabad and Delhie Section 2108, of which 172 came to the Calcutta and Burdwan Section of the line.

Total first class traffic 20,020.

Average mileage 135 miles.

Second Class.

Total number of Up-travellers booking on the Calcutta and Burdwan Section 16802, of which 378 went to the Allahabad and Delhie Section of the line.

Total number of Down-travellers booking on the Allahabad and Delhie Section 5023, of which number 383 came to the Calcutta and Burdwan Section of the line.

Total second class traffic 52,735.

Average mileage 82 miles.

Third Class.

The number of Up-travellers booking on the Calcutta and Burdwan Section of the line 3,62,689, of which number 2,600 went to the Allahabad and Delhie Section of the line.

The number of Down-travellers booked on the Allahabad and Delhie Section 2,30,144, of which number 1,203 came to the Calcutta and Burdwan Section.

Total number of third class passengers 19,46,856.

Average mileage 81 miles.

Analysis of late Train (Passenger) Reports.

Name of Months.	1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	Remarks.			
	Number of Trains during the month.	Number of Trains late.	Percentage of Trains late.	Average lateness of Trains.	Greatest lateness of Trains.	Number of Times that lateness is reported as due to			Station business and Locomotive requirements.	Total.	Number of Times that neglect is admitted on the part of			Punishment inflicted.
						Slow driving.	Heavy load.	Break down.			Locomotive Department.	Traffic Department.	Engineering Department.	
				H. M.	H. M.									
January 1865 -	298	64	21·5	1 7·6	5 33	4	1	7	52	64	2	...	...	Driver fined in one case, and in the other the Engineman was remanded to Goods Train.
February „ -	272	45	20·2	1 3·0	4 20	2	6	7	30	45	2	...	...	In both cases the Drivers were degraded to Goods Train.
March „ -	326	78	23.9	0 56·9	5 35	14	2	4	58	78	1	...	...	(A.) Engineman absconded.
April „ -	279	86	30·8	0 50·3	6 0	19	14	4	49	86	1	...	...	Driver was reprimanded.
May „ -	295	57	19 3	0 53·8	6 7	17	4	5	31	57	...	...	...	
June „ -	284	63	22·2	0 57·3	4 35	13	5	8	37	63	...	...	...	
July „ -	298	43	14·4	0 43·1	6 0	3	3	2	30	43	...	...	...	
August „ -	293	50	17·1	1 17·4	6 0	9	3	6	32	50	1	..	...	Driver put back to Goods Train.
September „ -	285	47	16·5	1 47·9	6 50	2	10	4	31	47	1	1	...	(A.) Driver and Guard fined.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Abstract of Casualties for the Third Quarter ending September 1865.

Number.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accidents.	Remarks.
1	1st July ...	Between Mymaree and Boinchee Stations.	A Native Passenger fell out of a train and was slightly hurt.	No one was to blame but the sufferer himself.
2	7th „ ...	Bally Station ...	A Third Class Passenger was struck by the open door of a standing wagon while looking out.	
3	8th „ ...	Howrah ...	One Khalassie got jammed between the wagon and the platform.	This was purely accidental.
4	8th „ ...	Between Maharajpore and Sahibgunge.	A dead body of a man was found on the rails, run over by one of the night trains.	Purely accidental.
5	12th „ ...	Between Dinapore and Bihta.	A Ballast Train Cooly was run over and killed.	No one was to blame but the sufferer himself.
6	12th „ ...	Koelwar (near Soom Bridge.)	A Cooly, while carrying ballast, was run over and killed.	Ditto ditto.
7	13th „ ...	Between Pakour and Bahawa.	A man was run over and killed by one of the night trains.	This was a case of suicide.
8	14th „ ...	Burhee Station ...	A Ballast Train Cooly was run over and killed, in attempting to jump into a wagon while the train was in motion	No one is to blame but the sufferer himself.
9	19th „ ...	Between Bihta and Dinapore Stations.	A dead body of a Native was found against the parapet of a culvert, must have fallen down from a train.	Ditto ditto
10	20th „ ...	Between Maharajpore and Teenpahar.	Dead body of a Native was found on the line, run over by one of the night trains.	This case was disposed of by the Civil Authorities.
11	21st „ ...	Bankipore Station ...	A Ballast Train Cooly fell from a truck.	No one was to blame but the sufferer.
12	22nd „ ...	Nulhattee Station ...	A Porter was run over and killed ...	Ditto ditto.
13	24th „ ...	Howrah ...	A Cooly was run over and killed in attempting to take luggage when the train was in motion.	Ditto ditto.
14	24th „ ...	Between Dinapore and Bihta.	Guard J. Mooty while leaping over to examine the springs of his break van came in contact with a level-crossing gate post and was knocked down.	
15	30th „ ...	Sahibgunge Station ...	A Third Class Native Passenger, in attempting to leave the train, fell and had his arm crushed while it was in motion	No one was to blame but the sufferer.
16	30th „ ...	Teenpahar Station ...	A female Passenger was run over while crossing the line.	Ditto ditto.
17	5th August...	Burdwan Station ..	A Passenger was dead in a third class carriage.	Natural death.
18	9th „ ...	Connugurh Station ...	A Native Passenger was dead of Cholera	Ditto.
19	14th „ ...	Between Burhee and Mokameh Stations	A Ballast Train Cooly was run over and killed.	No one was to blame but the sufferer.
20	16th „ ...	Burdwan Station ...	A dead body of a Native was found in a third class carriage.	Natural death.
21	17th „ ...	Dinapore Station ...	Two Natives belonging to Powder Magazine were knocked down when crossing the line, one died and the other received severe injuries.	Trespassers.
22	18th „ ...	Between Bankipore and Patna Stations.	Dead body of a Native was found on the line, run over by one of the night trains.	This case was disposed of by the Civil Authorities.
23	24th „ ...	Burdwan Station ...	A Native woman was run over and killed.	Ditto ditto.
24	30th „ ...	Sahibgunge Station ...	Locomotive Foreman, Mr. Norman, committed suicide by shooting himself.	
25	3rd September	Howrah Yard ...	A Lascar while attempting to pass between two wagons was run over and killed.	No one was to blame but the sufferer.

Number.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accidents.	Remarks.
26	6th September	Howrah ...	A Native Passenger died who arrived by a down-train.	Natural death.
27	9th „ ...	Between Khanoo Junction and Khurry Nullah.	Dead body of a Native woman was found on the line, run over by one of the night trains.	This was a case of suicide.
28	15th „ ...	Burdwan Station ...	Dead body of a Native Passenger was found in a third class carriage.	Natural death.
29	15th „ ...	Between Teenpahar and Maharajpore.	Dead body of a Native female was found on the line, run over by one of the passing trains.	This case was disposed of by the Civil Authorities.
30	18th „ ...	Raneegunge Yard ...	Dead body of a Native woman was found amongst the sleepers on the yards.	Ditto ditto.
31	21st „ ...	Bally Station ...	Dead body of a Native was found outside the fence.	Ditto ditto.
32	21st „ ...	Between Ghogha and Bhaugulpore.	Driver of the 12-30 Goods Train fractured his right arm by a sudden jerk.	Purely accidental.
33	23rd „ ...	Ghogha Station ...	Gunner Hunt fell from a break van and dislocated his shoulder.	Ditto.

Abstract of Accidents to Trains for the Third Quarter ending September 1865.

Number.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accidents.	Remarks.
1	5th July ...	Raneegunge Station ...	Collision,—engine and six wagons were damaged through carelessness of Pointsman.	The Pointsman has absconded.
2	13th „ ...	Between Beehea and Arrah Station.	A Bullock was run over and no damage done to the engine.	This case was disposed of by the Civil Authorities.
3	2nd August. .	Between Bahawa and Pakour Station.	A large Alligator was run over and the engine sustained slight damage.	Purely accidental.
4	3rd „ ...	Futwa Station ...	Collision, slight, between two Goods Trains, through carelessness of the Station Master.	The Station Master was fined and the Driver was made to pay the cost of the repairs.
5	12th „ .	Teenpahar Station ...	Eleven Wagons of a Goods Train were thrown off the line and damaged owing to the line giving away.	No one was to blame.
6	15th „ ...	Jumalpore Station ...	Collision, slight, between the Passenger Train and Pilot Engine through the neglect of Pointsman.	The Pointsman has absconded.
7	19th „ ...	Between Maharajpore and Sahibgunge.	Collision between a Coal and a Goods Train—two Break Vans and nine Coke-Wagons were damaged.	Engine failed on account of bad coal.
8	8th September	Burdwan Station ...	An Engine running away without a Driver or any person in charge of her.	This case was disposed of by the Civil Authorities.
9	10th „ ...	Between Patna and Bankipore.	A Bullock Hackery was run over by a Goods Train at a level-crossing gate and the Engine was slightly damaged through the fault of the Gate-keeper.	The Gate-keeper has absconded.
10	13th „ ...	Teenpahar Station ...	Collision between a Coal and Goods Train and serious damage done to the rolling-stock and permanent pay.	Parties in fault were all punished.
11	16th „ ...	Between Ghogha and Bhaugulpore.	Nine Wagons of a Goods Train were thrown off the line by a large wild Buffalo crossing the line.	This case was disposed of by the Civil Authorities.
12	24th „ ..	Buxar Station ...	Collision through carelessness of Pointsman.	The Pointsman has absconded.

Abstract of Casualties on the East Indian Railway for the Fourth Quarter ending December 1865.

Number.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accidents.	Remarks.
1	5th October...	Howrah ...	Some Coolies when shunting a wagon of ashes, one of them got knocked down and severely injured.	
	11th „ ...	Jumalpore ...	A boy fell from the top of the new erecting shop and fractured his skull.	
	13th „ ...	Bechoa Siding (Luckeeserai.)	A Cooly woman was run over and her leg was crushed while lying asleep across the rails.	
	15th „ ...	Jumalpore ...	Fireman Johnston fractured his arm in getting through the window into a carriage of the Monghyr train.	
	17th „ ...	Between Soare Bridge and Arrah Station.	A Gate at a level-crossing was smashed to pieces by a down-train when Gate-keeper was asleep.	Gate-keeper has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
	19th „ ...	Jumalpore ...	Two Natives who were putting a new roof of the platform fell down and died.	
	19th „ ...	Bihta Station ...	A Passenger was found dead in a third class carriage by cholera.	
	21st „ ...	Between Serampore and Biddabatty.	A dead body of a woman was found, who was murdered and thrown on the line.	The murderer has been committed to Sessions.
	27th „ ...	Sahibgunge Station ...	A Khallasee whilst coupling some wagons had his arm caught between the hooks and severely injured.	
	28th „ ...	Neemacha Station ...	A Native woman was run over while attempting to catchfold one of the wagons when being shunted; one of her legs cut off.	
	28th „ ...	Jumalpore Station ...	A Native Passenger was found dead in one of the carriages.	By old age.
	26th „ ...	Barrh Station ...	Guard Stokoe fell from his break van and wounded severely.	
	30th „ ...	Between Barrh and Buctearpore.	An European Soldier fell out from the train and sustained severe injuries when getting out of the carriage to answer a call of nature.	The Soldier was handed over to the Officer in command of his Regiment, who said that the man should be punished.
	1st November	Burdwan Station ...	A Native female was found dead in a third class carriage.	
	1st „ ...	Jumalpore ...	A Cooly of the Stores Department had his leg broken by a cross motion.	
	3rd „ ...	Howrah ...	A Native Passenger died on the platform.	
	10th „ ...	Sahibgunge Station ...	A Native Passenger was run over and killed in getting out of a train whilst in motion.	
	13th „ ...	Serampore Station ...	A Porter fell between the platform and a pick-up train and injured.	
	18th „ ...	Khanoo Junction ...	A Native Passenger died on the platform whilst waiting for the train.	
	20th „ ...	Between Bally and Connugurh Station.	Dead body of a Native female was found on the line cut into two pieces by trains.	
	23rd „ ...	Raneegunge Station ...	Two Porters were knocked down when pushing a break van, one was escaped and the other was injured, through fault of the Pointsman.	
	23rd „ ...	Between Luckeserai and Barhee Station.	A Native Passenger was found on the bank perfectly insensible, he was supposed to have fallen from the train.	
	30th „ ...	Luckeserai Station ...	A Ballast Train Coolie had his hand crushed by the wheels	
	3rd December	Dinapore Station ...	A Native was found dead in a third class carriage.	

Number.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accidents.	Remarks.
	5th December	Howrah Yard ...	European Fireman C. S. Collier was run over man died by the engine of a goods train.	No one was to blame but the sufferer.
	25th „ ...	Dinapore Station ...	A Native Fireman was run over and killed whilst oiling the cylinders of the engine.	
	26th „ ...	Rampore Haut ...	A Tindal was run over and sustained a severe injury to one of his legs.	
	26th „ ...	Mirzapore Station ...	A dead body of a Native was found on the line, who was supposed to have been run over by a train.	
	29th „ ...	Delhi Station ..	Dead body of a third class Passenger was found dead.	
	30th „ ...	Arrah Station ...	A Native was found dead in the verandah of the station.	

Abstract of Accidents to Trains for the Fourth Quarter ending December 1865.

Number.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accidents.	Remarks.
	10th October...	Between Pakour and Mooraroo.	A Wagon of a Coal Train got off the road and about two thousand chairs were damaged.	
	11th „ ..	Lukeeserai ...	Three Wagons of a Ballast Train were off the line.	
	15th „ ...	Rampore Haut ...	A collision between a Goods Train and a Second Class Carriage, Material Van and a Coal Truck, while shunting.	
	15th „ ...	Between Pakour and Bahawa.	Engine, Tender, and 27 covered Wagons of a Goods Train were off the line by a severe shock, and the Guard, who became senseless, died on the next morning.	
	19th „ ...	Pundoosh Station ...	Collision, serious, between a Goods and a Coal Train, the engine of the former failed and the Fireman of the latter was injured.	Driver sentenced to four months' imprisonment.
	21st „ ...	Between Guhmer and Buxar.	A Timber Truck caught fire from a spark from the engine.	
	1st November	Dinapore Station ...	Three loaded Wagons of a Coal Train were thrown off the line, as the wheels of one of the Wagons were out of the guage.	
	2nd „ ...	Khana Junction (Diamond crossing).	A Break Van of a down Pick-up Train was off the line.	
	7th „ ...	Hooghly Station ...	Two Wagons of a Goods Train were derailed whilst being shunted, through carelessness of the Pointsman.	Pointsman was sentenced to a fine of Rupees 50, or one month's imprisonment.
	8th „ ...	Mooraroie Station ...	One of the Wagons of a Goods Train was off the line and slightly damaged.	
	8th „ ...	Between Burriarpore and Jumalpore.	Collision between the Up-Goods and Up-Passenger Trains.	
	17th „ ...	Monghyr Branch line ...	Collision between an Engine and a Goods Train, some carriages of the latter were damaged, through Driver's fault.	Driver has been fined by the Magistrate Rupees 30, and has been disrated by the Company.
	1st December	Pundoosh Station ...	Collision between a Goods and Passenger Train.	
	8th „ ...	Bhangulpore Station	The Engine of the Van of the Up-Passenger Train was derailed from the points giving way and some Passengers were bruised.	

From Captain F. S. Taylor, R. E., Joint-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 179G., dated the 26th January 1866.)

I am instructed to forward the Fourth Quarterly Inspection Report of the East Indian Railway by Captain F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

2. This Report exhibits the present state of the Passenger traffic. The Lieutenant-Governor, while acknowledging with much satisfaction the improvements and reforms that have been originated during the past year in this branch of the Company's business, is constrained to call attention to the fact that the measures still looked forward to by the Consulting Engineer for affording the needful relief to the Masses are essentially the same that were urged upon the Company at the commencement of the year.

3. Of these measures the Sanitary arrangements are of the first importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to hear that there is every prospect of the completion of all sanctioned works of this class during the present quarter.

4. The lighting of Stations—now that attention has been drawn to the total inadequacy of the existing arrangements—ought to be reformed without need of any further Government representation. A suitable scale of lights for platforms, waiting-rooms, and latrines, and the proper form of each, has to be determined once for all, and all deficiencies ought to be made good during the present quarter.

5. For the relief of the existing grievances of third class passengers the Lieutenant-Governor expects that the attention of the Company will be carefully directed to the re-booking arrangements, the conveniences at halting Stations, (temporary as well as permanent,) the alteration of the old saloon third class Carriages, the lighting of third class Carriages, the appointment of platform Superintendents at large Stations, the experiment of native auxiliary Guards, the organization of a more efficient Police, and, above all, to the punctuality of Trains.

6. All these subjects, His Honor observes, have been carefully discussed, the remedy is thoroughly understood, and can be applied during the present quarter: it only devolves upon the Agent to issue the needful orders and see them carried out with all practicable dispatch. If there is any other point to which the Government of India deem that the Agent's attention should be drawn, it will be done.

7. Subsequent Reports will be made more complete by the incorporation of the late Train and Accident Returns of the line in the North-West Provinces, without which a complete review of the Company's arrangements is impossible; but it may be inferred that the observations of the Lieutenant-Governor are applicable to both Divisions of the line.

8. On a general review of the results of these inspections there would seem to be good reason to hope that the Lieutenant-Governor may be able to accord his approval of the Company's Passenger arrangements by the end of next quarter, until when any further interference with the action of the responsible Railway Officers had better be avoided.

9 The Lieutenant-Governor offers no opinion on the suggestions of the Consulting Engineer regarding the alteration of the present system of running Passenger Trains until the Agent has stated his own views.

10. The subject of the fencing in the North-West Provinces will be referred to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

11. A copy of this letter, and of the Inspection Report, will be sent to the Agent; but it is desirable that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the papers should also be communicated direct to the Board in England through Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office

The Calcutta Gazette,

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 663.

Government of Bengal.

GENERAL.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1866.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Government that Small-pox has for some time prevailed, and is now raging, in the Town and neighbourhood of Deogurh, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and that the disease is spreading daily:—

And whereas it is expected that, on or about the 13th instant, many thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India will assemble at Deogurh for the annual Mela or religious festival of Byjnath, and that the collection of such vast numbers in a place infected with Small-pox is eminently dangerous to the public health, and likely not only to imperil the lives of the pilgrims, but to aggravate the local intensity of the disease, and eventually to carry the contagion to other parts of India:—

It is hereby declared that all intercourse between the Town and neighbourhood of Deogurh, within such limits as may be fixed by the Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and other places is prohibited until further orders, except under such conditions as may be determined and notified on the spot by the said Com-

missioner. Any person disobeying this rule will be liable to punishment under Section 271 of the Indian Penal Code.

All Magistrates are desired to make this Notification as widely known as possible without any delay.

No. 664.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 3, Act IV. (B. C.) of 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased hereby to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Town of Deogurh, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. EDEN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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No. 6.] [289]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th January 1866.

We the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity was referred, have the honor to report as follows:—

1. The Bill and the legislative proceedings relating to it having been extensively circulated with the express object of eliciting opinion from the various persons and religious communities interested in the measure, a very great number of papers having reference to it have been received in the Legislative Department. A list of them will be found in the Appendix to our Report. Most of these communications discuss the principle of the proposed Bill, and on these we will only remark that the weight of opinion, so far as it can be collected from them, appears to be in favor of the measure. The details of the Bill are, however, criticized in a certain number of the documents which have been sent in. To such criticisms we have given our careful attention, and we have derived from them much valuable assistance.

2. In compliance with the nearly unanimous wish of the persons and bodies which have addressed the Legislature on the subject, we have provided in the Bill, as amended by us, for the dissolution of the former marriage in all cases where the petitioner obtains a decree permitting re-marriage. The change necessitates an alteration in the title of the Bill, and enables us to omit several Sections which were contained in the original draft.

3. We propose that the procedure to be followed when the petitioner is a female shall differ in some respects from the procedure prescribed by the Bill in the case of male petitioners. We are of opinion, after careful consideration, that the difficulties attending compulsory private interviews in cases where the convert is a female, and the husband retains his native religion, are insuperable. We have, therefore, provided that in such cases the male respondent shall be merely interrogated by the Judge, and that upon his reiterated refusal to cohabit with the petitioner, a decree shall be made dissolving the marriage. But we have introduced a proviso that, if the petitioner so desire, the procedure shall be in all respects identical with that which male petitioners are bound to follow.

4. The degree of respect due to infant marriages is a subject a good deal discussed in the papers before us. We have not thought fit to assume the absolute nullity of such marriages; but we propose that when the parties have reached the age which admits of a suit being instituted under the Bill, the unconverted partner shall be once interrogated, and that, in case of a refusal to cohabit, a decree shall issue.

5. We provide that there shall be no appeal from any of the orders passed in a suit under the Bill. While the power of appeal, however limited, might be employed to protract the proceedings to an inordinate length, we think it would be of little service to the ends of justice, the questions to be tried being necessarily for the most part questions of fact of the simplest kind, and the Court empowered to try them being a tribunal of dignity and authority, the District Court in the Mofussil, and the High Court on its original side in the Presidency Towns.

6. As apprehension is expressed in many of the papers before us that the expense of the proceedings will be beyond the means of the classes to which the converts in general belong, we have reduced the stamp on the petition from ten rupees to two.

7. A point which we have anxiously considered is the claim of the Roman Catholics to be exempted from the Bill. The Roman Catholic Clergy have addressed to us several urgent representations which will be found among the papers circulated though the Council, and they deputed Dr. Hartmann, the Vicar-Apostolic of Patna, to confer with the Legislative Deparment on the subject of the proposed legislation. While they express their approval of the principle of the measure, and affirm that it has always had the sanction of their Church, they assert that they have a procedure of their own, founded on the Canon-law and of much antiquity, which, though it does not widely differ from the procedure prescribed by the Bill, is, nevertheless, not exactly identical with it. They aver that it would be against their conscience and their duty to substitute any secular procedure for that which their own ecclesiastical authorities direct to be observed.

As we are satisfied of the existence of such a procedure, and as we feel ourselves compelled to attach weight to the fact that the British Government in Ireland and in its Colonial dependencies has never attempted to interfere with Roman Catholic discipline on the subjects of marriage and divorce, we have thought fit to introduce a Section which will have the effect of placing the Roman Catholic Clergy and their converts on the same footing in which they would have been if Act XXV. of 1864, and Act V. of 1865, had not passed.

8. The communications which we have hitherto noticed have proceeded from persons or bodies professing the Christian religion Other documents have been received by us which discuss the provisions of the measure from the point of view of the unconverted partner whose marriage is sought to be dissolved.

9. The Mahometans claim to be totally exempted from the Bill. The Mahometan community of Bengal, in a temperately worded petition, have represented that, by the law of their religion, which is also the secular law applicable to marriage and divorce, the conversion of either husband or wife from Mahometanism entails a cancelment of the marriage so complete that the partners cannot re-marry without certain special formalities. They cite many passages from their religious writers in favor of their proposition, and the greatest part of their petition is occupied with a representation of the consequences which would follow if persons who, on the assumption that the view taken by the petition is correct, are no longer husband and wife, were confronted in the manner directed by the Bill. As the force of the argument depends wholly on the soundness of of the legal position taken up, we have attentively considered the authorities cited, and have had them critically examined by our Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Muir, whose competency to deal with a question of the kind will not be disputed. We have convinced ourselves accordingly that the view taken by the Mahometan petitioners is correct, and we find that the law is similarly laid down in English text-books of Mahometan jurisprudence written before the Bill was contemplated. Inasmuch, however, as the authorities cited are from writers held in respect, more particularly by the Sunni section of Mahometans, we thought proper to communicate on the subject, through the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with the Mujtahid, the religious head of the Shiah Mahometan community. The law laid down by him corresponds exactly with the allegations of the petitioners. Under these circumstances, it is not only undesirable, but impossible, to include Mahometans in the Bill. The re-marriage of a convert to Christanity from Mahometanism is not forbidden by any existing law. Nor is the celebration of such marriage an illegal act.

10. Some attempt has been made to shew that the conversion of a married person from Hindúism to another religion entails a divorce by force of law. We are not, however, satisfied with the arguments by which this view is supported, and, moreover, it is only maintained in the case, comparatively rare in practice, where the wife is a convert, while the husband remains a Hindú. We have, therefore, retained the procedure of the Bill in its application to Hindúism and other Native religions of India. At the same time, we believe that most, if not all, of the objections advanced by Hindús t the measure may be met by provisions which are not at variance with its spirit. In our endeavours so to neutralize these objections, we have been much aided by papers circulated by our Hon'ble colleagues the Mahárájá of Vizianagram and the Mahárájá of Burdwan, and also by a petition from the British Indian Association of Bengal.

11. We have provided, in the amended Bill, that, however, the respondent is a female who, under the Code of Civil Procedure, would be excused from personal appearance in Court, she shall be exclusively interrogated by Commissioners. We have given a similar privilege to all female respondents whom, whether they be entitled to exemption from appearnce under the Code or not, the Judge in his discretion may think fit to relieve from the necessity of personal attendance. We have further adopted a suggestion made both by the Mahárájá of Vizianagram and by the Máhárájá of Burdwan, and have permitted the Judge to compose the Commission either wholly of females or of males and females together. The Judge is also empowered to depute to delegates, who may be females, the discretion which is vested in him with respect to interviews between the convert and the unconverted partner.

12. The only Section of the Bill as originally drafted, which related to the custody of children, was one which provided that children in the sole custody of the father should be given up to the mother until they attained the age of three. We find that objections have been made to this Section from opposite points of view. After weighing these objections, we are disposed to accede to the opinion expressed by our late collegue, Mr. Harington, and to admit that the Legislature would do wisely to abstain from regulating the guardianship or custody of children born before the conversion of the father or mother. We propose, therefore, to omit the Section. The effect will be to leave the general law of India to decide all questions of guardianship, and of the right to custody of the persons of the children.

13. We recommend that the Bill as amended by us be passed; but that it be published for at least three weeks previously in the *Gazette of India*, together with our present Report.

JOHN LAWRENCE.
C. BEADON.
H. S. MAINE.
G. N. TAYLOR.
W. MUIR.
S. ST. J. GORDON.

The 15th January 1866.

APPENDIX.

From Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 23rd December 1853.

From Reverend John Wilson, D. D., dated 17th January 1852.

From Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 3rd August 1858.

From Reverend J. Parry, Marriage Registrar, Jessore, dated 17th November 1852.

From Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 25th November 1852.

From Solicitor to the East India Company, dated 10th December 1852.

From Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 16th December 1852.

From Marriage Registrar, Jessore, dated 14th July 1853.

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 12th August 1853.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Lowis, dated 16th August 1853.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Dorin, dated 17th August 1853.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Peacock, dated 18th August 1853.

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 26th August 1853.
Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Lowis, dated 27th August 1853.
Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Dorin, dated 29th August 1853.
Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Peacock.
From Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, dated 30th September 1853.
From ditto ditto, dated 30th September 1853.
From the Government of India, to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 30th September 1853.
From Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 3rd November 1853.
From Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, dated 18th November 1853.
From the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 7th December 1853.
Draft Bill by the Hon'ble Mr. Peacock.
From Reverends W. Knight and H. Straith, dated 26th July 1860.
From Secretary to Calcutta Missionary Conference, dated 10th October 1863.
From Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 5th August 1864.
From Secretary to Calcutta Missionary Conference, dated 29th July 1864.
From Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, dated 29th August 1864.
From Reverend J. Mullens, D. D., to the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, dated 9th November 1864.
From Orissa Missionary Conference, to the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, dated 14th December 1864.
Petition of the Clergyman of the Church of England resident in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.
Remarks and suggestions by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Burdwan, dated 18th January 1865.
Memorial of the Bombay Association.
Remarks and suggestions by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, dated 23rd March 1865.
Petition of certain Protestant Missionaries and Ministers resident in and near Calcutta, dated 7th March 1865.
Petition of the Reverend Angus McKenna, Missionary of the Baptist Society, dated 18th January 1865.
From Reverend E. Edwards, Monghyr, dated 8th May 1865.
Petition of the Members of the Benares District Committee of the London Missionary Society.
From Dr. Mullens, Secretary, Missionary Conference, Calcutta, dated 12th July 1865.
From Reverend H. Heinig, Benares, dated 13th March 1864.
From Reverend J. Buckley, Orissa Mission, Cuttack, dated 21st April 1865.
From Reverend E. Parker, Moradabad, dated 5th May 1865.
From Reverend A. Rudolph, Loodianah, dated 17th April 1865.
From Reverend A. Miller, Balasore, dated 13th March 1865.
From Reverend W. Tracy, and the American Mission, Madura, dated 29th May 1865.
From Reverend J. W. Gordon, Vizagapatam, dated 10th May 1865.
From Reverend S. C. Dean, Sattura, dated 11th April 1865.
From Reverend F. Kremmer and the Leipsig Mission, Madras, dated 11th May 1865.
From Reverend J. M. Haswell, Moulmein, dated 24th May 1865.
From Reverend E. A. Stevens, and the American Mission, Rangoon, dated 10th May 1865.
Returns of cases illustrating the "Re-marriage of Converts' Act."
Remarks by Dr. Mullens.
From Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic, Madras, No. 95, dated 6th July 1865.
Petition of Protestant Missionaries and Ministers resident in and near Madras.
From Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 15th August 1865.
Reverend K. M. Banerjea's reasons for signing the clerical petition against the Re-marriage of Converts' Bill
Statistics of the Bhowanipore Church, London Missionary Society.
Statistics of the Free Church Mission in Bengal.
Statistics of the S. P. G. and other Missions in Tallygunge, Howrah, and Calcutta.
From Reverend R. R. Winter, M. A., S. P. G. Missionary, Delhi, dated 11th April 1865.
From Reverend Tarachand, Missionary at Delhi, dated 5th May 1865.
From Reverend H. Stern, Missionary, Goruckpore, dated 28th February 1865.
From some of the Church Missionaries at Benares, dated 22nd June 1865.
From Reverend A. R. Symonds, Madras, dated 9th March 1865.
Extract from Minutes of the Tinnevelly Missionary Conference held at Edeyenkoodie, dated 5th April 1865.
From Reverend W. T. Satthianadhan, Madras, dated 25th March 1865.
From Reverend S. Slater, Simla, dated 1st March 1865.
The Lord Bishop's pastoral letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta, dated 4th February 1865.
From the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Calcutta, dated 23rd September 1865.
Memorial of the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta.
Appendix to Memorial (Statement of separation, reconciliation, &c.)
Notes on the above Statement.
Petition of American Missionaries residing in the Bombay Presidency, dated 26th August 1865.
Petition of the Protestant Missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Rajpootana.
Extract from the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* for September 1865.
Memorandum of the Tinnevelly Local Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, dated 21st August 1865.
From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, dated 6th November 1865.
Memorial from the Clergy of the Church of England resident in Bombay.
Memorial from the Right Reverend Dr. A. Hartmann, Bishop, Vicar-Apostolic of Patna, dated 23rd November 1865.
Petition from Joseph Owen, Moderator, on behalf of the Synod of Northern India, Umballa, dated 20th November 1865.
From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated 18th November 1865.
Resolution of a Meeting of the S. P. G. Missionaries in Tanjore Division.
Extract from Minutes of Conference of the C. M. S. Missionaries, Tinnevelly, dated 5th April 1865.
Extract from Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of the Masulipatam Church Missionary Conference, dated——August 1865.
From Reverend Dr. Murphy, Chaplain, Registrar of the Diocese of Madras, dated 10th May 1865.
From Reverend R. Collins, Principal of the C. M. S. College at Cottayam, Travancore.
From Reverend C. E. Kennet, S. P. G. Missionary, Tinnevelly, dated 24th March 1865.
From Reverend C. S. Kohlhoff, S. P. G. Missionary, Tanjore Division, dated 25th September 1865.
From Reverend H. Baker, C. M. S. Missionary, Travancore, dated 30th September 1865.
From Missionaries of the Basel German Mission.
One groaning under the Marriage Act of 1864, dated 23rd November 1865
Memorial of the Catholic Bishops of Southern India.
From Reverend F. Schurr, dated 9th November 1865.
Petition of certain Native Christian subjects in Bengal.
Remarks on the pamphlet containing the memorial of the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta, and the Reverend K. M. Banerjea's introductory remarks.
Memorial of the Native Hindú community of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, dated 29th November 1865.
Memorial of the British Indian Association, dated 7th December 1865.
From Mahárájá of Benares, dated 31st January 1865.
Petition of Free Presbytery of Bombay, dated——December 1865.
Petition of the Mahomedan Inhabitants of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.
Petition of the Presbyterial Body of the Church of Scotland in Bombay.
From Moonshee Ameer Ali, dated 20th December 1865.
Petition of Native Christians residing in Ahmednuggur, Bombay, dated 8th December 1865.
Opinion of Mujtahid or Chief Authority of the Shiahs, Lucknow.
Petition of certain Hindús.
Memorial of certain Native Christians.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity deserted or repudiated, on religious grounds, by their wives or husbands; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Native Converts' Divorce Act, 1866."

2. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of May 1866.

Commencement of Act.

3. In this Act—

"Native Husband" shall mean a married man domiciled in British India, who shall have completed the age of sixteen years, and shall neither be a Christian, a Mahomedan, nor a Jew:

Interpretation of terms. "Native Husband."

"Native Wife" shall mean a married woman domiciled in British India, who shall have completed the age of thirteen years, and shall neither be a Christian, a Mahomedan, nor a Jewess:

"Native Wife."

"Native Law" shall mean any law, or custom having the force of law, of any persons domiciled in British India other than Christians, Mahomedans, and Jews:

"Native Law."

"Month" and "year" shall respectively mean month and year according to the British calendar:

"Month" and "year."

And, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular.

"Number."

4. If a Native husband change his religion for Christianity, and if solely in consequence of such change his Native wife, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate him, he may sue her for conjugal society.

Convert deserted by his wife on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

5. If a Native wife change her religion for Christianity, and if solely in consequence of such change her Native husband, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate her, she may sue him for conjugal society.

Convert deserted by husband on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

6. If the respondent, at the time of commencement of such suit, reside within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature, the suit shall be commenced in such Court, otherwise it shall be commenced in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of the District in which the defendant shall reside at the commencement of the suit.

Court in which suit shall be brought.

7. The suit shall be commenced by a petition in the form in the first schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. The statements made in the petition shall be verified by the Petitioner in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and the petition shall bear a stamp of two rupees, and may be amended by permission of the Court.

Suit to be commenced by verified petition.

8. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the respondent, and the Court shall thereupon issue a citation under the seal of the Court and signed by the Judge.

On service of petition, citation issued to respondent.

9. In ordinary cases the citation shall be in the form in the second schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. But where the respondent is exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, or where the Judge shall so direct, the citation shall be in the form in the third schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow.

Form of citation.

10. A copy of the citation sealed with the seal of the Court shall be served on the respondent, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the service and endorsement of summonses shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to citations under this Act.

Service of citation.

11. If the respondent shall not obey such citation, and comply with every other requirement made upon her or him under the provisions of this Act, she or he shall be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure where respondent does not obey citation.

12. On the day fixed in the citation the petitioner shall appear in Court, and the following points shall be proved:

Points to be proved on appearance of parties.

(1.) The identity of the parties:—

(2.) The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent:

(3.) That the male party to the suit has completed the age of sixteen years, and that the female party to the suit has completed the age of thirteen years.

(4.) The desertion or repudiation of the petitioner by the respondent:

(5.) That such desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion;

(6.) And that such desertion or repudiation had continued for the six months immediately before the commencement of the suit.

13. The respondent, if such points be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, shall thereupon be asked whether she or he refuses to cohabit with the petitioner, and, if so, what is the ground of such refusal. In ordinary cases such interrogation and every other interrogation prescribed by this Act shall be made by the Judge; but when the respondent is exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, or when the Judge shall, in his discretion, excuse the respondent from such appearance, the interrogations shall be made by Commissioners acting under such Commission as hereinafter mentioned.

First interrogation of respondent.

14. Every interrogation mentioned in this Act and made by the Judge may, at the discretion of the Judge, take place in open Court or in his private room. If any such interrogation take place in open Court, the Judge may, so long as it shall continue, exclude from the Court all such persons as he shall think fit to exclude.

Interrogations by Judge may be public or private.

15. If the respondent be a female, and in answer to the interrogatories of the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the sole ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed his religion, the Judge shall make an order adjourning the case for one month and directing that in the interim the parties shall, at such place and time as he shall deem convenient, have a private interview of such length as the Judge shall direct, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the respondent freely and voluntarily persists in such refusal. Such interview shall be

Adjournment for a month if female respondent refuses to cohabit on account of petitioner's conversion.

Parties in the interim to have a private interview.

subject to any conditions as to privacy which the Judge shall think fit: Provided that no condition which might interfere with the ascertainment of the respondent's wishes respecting such refusal shall be imposed upon such interview.

Second interrogation of female respondent.

16. At the expiration of such adjournment, the petitioner shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the sole ground for such refusal, the petitioner's change of religion, the suit shall be adjourned one year.

Adjournment for a year.

Point to be proved on expiration of adjournment.

17. At the expiration of such adjournment, the petitioner shall again appear in Court, and shall prove that the said desertion or repudiation had continued up to the time last hereinbefore referred to.

On proof of the requisite points, suit to be adjourned for a month, and parties to have another interview.

18. If the points mentioned in the twelfth and seventeenth Sections of this Act shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, he shall adjourn the suit for one month, and direct that in the interim the parties shall have another interview of such length and subject to such conditions as mentioned in the fifteenth Section of this Act.

At expiration of adjournment, if female respondent refuse to cohabit, decree to pass dissolving marriage.

19. At the expiration of such adjournment, the petitioner shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege the petitioner's conversion as the sole ground for such refusal, the respondent shall be taken to have finally deserted or repudiated the petitioner, and the Judge shall, by a decree under his hand and sealed with the seal of his Court, declare that the marriage between the parties is dissolved.

Decree in case of male respondent refusing to cohabit on the sole ground of petitioner's change of religion.

20. If the respondent be a male, and in answer to the interrogatories of the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed her religion, the Judge shall adjourn the case for a year. At the expiration of such adjournment the petitioner shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge shall thereupon pass such a decree as last aforesaid: Provided that if the petitioner shall so desire, (but not otherwise,) the proceedings in the suit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as in the case of a female respondent.

Proviso.

Decree if respondent so refuse in the case of an unconsummated marriage, either party being impubes at time of marriage.

21. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if it shall appear at any stage of the suit that both or either of the parties had not attained puberty at the date of their marriage, and that such marriage has not been consummated; and if, in answer to the interrogatories made pursuant to the thirteenth Section of this Act, the respondent shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner and allege, as the ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed his or her religion, the Judge shall thereupon pass such a decree as last aforesaid.

Liberty to parties to marry again.

22. When any decree dissolving a marriage shall have been passed under the provisions of this Act, it shall be as lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death, and the issue of any such re-marriage shall be legitimate, any Native law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always that no Minister of religion shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage may have been dissolved under this Act, or shall be liable to any suit or penalty for refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person.

Judge may order Commission to issue for examination of exempted persons.

23. In suits instituted under this Act, the Judge may order a Commission to issue to such persons, whether males or females, or both, as he shall think fit, for the examination, on interrogatories or otherwise, of any persons so exempt as aforesaid. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as practicable, apply to Commissions issued under this Section.

Proof of the marriage, and the desertion or repudiation of petitioner in consequence of conversion.

24. At any stage of a suit instituted under this Act cohabitation as man and wife shall be sufficient presumptive evidence of the marriage of the parties, and proof of the respondent's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with the petitioner after his or her change of religion, and after knowledge thereof by the respondent, shall be sufficient evidence of the respondent's desertion or repudiation of the petitioner, and shall also be sufficient evidence that such desertion or repudiation was solely in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion, unless some other sufficient cause for such desertion or repudiation be proved by the respondent.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code as to witnesses to apply in suits under this Act.

25. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, as to the summoning and examination of witnesses, shall apply in suits instituted under this Act.

Delegation by Judge of powers vested in him in reference to interviews.

26. In suits instituted under this Act the Judge may, in his discretion, delegate to two or more persons, who may be males or females, or both, all or any of the authority and discretion hereby vested in him in reference to all or any of the interviews hereinbefore mentioned.

Dismissal of suit if either party is under the age required by the Act, or if the parties are cohabiting, or the respondent is willing to cohabit.

27. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the male party to the suit is or was, at the institution thereof, under the age of sixteen years, or that the female party to the suit is or was at the same time under the age of thirteen years, or that the petitioner and the respondent are cohabiting as man and wife, or if the Court is satisfied, by the evidence adduced, that the respondent is ready and willing so to cohabit with the petitioner, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit, and stating the ground of such dismissal.

Revival of suit after such dismissal.

28. If at any time after a decree dismissing the suit upon any of the grounds mentioned in the last preceding Section the respondent again desert or repudiate the petitioner upon the ground of his or her change of religion, the suit may be revived by summoning the respondent; and upon proof of the former decree and of such renewed repudiation or desertion, the suit shall re-commence at the stage at which it had arrived immediately before the passing of such decree; and, after the proofs, interrogations, interviews, and adjournments which may then be requisite under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Judge shall pass a decree of the nature mentioned in the nineteenth Section of this Act.

Petitioner's cruelty or adultery to bar the suit.

29. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the respondent has deserted or repudiated the petitioner solely or partly in consequence of the petitioner's cruelty or adultery, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. A suit dismissed under this Section shall not be revived.

Male petitioner's cohabitation with one of several wives to bar the suit.

30. If the petitioner, being a male, has, at the time of the institution of the suit, two or more wives, he shall make them all respondents; and if at any stage of the suit it be proved that he is cohabiting with one of such wives as man and wife, or that any one of such wives is ready and willing so to cohabit with him, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. The provisions as to revival contained in the twenty-eighth Section of this Act shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to a suit dismissed under this Section.

Dissolution of marriage not to affect status or rights of children.

31. A dissolution of marriage under the provisions of this Act shall not operate to deprive the respondent's children (if any) by the petitioner of their status as legitimate children, or of any right or interest which they would have had, according to the Native law applicable to them, by way of maintenance, inheritance or otherwise, in case the marriage had not been so dissolved as aforesaid.

Power to Court to award alimony.

32. If a suit be commenced under the provisions of this Act, and it appear to the Court that the wife has not sufficient separate property to enable her to maintain herself suitably to her station in life, and prosecute or defend the suit, the Court may, pending the suit, order the husband to furnish the wife with sufficient funds to enable her to prosecute or defend the suit, and also for her maintenance pending the suit. If the suit be brought by a husband against a wife, the Court may by the decree order the husband to make such allowance to his wife for her maintenance during the remainder of her life as the Court shall think just, and having regard to the condition and station in life of the parties. Any allowance so ordered shall cease from the time of any subsequent marriage of the wife.

No appeal against orders and decrees under this Act.

33. No appeal shall lie against any order or decree made or passed by any Court under the provisions of this Act.

thereto as ... ...

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personal appearance i.

Saving of Roman Catholic marriages.

34. Nothing contained in this Act or in Acts Nos. XXV of 1864 and V of 1865 shall be taken to render invalid any marriage of a Native convert to Roman Catholicism if celebrated in accordance with the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Roman Catholic Church; and no Clergyman of such Church shall be liable to any suit or penalty under the provisions of either of the two Acts last hereinbefore mentioned for solemnizing any such marriage.

Extent of Act.

35. This Act shall extend to all the territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled, "An Act for the better government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. But it may be extended, with the consent of the Governor General of India in Council, by order of the Governor of such Settlement, to all or any part of the territory subject to his Government; and he may, with such consent as aforesaid, determine the Court in which suits against residents in such territory shall be commenced under the provisions of the Act. In case of such extension, if the Indian Penal Code shall not then apply to the said Settlement, the respondent's personal appearance pursuant to this Act may be enforced by such procedure as the said Governor, with such consent as aforesaid, shall provide in that behalf.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition.

Stamp Rs. two.

To the Judge of the Civil Court of

The day of 18

The petition of A. B. of

Sheweth—

1. That your petitioner was born on or about the day of 18

2. That your petitioner was on the day of in the year 18 lawfully married to C. D. at

3. That the said C. D. is now of the age of years or thereabouts.

4. That after this said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at aforesaid until the day of 18 , and that there are now living children, and no more, of such marriage, aged respectively and years.

5. That previous to the day of 18 your petitioner changed his religion for Christianity, and that on such day he was baptised and became a member of the Church of

6. That on the day of 18 [*at least six months prior to the date of the petition*] the said C. D. deserted your petitioner, and has not since resumed cohabitation with him.

7. That such desertion was solely in consequence of your petitioner's said change of religion.

8. That there is no collusion nor connivance between your petitioner and the said C. D.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honor will order the said C. D. to live and cohabit with your petitioner, or declare that your petitioner's marriage is dissolved.

A. B.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Citation in ordinary Cases.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you the said C. D. has filed his [*or* her] petition against you, in the Civil Court of alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him [*or* her] for six months solely in consequence of his [*or* her] having changed his [*or* her] religion for Christianity, and praying that unless you consent to live and cohabit with him [*or* her] it may be declared that his [*or* her] marriage is dissolved: Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [*at least one month*] from the date of the service of this on you, you do appear in the said Court then and there to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that, in default of your so appearing, you will be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18

(Signed) E. F.,
Judge of the Civil Court of

Indorsement to be made after service.

This citation was duly served by G. H. on the within named C. D. of at on the day of 18

(Signed) G. H.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

From of Citation in case of Respondent exempt from appearance in Court.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you, the said C. D. has filed his [*or* her] petition against you in the Civil Court of alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him [*or* her] for six months solely in consequence of his [*or* her] having changed his [*or* her] religion for Christianity, and praying that, unless you consent to cohabit with him [*or* her,] it may be declared that his [*or* her] marriage is dissolved. Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [at least one month] from the service of this on you, you do hold yourself in readiness to answer and do answer such interrogatories as may be put to you by Commissioners duly authorized in that behalf under a Commission issued by this Court, in reference to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that, in default of your so holding yourself in readiness and answering such interrogatories, you will be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) E. F.,
Judge of the Civil Court of

Indorsement to be made after service.

The citation was duly served by G. H. on the within named C. D. of at on the day of 186

(Signed) G. H.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1866.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.
Preliminary.

SECTION.
1. Short Title.
2. Interpretation Clause.
3. Laws repealed.
4. Repeal of rules relating to the Registration of Assurances in certain Territories.
5. Power to invest Head Executive Officer of Territories under immediate administration of Government of India with authority vested by this Act in Local Governments.

PART II.
Of the Registration Establishment.

6. General Registry Office.
Branch General Registry Office.
7. Formation and alteration of Districts and Sub-Districts.
8. Establishment of Registry and Sub-Registry Offices.
9. Appointment of Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
10. Registrar of a Presidency Town may act as Sub-Registrar.
11. Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General to perform duties of Registrar-General, under Sections 32 and 73 of this Act during his absence on duty.
12. Provision for cases of absence of Registrars or vacancy in the office.
13. Provision for cases of absence of Sub-Registrars or vacancy in the office.
14. Remuneration and Establishments of Registry Officers.
15. Seals of Registering Officers.
16. Registery Books.
Forms.
Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.
Of registrable Documents.

17. Instruments of which the registration is compulsory.
Proviso as to leases in Madras.
And as to shares and debentures.
18. Documents of which the registration is optional.
19. Documents containing interlineations, erasures, or alterations.
20. Description of parcels in instruments relating to immoveables.
21. Documents in language not understood by Registering Officer.

PART IV.

Of the Time of Registration

SECTION.

22. Time for registering instruments of which the registration is compulsory.
23. Time for registering documents of which the registration is optional.
24. Provision where delay in registering is unavoidable.
25. Provision for last day of period for registration falling on a holiday.
26. Wills or authorities to adopt may be registered at any time.
27. Alteration of Act No. XIV. of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10.
28. Saving of time prescribed by Statute for registration of instruments.

PART V.

Of the Place of Registration

29. Place for registering instruments relating to immoveables.
30. Place for registering other instruments.
31. Place for registering instruments affecting immoveable property situate in one, or more than one District.
32. Registration by Registrar-General of instruments referred to in Section 29.
33. Discretionary registration by Registrar.
34. Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.
Exception.

PART VI.

Of the Presentation of Instruments for Registry.

35. Presentation of instruments for registration.
36. Powers of Attorney recognizable for purposes of Section 35.
Proviso as to persons exempt from appearing in Court.
37. Enquiry before registration by the Registering Officer.

PART VII.

Of the Enforcement of Attendance of Executants and Witnesses.

38. Where attendance of necessary presenter or witness is desired.
39. Where such person is not within the District or Sub-District.
40. Law as to summonses, Commissions and witnesses in Civil suits to apply to summonses, Commissions and witnesses under this Act.

PART VIII.

Of the Registration of Memoranda of Decrees and Orders affecting immoveable Property and sent by the Court to a Registry Office.

41. Memorandum of decree affecting registered instrument relating to immoveable property to be sent to the Office in which such instrument shall have been registered.
42. Memorandum of decree affecting immoveable property to be sent to Registrar.
43. Costs of registration of memorandum of decrees and orders.

PART IX.

Of the Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

44. Persons entitled to register Wills and authorities to adopt.
Presentation or delivery of Wills and authorities to adopt.
45. Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under Section 44
46. Proceedings on death of depositor.
Re deposit.

PART X.

Of the Fees for Registration, Searches, and Copies.

47. Fees for registration, searches, and copies to be fixed by local Government.
Table of Fees.
48. Fees and penalties to be credited to Government.

PART XI.

Of the Effects of Registration and non-Registration.

SECTION.

49. Time from which registered document operates.
50. Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.
51. Priority of certain registered instruments.
52. Registration doubles period of limitation in suits under a written contract for money lent, or interest, or breach of contract.

Special Registration of Obligations for Payment of Money.

53. Enforcement of obligation registered with agreement recorded that amount secured may be recovered summarily.

PART XII.

Of the Duties and Powers of Registering Officers

(A.)—As to the Registry Books.

54. Registry Books to be kept in the several Offices.
55. Entries to be numbered consecutively.
56. Indexes to be kept.
57. Registered documents to be copied according to order of admission.
58. Registering Officers to allow inspection of certain Registery Books and to give certified copies of entries.

(B.)—As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

59. Entries to be made as to persons examined.
Record of conflicting statements.
60. Particulars to be endorsed on instruments admitted to registration.
61. Such endorsement to be signed and authenticated.
62. And returned with a certificate shewing number and page of book in which document has been registered.
63. Power to administer oaths.
Provision as to evidence.

(C.)—Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

64. Sub-Registrar to forward in duplicate abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property and registered in his Office.
65. Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of instrument relating to immoveable property situate in one District, but in more than one Sub-District.
66 Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of instrument referring to immoveable property situate in several Districts.

(D)—Special Duties of Registrar.

67. Registrar to forward to General Registry Office abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property and registered in his Office
68. Filing in Registrar's Office of abstracts made by Sub Registrar.
69. Procedure on registering instruments under Section 33.
70. Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 41.
Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 42.
71. Procedure on deposit of Wills or authorities to adopt.

(E.)—Of the Registrar-General.

72. Mode of registration by Registrar-General.
73. Procedure on registration by Registrar-General.
74. Filing in General Registry Office of abstracts of entries.

(F.)—Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Registrars-General.

75. Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.
76. Powers of Registrar-General.
Power to frame rules.
77. No appeal from order admitting to registration.

PART XIII.

Of Refusal to register.

78. Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded by Registrar or Sub-Registrar.
79. Registrar may alter or revise orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration.

SECTION.
80. Procedure where Registrar refuses to register documents falling under Section 17 or Section 18, Clause 1, 2, or 3.
81. Registering Officer not to be liable for any thing *bond fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

PART XIV.
Miscellaneous.
82. Registry of instruments executed by Government Officers or certain public functionaries
83. Penalty for incorrectly copying, translating, abstracting or registering documents with intent to injure.
84. Penalty for making false statements before Registering Officer.
85. Registers kept under former enactments to be transferred to Registrar of the District
86. References to Act No. XVI of 1864 to be read as if made to this Act.
87. Commencement of Act in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
Power to extend Act to other Territories.
Time for registering instruments executed in such Territories before extension.

No. 3 OF 1866.

A Bill to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Registration of Assurances; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.
Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Registration Act, 1866."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"British India."

"British India" denotes the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca:

"Year" and Month."

"Year" and "Month" denote a year or month respectively by the British Calendar.

"Section."

"Section" denotes a Section of this Act:

"Lease."

"Lease" includes a counterpart, a kabuliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

"Will."

"Will" includes a codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property.

"Instrument."

"Instrument" does not include a Will nor an authority to adopt.

"Immoveable Property."

"Immoveable Property" includes land, rights to ways, lights, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth; but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass.

"Moveable Property."

"Moveable Property" includes standing timber, growing crops, grass, fruit upon trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property.

"Book."

"Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book.

"Endorsement." "Endorsed."

"Endorsement" and "Endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering-slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act.

"Representative."

"Representative" includes the Committee of a lunatic and the manager of his estate.

"Oath."

"Oath" includes a solemn affirmation.

"Person."

"Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons whether incorporated or not.

Number.

Words in the singular number include the plural; words in the plural number include the singular,

Gender.

and words importing the masculine gender include females;

"Local Government."

And in any part of British India in which this Act operates "Local Government" denotes the person or persons authorized by law to administer the Executive Government in such part:

"High Court."

"High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal therein:

"District Court."

"District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, and includes the High Court in its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; and

"Civil Court."

"Civil Court" includes a Revenue Court, but not a Court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

"District." "Sub-district."

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act.

Laws repealed.

3. Acts No. XVI of 1864 and No. IX of 1865 are hereby repealed, except in so far as the former Act rescinds other Acts or Regulations, and except as regards things duly done and penalties incurred under the Acts hereby repealed or either of them. And all things duly done under the same Act or either of them shall be considered as having been done under this Act.

Repeal of rules relating to the Registration of Assurances in certain Territories.

4. From the date on which this Act shall be extended as hereinafter provided to any part of British India in which the Acts hereinbefore mentioned are not in force, all Rules and Regulations relating to the Registration of Assurance in force in such part of British India shall cease to have effect, except as regards documents duly registered under any of such Rules or Regulations.

Power to invest Head Executive Officer of Territories under immediate administration of Government of India with authority vested by this Act in local Governments.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, by an ordered to be published in the *Gazette of India*, to declare that in any Territory under the immediate administration of the Government of India the Head Executive Officer of such Territory shall exercise all or any of the powers vested by this Act in the local Governments; and thereupon such Officer shall, for the purposes of

this Act, be the local Government of such Territory.

PART. II.

Of the Registration Establishment.

General Registry Office

6. The local Government shall establish within the Territories subject to such Government, at such place as it shall think fit, an Office to be called the General Registry Office, and shall appoint an Officer to the charge of such Office, who shall be the Registrar-General of the Territories for which he is appointed. The local Government may also, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, establish a Branch General Registry Office and appoint a Branch Registrar-General; and every act done by or before any Branch Registrar-General so appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a Registrar-General. Provided that such Branch Registrar-General shall not exercise the power to frame rules conferred on the Registrar-General by Section 76 of this Act. Any Registrar-General or Branch Registrar-General may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

Branch General Registry Office.

Formation and alteration of Districts and Sub-Districts

7. For the purposes of this Act the local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe and from time to time may alter the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts. A Sub-District may be conterminous with a District, or may be situate partly in one District and partly in another.

Each of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay shall, for the purposes of this Act, be formed into a District.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this Section, together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified by the local Government in the Official Gazette immediately after every such formation or alteration. Every such alteration shall take effect immediately after such notification.

Establishment of Registry and Sub-Registry Offices.

8. The local Government shall establish in every District an Office to be styled the Registry Office, and in every Sub-District an Office to be styled the Sub-Registry Office.

Appointment of Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

9. The local Government may appoint such persons, whether Public Officers or not, as it may think proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts formed as aforesaid respectively.

Registrar of a Presidency Town may act as Sub Registrar.

10. In each of the Presidency Towns the Registrar may perform all the duties of a Sub-Registrar under this Act.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General to perform duties of Registrar-General under Sections 32, 73, and 74 of this Act during his absence on duty.

11. During the absence on duty of the Registrar-General from the place where the General Registry Office is established, it shall be lawful for him to appoint the Registrar of such place, or, with the previous sanction of the local Government, such other person as he shall think fit, to perform the duties of the Registrar-General under Sections 32, 73, and 74 of this Act. A Registrar so appointed shall perform such duties in addition to his own duties as Registrar. During such absence the Registrar or other person so appointed as aforesaid shall be styled the Deputy Registrar-General, and may use the Seal of the Registrar-General.

Provision for cases of absence of Registrars, or vacancy in the Office.

12. In case of the absence of any Registrar other than the Registrar of a Presidency Town, or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any such Registrar, any person whom the Registrar-General shall appoint in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court, shall, during such absence or vacancy, be the Registrar. In case of the absence of the Registrar of a Presidency Town, of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any such Registrar, it shall be lawful for the Registrar-General to appoint any person whom he may think proper to conduct the duties of the Office of such Registrar.

Provision for cases for absence of Sub-Registrars, or vacancy in the Office.

13. In case of the absence of any Sub-Registrar, or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any Sub-Registrar, any person whom the Registrar of the District shall appoint in this behalf shall, during such absence or vacancy, be Sub-Registrar.

Remuneration and establishments of Registry Officers.

14. It shall be lawful for the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to assign such salaries as such Government may from time to time deem proper to the Registrar-General, Branch Registrar-General, the Registrars, and the Sub-Registrars appointed under this Act, or to provide for the remuneration of such Officers by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries. It shall also be lawful for the local Government, with the like sanction, to allow such establishments for the several Registry Offices as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Seals of Registering Officers.

15. The Registrar-General Branch, Registrar-General, and the several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the local Government shall direct :—" The seal of the Registrar-General (or of the Branch Registrar-General, or of the Registrar, or of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

Registry-Books.

16. The local Government shall provide for the Office of every Registering Officer such books as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act. The books so provided shall contain such forms as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Registrar-General, with the sanction of the local Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title page by the Officer by whom such books shall be issued. The local Government shall further supply the Office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box.

Forms.

Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

Of registrable Documents.

Instruments of which the registration is compulsory.

17. The instruments next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, provided the property to which they relate shall be situate in a District in which, and provided they shall have been executed

on or after the date on which the said Act No. XVI of 1864 or this Act shall have come into operation (that is to say) :—

1. Instruments of gift of immoveable property.

2. Leases of immoveable property for any term exceeding one year:

3. Instruments (other than an instrument of gift or lease as aforesaid) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, transfer, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value exceeding one hundred Rupees in any immoveable property; and

4. Instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, transfer, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest—

Provided that this Section shall not apply to any lease executed between landlord and tenant relative to land in the Presidency of Madras liable to the payment of revenue to Government, but any such lease may be registered under Section 18, subject to the provisions of Sections 23 and 87 : Provided also that this Section shall not apply to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint-Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company shall consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company.

Proviso as to leases in Madras.

And as to shares and debentures

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act, (that is to say) :—

Documents of which the registration is optional.

1. Any instrument which purports or operates to create, declare, assign, transfer, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of value equal to or less than one hundred Rupees in immoveable property;

2. Any instrument which acknowledges the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, transfer or extinction of any such right, title or interest;

3. Any lease of immoveable property for a term not exceeding a year;

4. Any award relating to immoveable property;

5. Any instrument which purports or operates to create, declare, transfer or extinguish any right, title or interest in moveable property;

6. Any Will or Authority to adopt a son;

7. Any Acknowledgment, Agreement, Articles of Partnership, Appointment, Assent, Award, Assignment, Bill of Exchange, Bill of Sale, Bond, Conditions of Sale, Confirmation, Contract, Copies of Decrees, Covenant, Disclaimer, Extension of Term of Partnership, Grant, Instrument of Composition, Instrument of Dissolution of Partnership, Instrument of Partition, Lease, Map, Marriage Certificate, Plan, Power of Attorney, Promissory Note, Release, Settlement, Survey, Surrender, Writing of Divorcement, and any other document not hereinbefore mentioned.

19. No document shall be accepted for registration if any interlineation, erasure, or alteration shall appear thereon, unless the persons executing the same shall attest with their signatures, initials, or marks such interlineation, erasure, or alteration, and it shall be the duty of the Officer registering such instrument, at the time of registering it, to make a note in the Register of such interlineation, erasure, or alteration.

Documents containing interlineations, erasures, or alterations.

20. No instrument relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it shall contain a description of such property sufficient, in the opinion of the Registering Officer, to identify the same. Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers, if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the District and Sub-District in which they are situate and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

Description of parcels in instruments relating to immoveables.

21. If any document presented for registration be in a language which the Registering Officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a copy and a translation into a language commonly used in the District; and such translation shall be registered and such copy shall be filed in his Office; and for the purpose of making the other copies and the abstracts required by this Act, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

Documents in language not understood by registering Officer.

Part IV.

Of the Time of Registration.

22. Subject to the provision contained in Section 24 of this Act, no instrument of the descriptions mentioned in Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper Officer within four months from the date of its execution, provided that where there are several persons executing it at different times, the instrument may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

Time for Registering instruments of which the registration is compulsory.

23. Subject to the provision contained in Section 24 of this Act, no document of any of the descriptions mentioned in Section 18 (other than a Will or Authority to adopt a son) shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper Officer within two months from the date of its execution : provided that where there are several persons executing it at different times, the document may be presented for registration and re-registration within two months from the date of each execution.

Time for registering documents of which the registration is optional.

24. If any such document shall, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, not have been presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the Registrar of the District,

Provision where delay in registering is unavoidable.

in cases where the delay in presentation shall not exceed six months, to direct that on payment as a penalty of four times the amount of the proper registration fee, such instrument shall be accepted for registration.

Provision for last day of period for registration falling on a holiday.

25. Whenever the last day of any period hereinbefore provided for the registration of any document shall fall on a Sunday or other holiday authorized as hereinafter mentioned, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day immediately following such Sunday or other holiday.

Wills or Authorities to adopt may be registered at any time.

26. Any Will or Authority to adopt a son may at any time be registered in manner hereinafter provided.

Alteration of Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10.

27. In Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10, the last Clause shall be read as if for the words 'within six months from the date thereof' the words 'within the time prescribed' in that behalf by "The Indian Registration Act, 1866," were substituted.

Saving of time prescribed by Statute for registration of instruments

28. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to alter the time within which any certificate or other document must be registered under the provisions of "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849," Section 143, or any other Statute.

Part V.

Of the Place of Registration.

Place for registering instruments relating to immoveables.

29. Save as in this Act otherwise provided, every instrument mentioned in Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Section 18, Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4, shall be presented for registration in the Office of the Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the property to which such instrument relates is situate.

Place for registering other instruments.

30. Every instrument other than an instrument referred to in the last preceding Section may be presented for registration in the Office of the Sub-Registrar within whose jurisdiction such instrument is executed, or at any Registrar's Office under the same local Government, at which the persons presenting such instrument shall desire it to be registered.

Place for registering instruments affecting immoveable property situate in one or in more than one District.

31. Every instrument affecting immoveable property situate in one or in more than one District may be presented for registration to any Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate.

Registration by Registrar-General of instruments referred to in Section 29.

32. The Registrar-General may in his discretion receive and register any instrument referred to in Section 29, without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates.

Discretionary registration by Registrar.

33. Any Registrar may in his discretion receive and register any instrument referred to in Section 29 which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar in his District. He shall also register Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

34. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the public Office of the Officer whose duty it shall be to register the same: but any such Officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the place of residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will or Authority to adopt a son, and register or accept for registration or deposit such document, Will or Authority. Every Sub-Registrar so attending shall within twenty-four hours report to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate the fact of the attendance and his reason therefor.

Exception.

Part VI.

Of the Presentation of Instruments for Registry.

Presentation of instruments for registration.

35. Every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the Office in which such document is to be registered by some person executing or claiming under the same, or by the representatives or assigns of such person, or by the agents of such person, representatives or assigns, duly authorized by power of attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of Section 35.

36. For the purposes of the last preceding Section, the powers of attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized, (that is to say)—

(*a.*) If the principal at the time of executing the power of attorney reside in any part of British India in which this Act operates, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides:

(*b.*) If the principal at the time aforesaid reside in any other part of British India, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by the Judge of the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the principal resides:

(*c*) If the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public or any Court, Judge, Consul or Magistrate:

Any power of attorney mentioned in this Section may be proved by the production of it without further proof when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Proviso as to persons exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court shall not be required to attend at the Office of the Registrar or Sub-Registrar, or in the Court of the Judge for the purpose of executing any such power of attorney as mentioned in Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this Section; but in every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Judge, (as the case may be,) if satisfied that the power of attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring

his personal attendance at the Office or Court aforesaid. To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Judge may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal and examine him, or issue a Commission for the examination of such person.

Enquiry before registration by the Registering Officer.

37. On the persons executing any document, or their representatives, assigns or agents, authorized as aforesaid, appearing before the Registering Officer for the purpose of obtaining the registration of such documents, he shall enquire whether such document was executed or not by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed, and satisfy himself of the right of any person to appear as the representative, assign or agent of any person whom he shall claim to represent. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the Registering Officer and are personally known to him, or, in case they are not personally to him, if they satisfy him that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document, and, in the case of any person appearing by authorized agent, if such agent shall admit the execution of the documents, the Registering Officer shall register the same. The Registering Officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one then present in his Office. Such examination may, if he shall think fit, be upon oath.

Part VII.

Of the Enforcement of Attendence of Executants and Witnesses.

Where attendance of necessary presenter or witness is desired.

38. If any person presenting any instrument for registration shall desire the attendance of any person required to attend on the presentation of the instrument or any person whose testimony is necessary for the registration of such instrument by a Registering Officer, such Officer may in his discretion, and if the person whose attendance is so desired shall be within his District or Sub-District, issue a summons requiring him to attend at the Office of such Officer at a time named in such summons. Provided that persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court shall not be required to attend at the Office, but in every such case the registering Officer shall either himself go to the house of such person and examine him, or order a Commission to issue for his examination.

Where such person is not within the District or Sub-District.

39. If the person whose attendance is so required is not within the District or Sub-District of the Registering Officer, such Officer may forward a summons to the Registering Officer in whose jurisdiction such person resides, and the Officer last hereinbefore mentioned shall cause such summons to be served upon the person whose attendance is required as aforesaid.

Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses in civil suits to apply to summonses, commissions, and witnesses under this Act.

40. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts, shall apply to any summons or commission issued and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

Part VIII.

Of the Registration of Memoranda of Decrees and Orders affecting Immoveable Property and sent by the Court to a Registry Office.

Memorandum of decree affecting registered instrument relating to immoveable property to be sent to the Office in which such instrument shall have been registered.

41. When any Civil Court shall by a decree or order declare any instrument relating to immoveable property, which shall have been registered under this Act, to be invalid, or when any Civil Court shall pass a decree or order affecting any such instrument, and such last mentioned decree or order shall create, declare, assign, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest under such instrument in the immoveable property to which it relates, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the decree or order to be sent to every Registrar within whose District such immoveable property or any part thereof is situate.

Memorandum of decree affecting immoveable property to be sent to Registrar.

42. When any Civil Court shall, by a decree or order, create, declare, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of any person in any immoveable property situate in any part of British India in which this Act shall operate, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the said decree or order to be sent to every Registrar within whose District such immoveable property or any part thereof is situate.

Costs of registration of memorandum of decrees and orders.

43. The costs of and attending the registration under Sections 41 and 42, of any memorandum of a decree or order shall be costs in the cause, and shall be paid by the Court to such person and in such way as the local Government shall direct in that behalf.

Part IX.

Of the Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Persons entitled to register Wills and Authorities to adopt.

44. The testator, or any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a Will, may register any Will, and the donor or donee of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may register any such authority.

Presentation or delivery of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Any person entitled to register any such Will or authority may either personally or by a duly authorized agent present to a Registrar such Will or authority open, and any testator or donor of such authority may deliver to a Registrar the Will or authority in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the depositor and the nature of the document.

Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under Section 44.

45. If the depositor of any such sealed cover shall wish to withdraw the same, it shall be lawful for him to apply to the Registrar in whose Office such document shall have been deposited, that the same be delivered up to him; and the Registrar, if satisfied as to the identity of the depositor with the applicant, shall deliver up the cover accordingly.

Proceedings on death of depositor.

46. If on the death of the depositor of a sealed cover under Section 44, application be made to the Registrar in whose Office such cover was deposited to open the same, the Registrar, after satisfying himself that the depositor is dead, shall, in the presence of the person making such application, open the cover, and shall copy, at the expense of the applicant, the contents thereof in a Register of Wills and authorities to adopt. When such copy shall have been entered, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original Will or authority until required to produce the same in Court.

Re-deposit.

PART X.

Of the Fees for Registration, Searches, and Copies.

Fees for registration, searches, and copies to be fixed by local Government.

47. Subject to the approval of the Governor General of India in Council, the local Government shall prepare a Table of Fees payable—

For the registration of documents:

For searching the Registers:

For making or granting copies of entries, abstracts of documents, either on or after registration;

And of extra or additional fees payable—

For every registration by a Registrar-General under Section 32; or by a Registrar under Section 30 or 33;

For special registration under Section 53;

For the issue of Commissions;

For filing translations;

For attending at private residences;

And for such other matters as shall to the local Government appear necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

Table of fees.

The local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such Table. A Table of the Fees so payable shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall be exposed to public view in every Office established for the registration of documents, and no document shall be accepted for registration, and no copy shall be granted, and no search shall be made or allowed until the fee prescribed in that behalf shall have been paid.

Fees and penalties to be credited to Government.

48. All fees received under the provisions of this Act, (not being fees payable under Section 14 of this Act to Officers who are paid wholly or in part by fees,) and all penalties received under Section 24 of this Act, shall be remitted to such Treasury as the local Government shall from time to time direct, and be credited to Government.

PART XI.

Of the effects of Registration and Non-registration.

Time from which registered document operates.

49. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

50. No instrument required by Section 70 to be registered shall be received in evidence in any Civil proceeding in any Court, or shall be acted on by any Public Officer as defined in the Indian Penal Code, unless it shall have been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Priority of certain registered instruments.

51. Every instrument of the descriptions mentioned in Clauses 1, 2, and 3 of Section 18 shall, if duly registered, have priority to any other instrument relating to the same property, whether such other instrument be of the same nature as the registered instrument or not.

Registration doubles period of limitation in suits under a written contract for money lent or interest or breach of contract.

52. Suits to recover money lent, or interest, or for the breach of any contract may be brought within six years from the time when the cause of suit arose in every case in which there is an engagement or contract in writing provided that such engagement or contract be duly registered under this Act.

Special Registration of Obligations for Payment of Money.

Enforcement of obligation registered with agreement recorded, that amount secured may be recovered summarily.

53. Whenever the obligor and obligee of an obligation for the payment of money shall, at the time of registering the same under the provisions of this Act, apply to the Registering Officer to record their agreement, that in the event of the obligation not being duly satisfied the amount may be recovered as hereinafter provided, the Registering Officer, after making such enquiries as he may think proper, shall record such agreement at the foot of the endorsement and certificate required by Sections 60 and 62, and such record shall be signed by him and by the obligor and obligee of the obligation and shall be copied into the Register Book No. 3. Every such obligation may be enforced summarily by any Court which would have had jurisdiction to try a regular suit thereon for the recovery of the amount: Provided that the application for the enforcement of the same be made within one year from the date on which the amount becomes payable, or where the amount is payable by instalments, within one year from the date on which the last instalment becomes payable. The obligation shall be enforced as a decree in a suit under the rules applicable to the execution of decrees in the Court in which the application for enforcement is made, but subject to any provisions contained in any law for the time being in force in relation to the summary enforcement of obligations registered with such agreement as aforesaid. The application for the enforcement of an obligation under this Section shall be written on a stamp paper of one-fourth the value prescribed by law for a plaint in a suit to recover the same amount: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving any right to a summary decree for foreclosure or sale in case of immoveables.

PART XII.

Of the Duties and Powers of Registering Officers.

(*A.*)—*As to the Registry Books.*

Registry Books to be kept in the several Offices.

54. The following Books shall be kept in the several Offices hereinafter named (that is to say):—

In all Registry Offices:—

Book 1.—"Register of instruments affecting immoveable property,"

Book 2.—"Register of Decrees and Orders of Court affecting immoveable property,"

Book 3.—"Register of deposits of Wills and Authorities to adopt," and

Book 4.—"Register of Wills and Authorities to adopt,"

In the Offices of all Registrars and Sub-Registrars:—

Book 5.—"Register of instruments specially registered under Section 53,"

Book 6.—"Miscellaneous Register,"

Book 7.—"Record of Powers of Attorney," and

Book 8.—"Record of reasons for refusal to register."

In the Offices of the Registrar-General and all Registrars:—

Book 9.—"Register of Abstracts."

In Book 1 shall be entered all documents registered under Section 17 and the first four Clauses of Section 18. In Book 2 shall be entered all Memoranda of Decrees and Orders of Court registered under Section 42 of this Act. In Book 5 shall be entered all instruments specially registered under Section 53, whether such instruments have also been entered in Book 1 or not. In Book 6 shall be entered all documents registered under Clauses 5 and 7 of Section 18, and not entered in Book 5. In Book 7 shall be entered an abstract of every Power of Attorney attested before the Registering Officer provided in Section 36. In Book 9 shall be entered abstracts mentioned in Sections 66, 73, 74.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

55. All entries shall be numbered in a consecutive series which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Indexes to be kept.

56. Two indexes shall be prepared in each Office for each year, one containing the names and descriptions of all persons executing, and also the names (if any) and descriptions of all persons claiming under every document registered in the Office during that year, and the other, in the case of immoveable property, containing the name of the village or place where the property is situate, together with a description of the property and its name (if any) and such other particulars and in such form as the Registrar-General shall from time to time prescribe under Section 76.

Registered documents to be copied according to order of admission.

57. Every document shall be dated on presentation, and on being admitted to registration shall be copied in the book appropriated therefor under the provisions herein contained, according to the order of its admission.

Registering Officers to allow inspection of certain Registry Books and to give certified copies of entries.

58. Subject to the previous payment of such fees as may be payable in that behalf, the Registry Books Nos 1, 2, and 4 shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same, and copies of any entry in such Registry Books shall be given, certified by the Registering Officer, to all persons applying for such copies. Copies of entries in Registry Books Nos. 3, 5, and 6, certified as aforesaid, shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which the entries respectively refer; but the requisite search for such entries shall be made only by the Registering Officer. All such copies when certified as aforesaid shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the contents of the entries of which they have respectively been made.

(B.)—As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

Entries to be made as to persons examined.

Record of conflicting statements.

59. The Registering Officer shall enter in the Registry Book the name and address in full of every person whom he may examine pursuant to this Act, and may also, when the statements made before him are conflicting, record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he shall admit the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the Registering Officer.

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

60. On every document admitted to registration there shall be endorsed the following particulars, (that is to say)—

1. The day, hour, and place of presentation:

2. The names in full of the persons executing the document: and if it shall have been presented by the representatives, assigns, or agents, of any persons, the names of such representatives, assigns, or agents:

3. The name and address in full of every person who may have been examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

4. Any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration made in his presence in reference to such execution.

Such endorsement to be signed and authenticated.

61. The endorsement mentioned in the last preceding Section shall be signed by every person executing the document, or by his representative or assign, or by his agent, and shall be authenticated by the seal and signature of the Registering Officer.

And returned with a certificate shewing number and page of book in which document has been registered.

62. After the provisions of Sections 57, 60, and 61 shall have been complied with, the document shall be returned to the person who shall have presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he shall, in presence of the Registering Officer, have nominated in writing in that behalf, with a certificate containing the number and page of the book in which the document shall have been registered. Such certicate shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act and that the facts mentioned in the certificate have occurred as therein mentioned. Provided that registrations *bona fide* made by any Registering Officer shall not be deemed invalid merely by reason of defect or irregularity in the appointment of, or in the procedure followed by, such Officer.

Power to administer oaths.

63. It shall be lawful for every Registering Officer at his discretion to administer an oath to any person examined by him

under the provisions of this Act; and it shall not be necessary for such Officer to take down, read over, or sign the evidence of any such person otherwise than is expressly provided by this Act.

Provision as to evidence.

(C.)—Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

64. An abstract of every original instrument affecting immoveable property registered in the Office of any Sub-Registrar shall, with a copy of the certificate under Section 62, be forwarded in duplicate within seven days from the date of registration to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Sub-Registrar to forward in duplicate abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property and registered in his Office.

65. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a document relating to immoveable property which, though situate in one District, is not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall forward a copy thereof, and of the endorsement and certificate thereon, to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every such Sub-Registrar shall register an abstract of the same in his Book No. 1 and file the copy in his Office.

Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of document relating to immoveable property situate in one District, but in more than one Sub-District.

66. Every Sub-Registrar on registering any instrument which refers to immoveable property situate in more Districts than one, shall forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate thereon to the Registrar of every District in which any part of such property is situate other than the District in which his own Sub-District is situate. The Registrar, on receiving the copy, shall register an abstract thereof in his Book No. 9, and forward copies to the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such copy shall register an abstract of the same in his Book No. 1 and file the copy in his Office.

Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of instrument referring to immoveable property situate in several Districts.

(D.)—Special Duties of Registrar.

67. An abstract of every original instrument affecting immoveable property registered in the Office of any Registrar shall, with a copy of the certificate under Section 62, be forwarded by the Registrar within seven days to the General Registry Office.

Registrar to forward to General Registry Office abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property and registered in his Office.

68. On the receipt in a Registrar's Office of the duplicate abstracts made by any Sub-Registrar, one such duplicate shall be filed in such Office, and the other shall be forwarded to the General Registry Office.

Filing in Registrar's Office of abstracts made by Sub-Registrar.

69. On registering any instrument under Section 33 of this Act, the Registrar shall forward a copy of such instrument to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself and to any other Registrar in whose Sub-District or District, as the case may be, any part of such property is situate; and such Sub-Registrar or Registrar, on receiving the copy, shall follow the procedure prescribed for him respectively in Section 66.

Procedure on registering instruments under Section 33.

70. Every memorandum received under Section 41 shall be copied in the margin of the part of the book in which the document affected by such memorandum is registered; and the Registrar shall send a copy of such memorandum to the Registrar-General and to every Sub-Registrar in his District in whose Office the said document or any abstract thereof is registered, who shall make a similar entry in the margin of the abstract or copy registered in his Office. Every memorandum received by a Registrar under Section 42 of this Act shall be copied by him in his Registry Book No. 2, and he shall send the memorandum to the Registrar-General and a copy thereof to every Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property may be situate, and the Registrar-General and every such Sub-Registrar respectively shall copy it in his Registry Book No. 2.

Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 41.

Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 42.

71. On accepting for deposit a sealed cover under Section 44, the Registrar shall transcribe in his Registry Book No. 3 the superscription on such sealed cover, and note in the Register and on the sealed cover the year, month, day, and hour of such presentation and receipt, together with the name of the depositor, and the name of each of the persons testifying to the identity of such depositor, and the inscription, so far as it is legible, on the seal of the cover. The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

Procedure on deposit of Wills or Authorities to adopt.

(E.)—Of the Registrar-General.

72. In registering any instrument under Section 32 of this Act, the Registrar-General shall follow the mode of registration herein prescribed for the registration of documents presented in the first instance to a Registrar or a Sub-Registrar.

Mode of registration by Registrar-General.

73. The Registrar-General, on any such instrument being registered in his Office under Section 32 of this Act, shall forward to every Registrar within whose District any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situated, a copy of such instrument and of the endorsement and certificate thereon, and the Registrar receiving such copy shall register an abstract of the same and shall forward a copy of the instrument and of the endorsement and certificate aforesaid to each Sub-Registrar in his District within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar who shall receive such copy shall file the same in his Office and register an abstract thereof in his Book No. 1.

Procedure on registration by Registrar-General.

74. On the receipt in the Registrar-General's Office of the abstract of any entry made in any Register, the same shall be filed in such Office.

Filing in General Registry Office of abstracts of entries.

(F.)—Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Registrars-General.

75. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his Office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose District the Office of such Sub-Registrar

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

shall be situate; and every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order he may consider necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the Book or the Office in which any document shall have been registered.

Power of Registrar-General.

76. The Registrar-General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the Registry Offices in the Territories administered by the local Government, and shall have power

Power to frame rules.

from time to time to frame rules not inconsistent with the terms of this Act, for the guidance of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars under him—

For regulating the proceedings of these Offices;

For providing for the safe custody of books, papers, and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers, and documents as it may be deemed to be no longer necessary to keep;

For regulating the languages in which and the materials on, in, and with which documents presented for registration are to be written or printed, the size of such documents, and the extent of blank space to be left thereon;

For declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the Registry Offices.

The rules so framed shall be submitted to the local Government for approval, and after they shall have been approved, they shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

No appeal from order admitting to registration.

77. No appeal shall lie from an order admitting a document to registration.

Part XIII.

Of Refusal to register.

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded by Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

78. Every Registrar or Sub-Registrar who shall refuse to register a document, and every Registrar who shall refuse to order a document to be registered, shall record his reasons for so refusing, and endorse the words "Registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document and on his furnishing a stamped paper of the value of eight annas, shall give him a copy of the reasons so recorded. No Registering Officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until an appeal shall have been presented under the provisions herein contained and decided in favor of the appellant.

Registrar may alter or revise orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration.

79. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may alter or revise such order: Provided that whenever the Registrar shall himself as Sub-Registrar have passed the order appealed against, the appeals shall lie to the Registrar-General.

Procedure where Registrar refuses to register documents falling under Section 17 or Section 18, Clauses 1, 2 or 3.

80. If a Registrar shall refuse to register any document falling within the provisions of Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 or Section 18, Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4, or if he shall on appeal refuse to direct the registration of such document, it shall be lawful for any person claiming thereunder to institute in the District Court, within thirty days after such refusal, a regular suit to which the said Registrar may be a party, for an order to establish his right to have such document registered, and the document shall be admissible in evidence on the hearing of such suit. The Court may, if it shall think proper, and if the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with so as to entitle the document to registration, order such Registrar to register the document, or direct its registration in the proper manner, and he shall thereupon obey such order, and the registration pursuant to such order shall take effect as if the document had been duly registered when it was presented for registration to the Officer so refusing as aforesaid. The plaint in any suit instituted under this Section shall bear a stamp of the value of eight annas.

Registering Officer not to be liable for anything *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

81. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as rendering a Registering Officer liable to any suit or any claim or demand by reason of any thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

Part XIV.

Miscellaneous.

Registry of instruments executed by Government Officers or certain public functionaries.

82. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any Officer of Government, or for the Administrator-General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear on the presentation in any Registry Office of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign the endorsement mentioned in Section 61; but when any instrument is so executed, the Registering Officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary of Government, or to such Officer of Government, Administrator-General, Official Trustee, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

Penalty for incorrectly copying, translating, abstracting, or registering documents with intent to injure.

83. Every Registering Officer appointed under this Act, and every person employed in his Office for the purposes of this Act who, being charged with the copying, translating, abstracting or registering of any document presented or deposited under the provisions of this Act, shall copy, translate, abstract, or register such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause,

injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in such Code, for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for making false statements before Registering Officer.

84. Whoever shall wilfully make any false statement in any deposition or declaration before any Officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or enquiry under the 37th or any other Section of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence defined in Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code, whether such statement shall have been made upon oath or not.

Registers kept under former enactments to be transferred to Registrar of the District.

85. All Registry Books kept under the said Act No. XVI of 1864, or any Act or Regulation repealed thereby, shall be transferred to the Registrar of the District in which they are now preserved, and all rules contained in, or made pursuant to, this Act shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to the books so transferred as aforesaid.

References to Act No. XVI of 1864 to be read as if made to this Act.

86. All references to the said Act No. CVI of 1864 in Acts passed previous to the date of this Act coming into operation shall be read as if made to this Act.

Commencement of Act in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

87. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July 1866 in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. This Act may be extended to any other part of British India by an order of the local Government, to be notified in the Official Gazette; and no instrument of the descriptions mentioned in Sections 17 and 18 of this Act, which shall have been executed in any such part before the date on which this Act shall come into operation therein, shall be accepted for registration unless it be presented for registration within twelve months from such date.

Power to extend Act to other Territories.

Time for registering instruments executed in such Territories before extension.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

This Bill repeals and re-enacts the law relating to the Registration of Assurances contained in Act XVI of 1864 and Act IX of 1865, with such alterations and additions as a year's experience has shewn to be absolutely necessary or highly desirable, in order to clear up the doubts and remove the difficulties which have been felt in working the existing law.

The more important of these alterations and additions will be conveniently mentioned under the different Titles into which the law has been distributed.

In Part I, *Preliminary*, several definitions have been added. "Lease," for instance, is defined as including a counter-part, a kabuliyat, an agreement to lease; this will prevent any doubt as to the registrability of such documents. "Representative" is defined to include the committee of a lunatic and the manager of his estate: this will meet the difficulty which has risen in the case where a person has become a lunatic between the date of executing an instrument and that of presenting it for registration. Lastly, "Civil Court" is defined as including Revenue Court, but as excluding a Court for the relief of insolvent debtors. The object of this exclusion is to relieve an insolvent Court on making a vesting order from the necessity of sending a memorandum of it to an office, the situation of which cannot in general be then determined.

Part II.—*Of the Registration Establishment.*—The principal addition made to the law on this head consists in empowering the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India, to establish a Branch General Registry Office. The head of such Office is to have all the powers of a Registrar-General, excepting his power to frame rules.

Part III.—*Of Registrable Documents.*—Endorsements upon, and transfers of, debentures issued by land Companies have, like shares in such Companies, been exempted from compulsory registration, and awards relating to immoveable property have been expressly added to those of which the registration is optional. Words have also been added providing, practically, for the optional registration of every document likely to be met with in Indian practice. Much difficulty has arisen from the frequent imperfection of the descriptions of parcels in instruments relating to immoveable property. The Bill accordingly provides that no such instrument shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of the property sufficient, in the opinion of the Registering Officer, to identify the same. The Bill also gives directions for the framing of such descriptions. As to documents in languages not understood by the Registering Officer, the provisions of this Act have been somewhat modified. Under the Bill, the Registering Officer may refuse to register the instrument unless it be accompanied by a copy and a translation into the language commonly used in the District. The copy will be filed and the translation registered; and for the purpose of making the copies and abstracts required by the other parts of the Bill, the translation will be treated as if it were the original.

Part IV.—*Of the Time of Registration.*—The Bill provides for the case, left unnoticed in the present enactments, of an instrument being executed by several persons at different times, and, in cases where delay in presentation is unavoidable, enables the acceptance of the document. The Registrar, who will generally be the Collector or Judge, or some Officer of experience, may accept the document on payment of a penalty, provided the delay does not exceed six months. This will enable him to mitigate the hardships which now occasionally result from non registration owing to such unavoidable accidents as sudden departure to England from sickness. Provision is also made where the last day of the period fixed for registration falls on a holiday. And a Section has been introduced, saving the time prescribed by Statute for the registration of the certificate of a creditor's assignee and other documents.

Part V.—*Of the place of Registration*—A discretionary power is here given to a Registrar (as the District Registrar is called in the Bill) to

receive and register instruments relating to immoveable which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar (the Deputy Registrar) in his direct.

PART VI.—*Of the presentation of instruments for registry*, and PART VII.—*Of the enforcement of attendance of executants and witnesses.*—Every document to be registered is to be presented by some person executing *or claiming* under it, or by his representative, assign, or agent; but all the persons executing the instrument or their representatives, assigns, or duly authorized agents are, as at present, to appear before the Registering Officer, and admit execution. The Registering Officer may examine any one then present in his Office, and such examination may, if he pleases, be upon oath. Any person presenting (not "any party to") an instrument is enabled to procure the attendance of any other person required to attend on presentation, or whose testimony is necessary for the registration of the instrument The power of attorney required to authorize a person to present a document for a principal residing out of British India is to be executed before, and authenticated by, a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Consul or Magistrate; and every power of attorney authorizing a person to present a document may, as in the Civil Courts, be proved by its production when it purports on its face to have been duly executed and authenticated.

PART VIII.—*Of the Registration of Memoranda of decrees and orders affecting immoveable property and sent by the Court to the Office.*—These memoranda are to be sent to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property is situate; and the costs of their registration are to be costs in the cause.

PART IX. Relates to the registration of Wills and authorities to adopt. As to the persons entitled to register such instruments, the Bill provides that the testator or any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a Will may register the Will, and that the donor or donee of any authority to adopt or the adoptive son may register any such authority. The depositor of sealed covers containing Wills or authorities to adopt may withdraw them on applying to the Registrar in whose Office they may have been deposited, and need no longer incur the expense and delay of presenting a petition to the District Court.

PART X.—*Of the fees for registration, searches, and copies.*—The table of fees mentioned in the present Act is to include the extra or additional fees payable for discretionary registration by a Registrar-General or a Registrar, for special registration of obligations for payment of money, for the issue of commissions, for filing translations of documents in languages not understood by the Registering Officer, and for attendance at private residences.

PART XI.—*Of the effect of Registration and non-registration*—This Part, with a few verbal changes, contains little but Section 67, the Clause as to the effect of non-registration comprised in Section 13, Section 68, and Section 51 of Act XVI of 1864. The Bill, however, imports a Section from the Limitation Act, which, there is reason to believe, has been generally overlooked, and which provides that registration doubles the period of limitation in suits under a written contract for money lent, or interest or breach of contract.

PART XII.—*Of the duties and powers of Registering Officers*—Brings together the provisions on this head which are scattered throughout the various Sections of Act XVI of 1864. This part is subdivided into six heads, (*a*), as to the Registry Books, (*b*), as to procedure on admitting to registration, (*c*), as to the special duties of the Sub-Registrars (*d*), as to the special duties of the Registrars, (*e*), of the Registrar-General, and (*f*), of the controlling powers of Registrars and Registrars-General. Experience has suggested some changes in the number and nature of the Books. The Bill provides that, in all Registry Offices four Books shall be kept. (1) a Register of instruments affecting immoveable property; (2) Register of decrees and orders of Court affecting immoveable property; (3) Register of deposits of Wills and Adoption-Instruments; and (4) Register of Wills and Adoption-Instruments. Registrars and Sub-Registrars will further keep (5) Register of obligations for payment of money specially registered; (6) a Miscellaneous Register, (7) a record of powers of attorney, and (8) a record of reasons for refusing to register. The Registrar-General and all Registrars will, lastly, keep a Book (9) entitled "Register of Abstracts," in which the Registrar will enter abstracts of instruments relating to immoveable property situate in several districts, of which copies shall have been forwarded to him by a Sub-Registrar, or by the Registrar-General, and the Registrar-General will enter abstracts of entries made in any register and forwarded to him. The indexes to be kept under the Bill will, in addition to the particulars shown by the indexes kept under the Act, contain the names (if any) and descriptions of all persons claiming under a registered document.

Copies of entries in Registry Books Nos. 3, 5, and 6 will be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which the entries respectively refer, but the requisite search for such entries will be made only by the Registering Officer.

On admitting to registration the Registering Officer, when the statements made before him are conflicting, is empowered to record a note of the substance of the statement made by every person whom he may have examined.

The endorsement on every document admitted to registration is to state not only any payment of money or delivery of goods, but also any admission of receipt of consideration made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document.

Registrations *bonâ fide* made by any Registering Officer are not to be deemed invalid merely by reason of defect or irregularity in the appointment of, or in the procedure followed by such Officer.

Every Registering Officer may at his discretion administer an oath (which is defined to include a solemn affirmation) to any person examined by him.

The Registrar-General is empowered to make rules, not only relating to the subjects mentioned in Section 64 of Act XVI of 1864, but also as to the languages in which, and the materials on, in, and with which documents presented for registration are to be written or printed, the size of such documents, and the extent of blank space to be left thereon, and as to the holidays to be observed in the Registry Offices.

PART XIII.—*Of refusal to register.*—When a Registrar or Sub-Registrar refuses to register a document, he is to endorse thereon "registration refused," and no Registering Officer is to accept for registration a document so endorsed, unless and until an appeal shall have been presented and decided in favor of the appellant. The procedure where a Registrar refuses to register a document relating to immoveable property is somewhat altered. If a Registrar refuse to register any document relating to immoveable property, or if he shall, on appeal, refuse to direct registration, any person claiming thereunder may institute a regular suit to which the Registrar may be a party. But nothing contained in the proposed Act is to be considered as rendering a Registering Officer liable for any thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity. In practice it has been found that the Civil Courts have sometimes directed registration to take place in cases where the requirements of the law have not been fulfilled. The reason of this, doubtless, is that it was no one's interest or duty to bring to the notice of the Court the precise manner in which the law had been disobeyed. By making the Registrar a party to the suit he will be in a position to substantiate the grounds on which his refusal was based, while at the same time he is protected from damages so long as his acts are shewn to have been done in good faith.

PART XIV.—*Miscellaneous.*—The administrators-General, the Official Trustees, the Receivers and Registrars of the High Courts are, like Officers of Government under Section 69 of Act XVI of 1864, exempted from appearing on presentation of instruments which they may have executed in their official capacity. Penalties are provided for incorrectly copying or translating, abstracting or registering documents with intent to cause "injury," as defined in the Indian Penal Code. All Registry Books kept under Act No. XVI of 1864, or any enactment repealed thereby, will be transferred to the Registrar of the District in which they are now preserved, and the rules as to extracts, searches, fees, &c., contained in, or made pursuant to, this Act will apply to the Books so transferred.

S. ST. J. GORDON.

The 20th January 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES.

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Corrigenda.

In the "Amended Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of Marriages of Native Converts to Christianity," published in the *Gazette* of 20th January 1866—

Sections 4 and 5, and First Schedule, para. 7, *omit* "solely."

Sections 15 and 16, *omit* "sole."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of March next:—

[PERSONS desirous of making suggestions with reference to the provisions of the Bill, are invited to communicate as early as possible with the Assistant Secretary, in order that their communications may be laid before the Select Committee before the Report is completed and submitted to the Council.]

A Bill to provide for the Attendance and Examination of Witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the attendance of witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, and for the examination of such witnesses; It is enacted as follows:—

Lieutenant-Governor may, by summons, require any person to appear before his Council.

I. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by a summons under the hand of the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department for the time being, to require the attendance, before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, at a time and place to be mentioned in such summons, of any person, residing within any of the provinces or places subject to the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose evidence shall, in the judgment of such Council, be material with reference to any project of Law, Bill, or Act then under consideration by such Council; and by such summons to require the person so summoned to produce before such Council all such books, deeds, and writings as to the said Council shall appear necessary for obtaining information as to the matter so under consideration: and every person so summoned shall, according to the exigency of the summons, attend before the said Council, and produce such books, deeds, and writings as shall be in his power, custody, or control.

Assistant Secretary may administer an oath or affirmation.

II. It shall be lawful for the said Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department for the time being to administer an oath or affirmation, in such form as to the said Council shall seem fit, to any person appearing in obedience to such summons as aforesaid. But nothing herein contained shall prevent such person from giving evidence without oath or affirmation if the said Council shall think it expedient that the evidence should be so given.

Powers against persons failing to appear, &c.

III. If any person, upon whom any such summons shall be served by the delivery thereof to him, or leaving thereof at his usual or last known place of abode, shall, without reasonable cause (to be allowed by the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,) fail to appear before the said Council at the time and place mentioned in the summons, or shall refuse to make oath or affirmation as required, or shall not make answer to such questions as shall be put to him touching the matter under consideration as aforesaid, or

shall refuse or fail, without reasonable cause (to be allowed by the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) to produce to the said Council any book, deed, or writing in his possession, power, or control as by the said Council he shall be required to produce, (whether mentioned in the summons or not,) the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, on the report of the said Council that such failure or refusal has taken place, have the same powers touching such person as the Principal Court of Original Jurisdiction within the limits of which such person shall be residing may by Law exercise against any person for failing to appear or refusing to be sworn or to give evidence or to produce a document in any suit pending in such Court.

Expenses of witnesses.

IV. Whenever a summons is issued for the attendance of a witness under this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, if he thinks fit, order such witness to receive from the Collector or Commissioner of the District or Division in which the witness resides such expenses as he would have been entitled to receive if summoned as a witness before the said Principal Court of Original Jurisdiction.

Provisions of Sections 21 and 32 of Act II of 1855 extended.

V. The provisions of Sections XXI and XXXII of Act II of 1855 (*for the further improvement of the Law of Evidence*) shall extend to witnesses examined before the said Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Interpretation.

VI. Throughout this Act, unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular shall include the plural and words importing the plural shall include the singular number.

Number.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

"Council."

The word "Council" shall include any Committee of the whole Council, and any Select Committee of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is sufficiently explained by the Title. Although, practically speaking, the Council has at present at its command all official sources of information, it has no certain means of availing itself of the special knowledge of non-official persons with regard to any proposed measure; and it seems obvious that such means should be provided.

Throughout the Bill the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is named as the authority in whom the powers which the Bill proposes to give are vested. It has been thought better to adopt this course in preference to vesting those powers in the Council directly, inasmuch as some doubt may exist as to whether the Council can confer on itself any powers not inherent in it under the Indian Councils' Act.

T. H. COWIE.

The 20th January 1866.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 913.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 31st January* 1866.—Mr. W. Cornell to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. J. Money, or until further orders.

Mr. W. C Eades to be a Member of, and Secretary to, the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mozufferpore.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Dispensary Committee at Tezpore, *viz.* :—

The Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. Richard Lea.
Baboo Lotodhur Phookun.
Baboo Petamber Bannerjee.

Mr. R. S. T. McEwen, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Lieutenant W. T. Trotter, Assistant Commissioner in Assam, is posted to Gowhatty, with effect from the 17th instant.

Dr. H. Cayley to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. A. A. Mantell, or until further orders.

The 1st February 1866.—Dr. W. J. Ellis to officiate temporarily as Civil Medical Officer of Burdwan, pending the arrival of Dr. Cayley, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Balfour, Deputy Collector of Howrah, is appointed, under Section 3 of Act VI. of 1857, to take order for the acquisition of the lands at Lillooah required for the East Indian Railway.

Mr. A. C. Brett to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Monghyr.

The Revd. T. A. C. Fiminger to be Chaplain of Gowhatty.

The 2nd February 1866.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Comillah, *viz.* :—

Mr. W. T. Fagan.
Baboo Projosoonder Mitter.

Baboo Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya, is transferred, temporarily, to Sarun, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 3rd February 1866.—Mr. H. L. Harrison to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. C. B. Garrett to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Arrah.

The 6th February 1866.—The Revd. E. J. Tandy to be Chaplain of Darjeeling, with effect from the 31st ultimo.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 31st January* 1866.—Mr. A. R. Thompson, Judge of Nuddea, for nine days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noacolly, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 1st February 1866.—Mr. A. M. McGregor, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bootan

Dooars, for twenty months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 2nd February 1866.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson, Magistrate of the Southern Division, Calcutta, for one month, from the 3rd instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Cally Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Satkhira, for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 20th December last.

The Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Busseerhaut will be in charge of the Sub-Division of Satkhira, in addition to his own duties, during Baboo Cally Churn Ghose's absence.

Mr. W. O'Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sarun, for two months, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated 8th November 1865, from the date on which he may be relieved by his successor.

The 5th February 1866.—Mr. W. H. Henderson, Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, from the 23rd instant to the 23rd proximo, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough. This cancels the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd December last.

Erratum.—In the orders of the 30th ultimo, published at page 253 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, for—

"Mr. H. Balfour to be Magistrate and Collector of Howrah,"

read

"Mr. H. Balfour to be Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah."

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 29th January* 1866.—The services of Captain Richard Beadon are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, with effect from the 1st proximo.

The 30th January 1866.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has intimated in his Despatch No. 275, dated 8th December 1865, having permitted Mr. P. Bonnaud to return to his duty on the 19th November per French steamer, without prejudice to his appointment, and granted an extension of leave, on Medical Certificate, to Mr. W. Blundell for three months.

The 31st January 1866.—The leave granted to Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Assistant Commissioner, Eastern Dooars of Bootan, under orders of the 11th instant, is cancelled.

The 1st February 1866.—The services of the following Officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department of this Government, Railway Branch, for the purposes mentioned, *viz* :—

Mr. F. J. Alexander, for the duty of taking up lands for the Chord Line of Railway between the Raneegunge and Luckeeserai Stations, East Indian Railway.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood, for the purpose of taking up lands for the Goalundo Extension, Eastern Bengal Railway.

The leave granted to Dr. J. K Walter, Principal Assistant to Opium Agent of Behar, under orders of the 11th ultimo, will have effect from the 23rd instant, instead of from the 13th idem, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th January 1865.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Doeowry Ghose having returned to his duties on the 17th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th July last is cancelled.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 1005.—*The 31st January* 1866.—The services of the Revd. J. E Tandy, Chaplain of Lucknow Cantonments, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1047.—Mr. H. B. Simson, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steam-ship *Bengal*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 23rd instant.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 102.—*The 29th January* 1866.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 362, dated 8th December 1865, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 362. *London, 8th December* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—In your Military letter dated 20th September last, No. 403, you refer for my decision a question which has arisen whether leave taken on private affairs without pay out of India counts as part of the 6 years required before an Officer can obtain furlough after return to duty.

2. From the case which gives rise to the enquiry, I presume the question relates only to Clause 7 of the Furlough Rules, published in Orders by your Government on 17th November 1854, part of which is as follows :—

"Officers who have taken leave of absence on sick certificate to Europe or elsewhere beyond sea will be ineligible to a furlough on private affairs until they shall have served six years from their last return to duty. This rule does not apply to short leaves to sea."

3. Clause 6 of the same rules states that every Officer will be allowed a furlough to Europe or elsewhere beyond sea for a period of two years at the expiration of ten years' service, and for a second period of two years after twenty years' service in India.

4. It was decided by the Court of Directors in the year 1856 that an Officer who had proceeded on leave to England for six months was not to be considered as having taken his authorized furlough after ten or twenty years, as the case might be; but that he might, with the permission of Government, take at any time the remainder of the two years' authorized furlough on private affairs.

5. The Court of Directors also ruled that absence for six months under Clause 9 did not preclude an Officer from taking his furlough to Europe after ten years' service.

6. It appears to me that the principle of these decisions may be applied to the present question; and that absence to Europe on private affairs for six months, and all extensions of such leave granted in that country under special circumstances and without pay, may be permitted to reckon as part of the six years required to be served after return from leave on medical certificate to entitle an Officer to his furlough on private affairs.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

No. 104.—*The 31st January* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon H. Cayley, in joint medical charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date on which may be relieved by his successor.

No. 107.—With reference to Government General Order No. 76 of the 23rd January 1866, publishing a disposition of Stations under certain Divisions of the Army, it is hereby notified that the Station of Bhaugulpore is to be added to those comprising the Presidency Division.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 118.—*The 2nd February* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant F. H. Conolly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Nuddea, on leave for 20 months. Government General Order No. 65 of the 18th January 1866.	*Golden Fleece*, 21st January 1866.	

* * * * * * * *

No. 663.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1866.

Notifications.—Whereas it has been represented to the Government that Small-pox has for some time prevailed, and is now raging, in the Town and neighbourhood of Deogurh, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and that the disease is spreading daily:—

And whereas it is expected that, on or about the 13th instant, many thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India will assemble at Deogurh for the annual Mela or religious festival of Byjnath, and that the collection of such vast numbers in a place infected with Small-pox will be eminently dangerous to the public health, and likely, not only to imperil the lives of the pilgrims, but to aggravate the local intensity of the disease, and eventually to carry the contagion to other parts of India:—

It is hereby declared that all intercourse between the Town and neighbourhood of Deogurn, within such limits as may be fixed by the Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and other places is prohibited until further orders, except under such conditions as may be determined and notified on the spot by the said Commissioner. Any person disobeying this rule will be liable to punishment under Section 271 of the Indian Penal Code.

All Magistrates are desired to make this Notification as widely known as possible without any delay.

No. 664.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 3, Act IV. (B. C.) of 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased hereby to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Town of Deogurh, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz*, and for a site of the Police Station at the Town of Poorce, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land in area 23 goonts 4 biswas (more or less) and situated in Poorce, Pergunnah Rahang, is required.

It is bounded on the North by land belonging to Sreeram Doss Muth; on the South by ditto of Bulliah Goorce; on the East by the Burodand Public Road, and on the West by land of Jugguenath Bullub.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 11.

The 18th January 1866.

Declaration Under Sections 2 and 32 of Act VI. of 1857.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the excavation, by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, of seven Distributary Channels for the purposes of irrigation from the Kendrapara Canal, in the District of Cuttack, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, the under-mentioned pieces of land are required:—

1*st.*—For the Sooknoi (north) Channel, a length of 10 miles, more or less, starting from Khyra to Ramkissenpore.

2*nd.*—For the Sooknoi (south) Channel, a length of 10 miles, more or less, starting from Ondiasye to Poorun.

3*rd.*—For the Sathbatea Channel, a length of 8 miles, more or less, starting from Anthura to Basdebpore.

4*th.*—For the Raghubpore Channel and its branches, a length of 32 miles, more or less, starting from Raghubpore to Darburya, throwing off 1st branch at Raghubpore to Ballia; 2nd branch at Sallupore to Oolka, with its branch from Aurunga to Ramkissenpore; 3rd branch at Pickalow to Burrumgudda; 4th branch at Mantea to Bhowria; 5th branch at Dhuro to Gocoond.

5*th*—For the Burparra Channel and its branches, a length of 37 miles, more or less, starting from Burparra to Muntheeapara, throwing off 1st branch at Burkhari to Darakespore, with its branches Noyung to Luckynarainpore and Etamoondi to Orukhund; 2nd branch Fuqueerabad to Hasipore.

6*th.*—For the Jugunnathpore Channel, a length of 20 miles, more or less, starting from Jugunnathpore to Goolsing, with 1st branch Puschcem Bholon to Hatadia; 2nd branch Polye to Samsoonderpore.

7*th.*—For the Danpore Channel, a length of 6 miles, more or less, from Danpore to Goolsing. The land for the above Distributary Channels to be of an average width of 20 feet, more or less, and for the sluices for the same to be an average width of 50 feet.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 12.

Declaration Under Sections 2 and 33 of Act VI. of 1857.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the excavation, by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, of Distributary Channels for the purpose of irrigation from the main canal from Cuttack to Taldundah, in the District of Cuttack, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, the under-mentioned lands are required, *viz*:—

1*st.*—Starting from a point at the Village of Rajhanse, Pergunnah Kodindah, to Sydl essurpore, Pergunnah Kodindah, being a length of 4 miles, more or less, and of an average width of 20 feet.

2*nd.*—Starting from a point at the Village of Dhamra, Pergunnah Poenda, to Aurung Mujoe,

being a length of 7 miles, more or less, and of an average width of 20 feet.

3rd.—Starting from a point at the Village of Manpore, Pergunnah Poenda, to Radhanugger, Pergunnah Baloobisee, and branching from Village Sihoe to Dhuradhurpore, Pergunnah Baloobisee, a length of 10 miles, more or less, and of an average width of 20 feet.

4th.—Starting from a point at the Village of Patligaon to Bujurbum, Pergunnah Baloobisee, and branching from Village Burti to Hurrispore, Pergunnah Baloobisee, a length of 8 miles, more or less, and of an average width of 20 feet.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 18.

The 23rd January 1866.

Declaration under Section 2 of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for an embankment at the Purneah Station, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required measuring 25 beegahs and 3 dhoors, more or less, situated in Runna Loha Sing, Pergunnah Havelly, and bounded on the North and South by the land of Runna Loha Sing; on the East, Debeenuger and Baghmara, and on the West Mudhoobunee, in the District of Purneah.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

Establishments.

No. 19.

The 24th January 1866.

Errata—In the Orders of this Department, published in the *Gazette* of this day, page 206, for "*Nos.* 11, 12, 13, 14, *and* 15," read "*Nos.* 13, 14, 15, 16, *and* 17, and for "*16th and 17th January* 1866," read "*18th January* 1866."

No. 20.

Notifications.—Mr. C. W. Odling, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Cuttack Circle, is posted to the Cuttack Division, which he joined on the 15th current before noon.

No. 21.

Serjeant S. S. Saunders, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, from the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, to the Dinapore Division.

No. 22.

Leave of Absence.—Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Schillong Division, for six weeks, on Medical Certificate.

No. 23.

Conductor C. Shepherd, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, for three months, on Medical Certificate.

No. 24.

The following Upper Subordinates and Accountants are allowed privilege leave for the periods specified, under Sections 16 and 20, Rule V., of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations:—

Mr. T. Brown, Accountant, Third Grade, Central Office of Account, Bengal, for one month.

Baboo Jodoputty Chatterjee, Supervisor, First Grade, Damooda Division, for four weeks.

Mr. L. Deefholts, Overseer, Second Grade, Damooda Division, for sixteen days.

Baboo Ootum Krishna Sircar, Local Overseer, Second Grade, Behar (Local Road) Division, for one month.

No. 25.

The following Assistant Engineer and Upper Subordinate are allowed leave, on Medical Certificate, for the period specified, under the foregoing Sections, Rule I., of the above Regulations:—

Baboo Jodoonath Seal, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Hidgellee Division, for fifteen days.

Baboo Bissonath Chatterjee, Overseer, First Grade, Bhaugulpore and Purneah Division, for sixteen days, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 414 of the 24th November 1865.

No. 26.

The 26th January 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. G. Ravner, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, assumed charge of the Sylhet* Division on the 10th current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 426 of the 8th December 1865.

No. 27.

Mr. E. Mansfield, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge* of the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, on the 11th current afternoon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 450 of the 28th December 1865.

No. 28.

The 28th January 1866.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information:—

No 16 of the 19th January 1866.—Mr. F. Fitzjames, Local Assistant Engineer, First Grade, in Bengal, is brought on the Imperial Establishment in the same Grade and posted to the Central Provinces.

Mr F. E. Archer, of the same Grade, on the Bengal Local Establishment, is brought on the Imperial Establishment in that Grade and posted to Bengal

No. 17 of the 22nd January 1866.—Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Bengal, was permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from the 15th July 1865.

No. 29.

Leave of Absence.—Lieutenant J. M. McNeile, R. E., Executive Engineer, Third Grade, transferred* from British Burmah to Bengal, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 12th February 1866.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 418 of the 2nd December 1865.

No. 30.

AGRICULTURAL.

The 3rd February 1866.

Declaration under Sections 2 and 32 of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the excavation, by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, of four Distributary Channels for the purposes of irrigation from the first Section of the High Level Canal in the District of Cuttack, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, the under-mentioned pieces of land are required:—

1st.—For the Chowdwar Channel, a length of seven miles, more or less, starting from Mongate and terminating at the Village of Goibar, on the banks of the River Beeropa.

2nd.—For the Neontikri Channel, a length of three miles, more or less, from Nellah to Konee.

3rd.—For the Turtoh Channel, a length of three miles, more or less, starting from Turtoh and terminating at the Village of Kolemabye.

4th.—For the Tanghy Channel, a length of five miles, more or less, starting from or near the Village of Sardola and terminating at Nichinta.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 31.

Transfers.—Baboo Punna Loll Johoory, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Berhampore to the Rajshahye Division.

Baboo Bany Canto Deb, Overseer, First Grade, from the Rajshahye to the Berhampore Division.

No. 32.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Nundo Coomar Bhuttacharjee, Local Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, is allowed fifteen days' privilege leave under Sections 11 and 20, Rule V., of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 33.

The 5th February 1866.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 99 of the 27th January 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Officers to form a Committee to consider and report upon matters which will be communicated to the President by the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department:—

President.

* * *

Members.

* * *

Captain S. T. Trevor, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant W. A. J. Wallace, Royal Engineers.

No. 34.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information:—

No. 24 *of the 1st February* 1866.—*Erratum*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 301 of the 19th August 1865, Mr. W. L. Granville should have been graded as a *Superintending Engineer, First Class, First Grade*, instead of *Superintending Engineer, Second Class, First Grade*.

No. 29 *of the 2nd February* 1866.—Sath Cowrie Mitter, Overseer, Third Grade, British Burmah, has been allowed five months' leave of absence on Medical Certificate, and is transferred to Bengal.

No. 35.

Transfer.—Mr C. H. Ringwood, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Patna Branch Road to the Schillong Division.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Pub. Works, (Railway,) Dept.,—Bengal.

Fort William, the 5th February 1866.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a Railway Station at Poradah, in the District of Nudden, it is hereby declared that a plot of land there, comprising about five beegahs, more or less, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the Golabaree of Gobind Chunder Bose, and the housesteads of Muchiram Kahar, Takurdass Kurmokar, Mothoor Kurmokar, Muchiram Kurmokar, Mohunsunder Kurmokar, and Jadub Kurmokar, and the Matan lands of Muchiram Kurmokar, Mohunsunder Kurmokar, Jabub Kurmokar, Bidhubhoosun Bose, Sutha Churn Ghose, Nobin Chunder Bose, Rutikant Bose, and Bepinbehary Bose; on the East by the Matan lands of Junmojoy Chuckerbutty; on the South by the excavated land adjoining the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's fence, and on the West by Gobind Chunder Bose's Golabaree.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2 of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. TAYLOR, *Capt., R. E.,*
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 1st February 1866.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	4,08,876	2,40,676	90,093	7,45,585
Bombay Kurkutch ...	.....	721	3,387	4,111
Madras " ...	.....	2,83,969	...	2,83,969
Ceylon " ...	.....	4,174	...	4,174
French " ...	.....	2,095	...	2,095
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,570	93,445	4,768	1,01,783
Total ...	4,12,446	6,31,083	98,188	11,41,717

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

No. 1.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th February 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,000
Benares „	...	...	1,330
Total Chests	...		3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th February respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th February 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 24th February 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1865-66 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 9th March 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th April „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th Aug. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed., 10th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th Nov. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. „	2,000	1,370	1,370
	20,000	13,340	33,340

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1866.

No. 54.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th March 1866, at 11 A M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...		2,000
Benares „	...		1,330
Total Chests	...		3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th March respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th March 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 24th March 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1864-65 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 9th April 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th August „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wednesday, 10th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th November „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. „	2,000	1,370	3,370
Total ...	18,000	12,010	30,010

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th February 1866.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 31st December 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st January 1866	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	50,000	50,000	.....	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	39,766½	.....	39,766½	Boats available at all times
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	60,000	29,628	30,372	Boats easily obtainable.
	Varmi ...	50,000	20,500	29,500	
Madras ...	Madras ...	3,36,158	1,49,843	1,86,315	
	Ennore ...	3 84,054	2,30,147	1,33 907	
	Covelong ...	1,78,136	98,136	80,000	
South Arcot ...	Mercanum ...	68,800	41,640	27,160	
	Killay ...	7,800	7,800	.....	
Tanjore ...	Vedarnien ...	60,000	.....	60,000	
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ...	2,..,.00	2,06,000	.....	
	Tuticorin ...	1,44,000	1,44,000	.....	
	Total ...	15,64,714½	9,77,694	5,87,020½	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

Revenue Board Office; *Madras, The 19th January* 1866.

C. G. Master,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William, *The 6th February* 1866.

Notice.

Mr. W. C. Eades, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury and authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

J. W. Dalrymple,
Commissioner.

Patna Commr.'s Office; *Camp Muzufferpore, The 1st February* 1866.

Notification.

Lieutenant N. Lowis, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Treasury of Zillah Luckimpore from Captain A. K. Comber, Deputy Commissioner, on the 22nd November 1865, and he has been authorized to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

By Order of the Commissioner of Assam,

A. C. Campbell,
Personal Assistant.

Commissioner's Office, Assam; *Gowhatty, The 9th December* 1865.

Revenue Survey Department.

Promotions.

No. 2, dated the 29th January 1866.

With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the following Departmental Promotions are to have effect from the 1st January 1866:—

Assistant Revenue Surveyor from Second to First Class.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, First Division, Oudh on special duty in the Head Quarter's Office Calcutta.

Assistant Revenue Surveyors from Third to Second Class.

Mr. E. Loftie, Left Bank, Indus, Sindh.
„ E. Foy, Fourth Division, Central Provinces.
„ C. W. Campbell, First Division, Oudh.

J. E. Gastrell, *Lt.-Col.*,
Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General.

Monthly Account of Salt on sale, on 31st December 1865.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1268 or 1861-62.	4. 1269 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
Hidgellee.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	1451 0 0	89668 0 0	30546 0 0	121665 0 0	0 0 0	121665 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissennuggur ...	10392 0 0	217355 0 0	0 0 0	227747 0 0	0 0 0	227747 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur ...	3288 0 0	131809 0 0	0 0 0	135097 0 0	0 0 0	135097 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	3708 0 0	216291 0 0	21635 0 0	241634 0 0	0 0 0	241634 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta ...	0 0 0	39309 0 0	0 0 0	39309 0 0	0 0 0	39309 0 0	
Total ...	18839 0 0	694132 0 0	52181 0 0	765452 0 0	0 0 0	765452 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore ...	0 0 0	8925 0 0	7612 0 0	16537 0 0	0 0 0	*16537 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	20292 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	63026 0 0	0 0 0	63026 0 0	408 0 0
Total ...	20292 0 0	45659 0 0	7612 0 0	79563 0 0	0 0 0	79563 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit ...	719849 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	719849 0 0	719849 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka ...	144312 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	144312 0 0	144312 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do., Scinde ...	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt ...	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack ...	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore ..	144 0 0	155031 0 0	0 0 0	155175 0 0	0 0 0	155175 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah ...	169909 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka ...	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	
Ditto do., Ramnuggur...	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	421 0 0
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta..	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore ...	295696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	
Total ...	2403245 0 0	277532 0 0	0 0 0	1318937 0 0	1360840 0 0	2680777 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	100413 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100413 0 0	0 0 0	100413 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur, 1265-66-67	38473 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38473 0 0	0 0 0	38473 0 0	
Total ..	187479 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	187479 0 0	0 0 0	187479 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut ..	0 0 0	2463 0 0	0 0 0	2463 0 0	0 0 0	†2463 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Arracan ...	0 0 0	185 0 0	1107 0 0	1292 0 0	0 0 0	†1292 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras ..	0 0 0	87700 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	87700 0 0	87700 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do., Judda ...	2564 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2564 0 0	2564 0 0	
Total ...	2564 0 0	90348 0 0	1107 0 0	3755 0 0	90264 0 0	94019 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1362 0 0	0 0 0	1362 0 0	399 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1362 0 0	0 0 0	1362 0 0	
Pooree.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	219024 0 0	0 0 0	219024 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	876706 0 0	876706 0 0	350 0 0
Total ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	219024 0 0	876706 0 0	1095730 0 0	
Grand Total ...	2638419 0 0	1107971 0 0	60900 0 0	2570572 0 0	2333810 0 0	4904382 0 0	

* Not saleable; reserved to cover loss by Cyclone.

† Not saleable; reserved for Golah wastage.

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column 1 and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 2nd February 1866.

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals, after being approved of by the Central Committee, will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. DOWLEANS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1866.

Notification.

MR. W. C. MADGE, Deputy Collector, received charge of the Chittagong Treasury from BABOO PORESHNATH BANERJEE, Deputy Collector, on the 10th January 1866, and he has been empowered to draw Bills on all public Treasuries.

W. GORDON YOUNG,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Chittagong,
The 23rd January 1866.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of the late MR. W. BRANDER, a European British subject, who died intestate at Gowhatty on the 6th November 1865, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorized to receive the same.

J. F. SHERER,
Deputy Commr., Kamroop.

ZILLAH KAMROOP,
The 30th December 1865.

Notice.

WANTED, for the Backergunge Collectorate, a Sherishtadar having a perfect knowledge of the routine business of the office. Salary, Rupees 80 per month. No candidates need apply who do not possess a knowledge of English. Applications, with Testimonials, must be sent, post-paid, to the undersigned, who declines to answer any application or communication from rejected candidates.

H. C. SUTHERLAND,
Offg. Collector of Backergunge.

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE;
Collector's Office,
The 2nd January 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that certain Effects belonging to the late MR. GEORGE GREEN, a British born subject, who died at Sherghotty, Zillah Gya, on the 22nd September 1865, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

R. J. RICHARDSON,
Judge of Gya.

GYA;
Civil Court,
The 17th January 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that certain Effects belonging to the late MR. A. HENZELL, a European British subject, who committed suicide at Mullarpore on the 31st May last, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

O. TOOGOOD,
Judge.

ZILLAH BEERBHOOM,
The 16th January 1866.

Notification.

Baboo Ramnarain Somadar, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector of Burdwan, has been placed in charge of the Treasury of that District and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montrpsor,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Midnapore,
The 19th January 1866.

Notice.

Mr. F. Grant has been placed in charge of the Mynagoorie Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

W. Agnew, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Commr., Bootan Doars.

Cooch Behar,
The 22nd January. 1866.

Notice

Under Section XXX., Act III. (B. C.) of 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the valuations and measurements of Grand Divisions V. and VI. of the Suburbs of Calcutta, noted in the margin, have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuations and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., free of charge.

Porannuggur, North Kurryah, Centre.
Kurryah, South Porannuggur.
East Kurryah, South Kurryah.
Ballygunge, South Ballygunge.
South Gudshaha, Collooberiah.
East Gudshaha, Bondel, Kooshtea.
South Kooshtea, Badiadanga.
East Kooshtea, Majeerpurrah.
Nonadungah, Chowbagah Topseah.
East Tiljullah, West Bhowanipore.
Dholandah, Kasareeparrah.
Bhowanipore, North Kalighat.
Shahanuggur, South Shahanuggur.
Cassealaggan North Chuckerbere.
East Chuckerbere, Chuckerbere.
West Gudshaha, Gudshaha.
Beltolla, Monoburpore, North.
Moodee, South Moodee, Centre.
Moodee, Kybasha.

The Commissioners will, on the 17th, 19th, 20th and 26th, 27th, 28th of February and 1st and 2nd of March next, proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment and to hear all appeals connected therewith, but no appeal can be heard unless presented on or before the 14th of February.

On the 15th of February a list of the appeals received will be prepared and hung up in the Office shewing what appeals will come on for hearing on each of the dates above-mentioned.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Chairman.

Office of the Munpl. Commr.'s for the Suburbs of Calcutta;
Alipore,
The 26th January 1866.

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Notice is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of the portion of the 2nd Division of the Town, noted in the margin, has been completed, and that the Books containing the said valuations and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Justices, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

Bounded on the North by Nimtollah Street, on the South by Cotton Street, on the East by Chitpore Road, and on the West by Strand Road.

The Justices will, on the 27th day of February instant, proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment, and to hear all appeals connected therewith, but no such appeal can be heard unless the amount of rate has been deposited with the Justices, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the above Act, on or before the 23rd day of February instant.

Robt. Turnbull,
Secretary to the Ju *of the Peace.*

Office of the Justices of ti ce,
1, Chowringhee Roa
Calcutta, 5th February 1

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সন ১৮৬৩ সালের ৬ আইনের ৭২ ও ৭৩ ধারামতে।

ইহার দ্বারা জ্ঞাত করা হইল যে, শহরের ২ ডিবিজনের (১) বাটী সকলের মূল্য অর্থাৎ যে সকল বাটীর নম্বর উত্তর নিমতলা ইষ্ট্রীট দক্ষিণ কটম ইষ্ট্রীট পূর্ব্ব চিতপুর রোড পশ্চিম এষ্ট্রাণ্ড রোড। জমির পরিমাণ সকল নিশ্চিত করা হইয়াতে যে বহিতে ঐ মূল্য ও নিরূপিত কর সকল লেখা হইয়াছে তাহা বিনা ব্যয়ে বেলা ১১ ঘণ্টা লাগায়েদ ৪ ঘণ্টার সময় সকলের মধ্যে সাধারণকর্ত্তৃক দৃষ্টি করা হইতে পারিবেক, জষ্টিস অব পিস সকলে ২৭ ফেব্রুআরি তারিখ অবধি ঐ লিখিত করের সংশোধন জন্য আপিল সকল শুনিতে আরম্ভ করিবেন কিন্তু ঐ আইনে ৭৭ ধারানুসারে রেট আগত ২৩ ফেব্রুআরি অবধি জমা রাখিয়া আপিল করিলে গ্রাহ্য হইবেক।

Robt. Turnbull,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

আদেশানুসারে,
রবার্ট টরণবুল।
জষ্টিস অফ দি পিসদিগের সেক্রেটর।

জষ্টিস অফ দি পিসদিগের আফিস ১ নং চৌরঙ্গি রোড, কলিকাতা, ৫ ফেব্রুআরি ১৮৬৬।

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

First Division.

In order of Merit.

1	Girendra Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Presidency College.
2	Rajkrishna Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
3	Gowry Sunker Dey	...	Ditto.
4	Kissory Loll Sircar	...	Ditto.
5	Shama Churn Chatterjea	...	Medical College.
6	Nilmoney Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
7	Keshub Nauth Bishee	..	Ditto.
	Tariny Coomar Ghose	...	Ditto.
9	Mohendro Nauth Bhuttacharjea	..	Ditto.
10	Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Teacher.
11	Nil Madhub Banerjea	...	Presidency College.
12	Krishna Chunder Doss Doss	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
13	Aubinash Chunder Banerjea, No. 1.	...	Presidency College.
	T. Harris	...	Agra College.
15	Aubinash Chunder Banerjea, No. 2.	...	Presidency College.
16	Nilmoney Dhur	...	Teacher.
17	Umesh Chunder Sanyal	..	Queen's College, Benares.
18	Aushootosh Mookerjea	..	Presidency College.
19	Hurrish Chunder Doss Doss	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Dhone Kristo Ghose	..	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical order.

Bacharam Mookerjee	...	Presidency College.
Baney Madhub Pal	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Baney Madhub Roy	..	Presidency College.
Baranoshee Roy	...	Ditto.
Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee	...	Teacher.
Brojendro Nath Chunder	..	Presidency College.
Brojo Lall Halder	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Burroda Prosunno Shome	...	Ditto.
Cally Nath Dhur	...	Dacca College.
Cally Prosono Sircar	...	Presidency College.
Chandra Sekhara Sanyal	..	Queen's College, Benares.
Chunder Mohun Sen	..	Dacca College.
Damoder Doss	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Deno Nath Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy	...	Civil Engineering College.
Dwarka Nath Mitter	...	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Mookerjee	...	Ditto.
Hara Chandra Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Hurrogobindo Mookerjee	...	Ditto.
Hurry Choitono Ghose	...	Dacca College.
Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Presidency College.
Jadub Chunder Seal	...	Ditto.
Joygopaul Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Kali Proshono Chatterjee	...	Ditto.
Kally Prosunno Roy	...	Presidency College.
Kashi Kanto Sen	...	Ditto.
Keshub Chunder Roy	..	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Chowdry	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Kissen Nath Roy	..	Presidency College.
Koroona Doss Bose	...	Ditto.
Koylash Chunder Mozoomdar	..	Ditto.
Kristo Choitono Bhoomick	...	Ditto.
Kristo Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
Mondies, H. E.	...	Doveton College.
Mohendra Nauth Mitter	..	Presidency College.
Mothoora Nath Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Nilmadhub Shamunto	...	Ditto.
Nursing Chundra Mookerjee	...	Presidency College.

Obinash Chunder Chatterjee	...	Presidency College.
Peary Lall Roy	...	Ditto.
Peary Mohun Biswas	..	Dacca College.
Poresh Chunder Sircar	...	Presidency College.
Promotho Nauth Banerjee	...	Ditto.
Prosunno Coomar Sein	...	Ditto.
Rajendro Coomar Bose	...	Ditto.
Raj Kissen Sen	...	Ditto.
Rakhal Chunder Bose	...	Ditto.
Ramashur Bose	...	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Halder	...	Ditto.
Ram Comul Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Shib Chunder Dey	...	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Gui	..	Teacher
Shoshee Bhooshun Sein	...	Presidency College.
Sumboo Chunder Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Sutto Doyal Banerjee	...	Presidency College.
Tarinee Kantha Bhuttacharjee	...	Ditto.
Taruck Nath Paulit	...	Ditto.
Trailukya Natha Bhor	...	Ditto.
Ukhoy Chunder Dutt	...	Ditto.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee	...	Presidency College,	Law Department.
Nilambora Mookerjee	...	Ditto	ditto.
Prosono Chunder Roy	...	Ditto	ditto.
Radha Kristo Sen	...	Ditto	ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Jugguth Doorlub Mozoomdar	...	Presidency College,	Law Department.
Otool Churn Mullick	..	Ditto	ditto.
Chunder Coomar Doss	...	Ditto	ditto.
Roodro Canto Biswas	..	Ditto	ditto.
Opendro Chundro Mullick	...	Ditto	ditto.
Bulloram Mullick	...	Ditto	ditto.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty	..	Ditto	ditto.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for a Licence in Law :—

In Alphabetical order.

Beereshur Halder	...	Presidency College,	Law Department.
Gouri Sunker Chatterjee	...	Ditto	ditto.
Gunga Doss Gooho	...	Ditto	ditto.
Hur Mohun Bose	..	Ditto	ditto.
Kally Churn Ghosal	..	Ditto	ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	...	Ditto	ditto.
Mohesh Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto	ditto.
Mohinee Mohun Burdon	...	Ditto	ditto.
Obhoya Doss Bose	...	Ditto	ditto.
Omer Nath Bose	...	Ditto	ditto.
Parbutty Churn Doss	...	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Gopaul Chakee	...	Ditto	ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose	...	Ditto	ditto.

The undermentioned Licentiates in Law, having graduated in Arts, are declared, under Clause 7 of the B. L. Regulations, to be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor in Law :—

Mohinee Mohun Burdon	...	Presidency College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose	...	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sein	...	Ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar.

The 27th January 1866.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during th Week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Wet Bulb. Mean	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Pressure of Wind. Max.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
January ...	28	30·083	77·8	63·4	14·4	68·3	65·5	63·3	0·85	E. S. E. & variable.	0·45	
	29	·079	75·2	63·4	11·8	68·8	66·5	64·8	·88	S. E. & variable.	0·80	
	30	·056	72·2	63·8	8·4	68·2	66·2	64·6	·89	N. & N. N. E.	0·20	
	31	·094	64·6	62·2	2·4	63 4	61·8	60·4	·91	N. E. & N. N. E.	0·46	
February ...	1	·037	66·9	60·0	6·9	63·1	61·4	59·9	·90	N. E. & N. & N N E.	·0·49	
	2	·067	71·8	58·4	13·2	64·3	59·3	54·8	·73	N. W. & N. N W.		
	3	·013	73·8	57·2	16·6	65·3	59·9	55·6	·72	W. S. W. & S. E.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	20·6
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	77·8
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	81·6
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·84
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	2·40
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 3rd current	...	2·40
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·58
Rain indicated by the Gauge attached to the Anemometer during the past week	...	2·12

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 5th February 1866.

No. 3.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders are invited for the supply of lbs. 345,000 of China Black Tea, deliverable as follows, at the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut:—

		lbs.
In all May 1866	...	86,250
In all October 1866	..	86,250
In all March 1867	...	172,500
Total	...	345,000

Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, on Monday, the 19th February next, up to 2 o'clock, and opened there at noon on the day following.

Form of Tender can be obtained in this Office.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major*,
Asst. Commsy.-General.

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
The 6th December 1865.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd FEBRUARY 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 *Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.*

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jyntoah Hills ...	22nd Jan. 1866	10	15	12	...	...	...	..	...	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Durrung ...	23rd "	8	32	10½	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Pulses, Wheat, and Attah dearer.
Gowalparah ...	29th "	13	15	15½	11	15	12½	9	7½	7	5	...	...	
Kamroop ...	21st "	13	26	16	11	18	18	25	10	8	8	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Nowgong ..	22nd "	7	32	11	6	8	9	15	8	6½	5½	...	...	
Seebsaugor ...	15th "	8	16	12	7	10	7	8	10	4	4	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Bhaugulpore ...	28th "	13½	25½	15½	8½	22	13½	15	9½	12½	7½	41½	16½	Pulses and Janera dearer.
Darjeeling ..	29th "	5½	8	10	4	9	8	...	...	5	5½	20	14	Nearly the same as last week.
Monghyr ...	29th "	10	23½	13	7	26½	13½	20	11	14½	9½	31½	13½	Wheat dearer.
Purnoah ...	30th "	16	32	18	10	30	16	20	11	16	7	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Deoghur ...	22nd "	.	31	14	9	28	19	19	11	...	...	...	...	Same as last week.
Godda ...	23rd "	10	31½	19	8	20	16	25	15	16	10	50	16	Pulses cheaper, Attah dearer.
Nya-Doomka ..	27th "	10	30	15	10	20	10	8	5	11	7	50	20	Rice cheaper.
Pakour ...	28th "	10	31	13	8	36	12	...	...	16	8	...	...	Ditto.
Rajmehal ...	29th "	11	26	13	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Pulses cheaper.
Bancoorah ...	27th "	13½	27	15	9	20	14¼	16	8½	11	7	30	12	Rice cheaper. Wheat, Attah, and Janera dearer.
Beerbhoom ...	29th "	11	26½	11½	...	.	...	21	7½	15	6	68	16	Nearly the same as last week.
Burdwan ...	29th "	13	23	13½	6	24	14½	13	9½	10	6½	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Hooghly ...	29th "	10	12	16	8	18	18	16	9½	10	6	...	...	Wheat dearer.
Howrah ...	29th "	9½	20	13	7	20	13	13	9	10	7	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Midnapore ...	29th "	8	22½	11	12	21	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Bulloonh ...	29th "	12	33	17	6	15	8½	..	...	5	4	...	...	Rice dearer.
Chittagong ...	29th "	11	20	16	6½	17	17	13	10	10	7	...	...	Ditto.
Tipperah ...	28th "	14	45	17	9	4	18	20	8	13	5	...	...	Janera dearer.
Hazareebaugh ...	29th "	7	20	12	10½	21	14	27	8½	16	7	27	14	Pulses and Wheat cheaper.
Lohardugga ...	27th "	10	32	16	8	20	15	24	8½	16	5	40	18	Rice cheaper.
Manbhoom ...	27th "	9	28	13½	8	23	15	14	7½	9½	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Singhbhoom ...	27th "	10	35	14	8	30	20	20	7	16	5	...	...	Rice dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Balasore ...	29th "	8	32	11	6	20	12	16	10	12	7	...	...	Rice, Pulses, and Janera dearer.
Cuttack ...	29th "	10	30	12	12	30	13	26	9	18	7	60	18	Rice and Janera dearer.
Pooree ...	29th "	8½	25	8½	7½	13½	7½	12½	7½	13	4	27½	9½	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Backergunge ...	20th "	13	21	17	8	26	20	12	9	7½	5	...	...	Rice, Wheat, and Attah cheaper.
Cachar ...	22nd "	10	26½	13½	8½	16	8	13	8	6½	6	...	...	Attah dearer.
Dacca ...	29th "	11	25	14	7	12	8	13	10	9	3	...	...	Rice cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Furreedpore ...	29th "	9	20	13	21	26	21	16	13	...	...	...	...	Same as last week.
Mymensing ...	28th "	13½	35	18	8	30	16	16	8	10	6	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Sylhet ...	19th "	12	55	16	6½	60	17	14	8½	13	7	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Jessore ...	28th "	8	17	13	11	32	20	20	9	10½	5½	...	...	Wheat cheaper.
Nuddea ...	29th "	10	30	...	10	32	16	16	11½	10½	6½	...	...	Rice dearer.
Soonderbuns ...	27nd "	13	22	14	16	32	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attah dearer.
24-Pergunnahs...	29th "	...	17	13	7	23	16	15	10	8	8	20	10	Same as last week.
Gya ...	28th "	12½	30	14	8½	18	9½	20	10½	17	8½	50	14	Nearly the same as last week.
Chumparun ...	27th "	7½	24	13	7½	24	9	28	9	17	6	56	14	Rice dearer.
Patna ..	24th "	12	25	13	7½	26	12	16	12	13	8	28	15	Pulses cheaper. Attah dearer.
Sarun ..	27th "	7½	24½	13½	9½	24	11½	25	10	18½	8½	36	10½	Pulses and Wheat dearer.
Shahabad ...	28th "	7½	24	13½	9½	24	10½	23	10½	18	9	30	15½	Rice and Janera cheaper.
Tirhoot ...	29th "	6½	32	13	10½	30	10½	28	9½	18	8	45	14	Same as last week.
Bograh ...	2 th "	13	30	18½	8	17½	14½	15	15	8	8	60	37½	Janera cheaper.
Dinagepoor ..	29th "	...	25	19	.	19	17½	15½	16	7½	8½	...	...	Rice, Wheat, and Attah cheaper
Maldah ...	26th "	13	26½	11½	8½	35	20	17	11	11	8	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Moorshedabad ...	28th "	10½	22½	13½	8½	32½	17½	14½	10½	12½	7	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Pubna ...	2?th "	1	24	13	6½	32	18	19½	12	9½	6½	...	...	All articles dearer.
Rungpore ...	24th "	12½	30	20	5	10	5	17	13½	9	9	...	...	Attah cheaper.
Bootan Doars— Mynagoree ...	24th "	10	12	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

Fort William,
The 5th February 1866.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Sept. 16th ...	1 Case, L. and C ...	Staffordshire.
„ 15th ...	1 Case, [S R D] ...	Ditto.
Nov. 18th ...	1 Parcel, J. F. Pereira ...	Str. Madras.
„ 17th ...	50 Cases, [B D C L] ...	Imperatrice Eugenie.
Oct. 10th ...	3 Cases, [F M C] ..	Nile.
„ 23rd ...	76 Cases, [I U C A,] W. D. and Co. ...	Blenheim.
„ 23rd ...	163 Cases, [I U C A,] W. D. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 18th ...	1 Parcel, H G M M ...	Reiver.
„ 18th ...	1 Package, A. Adams ...	Ditto.
„ 18th ...	1 Package, M. Bremjee ..	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	111 Packages, P. ...	Princess Somawattz.
„ 30th ...	4 Casks, no mark ...	Golden Fleece.
Nov. 6th ..	1 Truss, Captain E. Smith ...	Str. Burmah.
„ 8th ..	1 Bundle, L K G ...	Lightning.
„ 9th ...	1 Cask, [S. R. and Co., J D and S] ...	Knight Commander.
„ 3rd ...	1 Parcel, R. S. Stack ...	Str. Mooltan.
Sept. 29th ...	1 Case, [B C] ..	Str. Bengal.
„ 20th ..	1 Glass Case, J. L. MacKay, Esq. ...	Ditto.
Nov. 22nd	1 Parcel, Hajee Mahomed Jaffer ...	Str. Arratoon Apcar.
„ 14th ..	1 Parcel, G. H. Verney, Esq., Rifle Brigade, Messrs. J. Skinner, and Co. ...	Alnwick Castle.
„ 21st ...	1 Case, R M B ..	Trafalgar.
„ 21st ...	1 Cask, L C R D G ...	Ditto.
„ 21st ...	1 Package, no mark ...	Ditto.
„ 22nd ...	1 Parcel, M. S. Owen ...	Arratoon Apcar.
April 8th ...	10 Quarter Boxes Gun Powder, in Moyapore Magazine, [40] S. D. and Co. ...	Renaldo.

Calcutta Customs,
The 6th February 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realisation of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1866, Feb. 10th ..	2 Cases, B L B	...Mahanada.
„ 17th ..	1 Crate, K M [15] D	... Charlemagne.
„ 17th ...	1 Cask, A R B	... Trafalgar.
„ 17th ...	7 Cases, G. M. and Co	... Glenroy.
„ 17th ...	42 Bales, F. H. and Co.	... Charlemagne.

Calcutta Customs,
The 6th February 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages landed under Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863 :—

	Clymene.		
1866, Feb. 17th ...	B V B D, 1 Parcel.		
	Mary Ann Wilson.		
1866, Feb. 17th ...	V, 49 Cases	... S, 38 Cases	... P, 250 Cases.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 6th February 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertized for sale:—

	Varuna.		
1866, Feb. 9th ...	M L S, 1 Case	... No mark, 4 Bags	... No mark, 1 Keg.
	Imperatrice Eugini.		
1866, Mar. 2nd ...	R and C JE, 1 Case.		
	City of Calcutta.		
1866, Mar. 18th ...	[H] 5 Casks	...[I U C A] W. D. and Co., 6 Casks.	[J G] 1 Case.
	Scoresby.		
1866, Feb. 25th ...	[S. and Co.] 1 Cask	... T S K, 6 Packages.	
	Alnwick Castle.		
1866, Mar. 3rd ..	[S R D] 1 Case.		
	Childwall Abbey.		
1866, April 7th ...	[D. G, and Co.] C, 1 Case.		
	Cossipore.		
1866, Mar. 9th ...	[I C M] 278 Packages	... D N D, 40 Packages	... [M and B] 6 Packages.
„ 9th ...	B S W, 1 Cask	... B R D, 2 Packages.	
	Onward.		
1866, Mar. 3rd ..	Lieutenant Whitmore, Royal Engineers, 9 Packages.	Lieutenant Crohan, 11th Regiment, care of Grindlay and Co., 1 Package.	Reverend E. J. Sandy, Chaplain of Lucknow, Oude, India, 1 Case.
„ 3rd ..	[P] B M, 26 Cases	... G C D O, 1 Case	... D N D, 8 Packages.
„ 3rd ...	P P C G, 1 Case	... [D A] 8 Cases	... [L] 9 Cases.
„ 3rd ...	S K D, 16 Cases	... F A, 4 Case	.. D. P. and Co., 25 Cases.
„ 3rd ...	T S K, 7 Packages	... [P] 3 Casks	... B R D, 8 Packages.
„ 3rd ...	B C M, 1 Case	... J M F, 1 Case	... G C D, 43 Cases.
„ 3rd ...	S G D, 1 Case	... O. G. and Co., 3 Casks	... S. C. S. and Co., 2 Cases.
„ 3rd ...	B S C, 1 Case.		
	City of Pekin.		
1866, Feb. 28th ..	[S F] C, 2 Casks	... D N D, 1 Case	... B H D C, 4 Cases.
„ 28th ...	S K D, 1 Case.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 6th February 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

Agricultural Show to be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, in February 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

THE usual Annual Chota Nagpore Fair will be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, from the 1st to the 15th of February 1866.

During the last week of the Fair a show of cattle and agricultural produce will be held, and prizes amounting in the aggregate to about Rupees 3,000 will be awarded for the best specimens of live-stock, implements, and produce named in the subjoined list.

Intending exhibitors should intimate to the Managing Committee their intentions to compete for prizes in the separate classes. This intimation should be given on or before the first day of the Fair.

E. T. DALTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore
and President of Divisional Committee.

CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 24th October 1865.

PRIZE LIST.

LIVE-STOCK.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
DEPARTMENT I.					
CLASS I. *Cattle.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Bull, aged two years or upwards, bred any where, suited to the requirement of the province; (large cattle not suitable)	75	50	20	...	145
For the best Bull, aged two years or upwards, bred in the division	30	20	10	...	60
For best Milch Cow, with best Calf at foot, bred any where	30	15	...	...	45
For ditto ditto bred in the division	30	20	10	...	60
For the best Bull Buffalo	50	25	...	...	75
For the best Cow Buffalo	30	20	...	...	50
For the best pair of Draft Bullocks	30	20	15	..	65
For the best pair of Draft Buffalo	30	20	15	...	65
For the best Plough Bullocks, bred in the division	30	20	15	...	65
Total	335	210	85	...	630
CLASS II. *Horses, Ponies, &c.*					
For the best Saddle or Draft Horse, not exceeding Rupees 500 in price, and brought for sale	50	25	...	...	75
For the best Stallion Poney, ditto ditto	50	25	...	...	75
For the best Saddle or Draft Poney exhibited, 13 hands or under	30	15	...	...	45
For the best Elephant offered for sale, Rupees 1,200 or under	100	50	..	...	150
Total	230	115	...	...	345
CLASS III. *Sheep.*					
For the best Ram, bred out of the division	25	12	...	...	37
Ditto ditto within the division	25	12	..	...	37
Ditto pen of four Ewes, bred out of the division	30	15	...	...	45
Ditto ditto within the division	20	10	...	...	30
Ditto pen of five Wethers exhibited by non-residents	20	10	...	...	30
Total	120	59	...	...	179
CLASS IV. *Goats.*					
For the best Buck Goat, bred out of the division	15	10	...	...	25
Ditto ditto within the division	10	5	..	...	15
Ditto She Goat, bred out of the division	15	10	...	...	25
Ditto ditto within the division	15	10	...	...	25
Total	55	35	...	...	90

Live-stock.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
Class V. *Poultry and Fowls.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best pen of Fowls, 1 Cock and 3 Hens, bred in the division from imported stock - -	15	10	5	...	30
Ditto ditto imported Fowls - -	20	15	10	...	45
Ditto ditto country-bred Fowls -	10	5	...	...	15
Ditto single Cock of any breed - -	10	...	...	...	10
Ditto pen of four Capons of any breed - -	15	8	...	...	23
Ditto ditto bred in the division - -	15	8	...	...	23
Turkey.					
For the best pair of Turkey Cock, with two Hens -	8	4	...	...	12
Geese.					
For the best Gander, with four Geese - -	10	5	...	...	15
Ducks.					
For the best Drake, with four Ducks - -	10	5	...	...	15
Ditto ditto Guinea Fowls - -	5	3	...	...	8
For best cage of 3 pairs of Pigeons of any kind -	10	5	...	...	15
Total -	128	68	15	...	211
Total of Prizes in Department I., Rs. -	868	487	100	...	1,455

Products of Agricultural Labour, &c.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
DEPARTMENT II. Class I. *Country Dairy Produce.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Best fresh Butter, sample to weigh not less than one seer -	5	4	...	...	9
„ Cream Cheese, weight not less than 1 seer -	5	4	...	...	9
„ Cow Ghee, weight not less than 10 seers -	20	10	5	...	35
„ Buffalo Ghee, ditto ditto 10 seers -	30	15	8	...	53
Total -	60	33	13	...	106
Class II. *Grain.*					
Being the produce of the exhibitor's own lands, to be exhibited in samples of not less than 10 seers.					
Best Wheat - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Barley - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Oats - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Table Rice - - - -	20	10	5	...	35
„ Common - - - -	15	7	3	...	25
„ Indian Corn - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Bujrah - - - -	5	2	...	...	7
„ Millets, best collections - - -	5	2	...	...	7
Total -	85	41	8	...	134
Class III. *Pulses.*					
Being the produce as before.					
Best Gram - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Peas - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Ooreed - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Collection of Dals, five or more sorts, in samples of not less than 2 seers of each kind - -	10	5	...	...	15
Total -	40	20	...	...	60

Products of Agricultural Labour, &c.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
Class IV. *Tubers.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Being the produce as before, to be exhibited in quantities of 1 maund.					
Best Potatoes - - - -	15	8	4	...	27
„ Sweet Potatoes - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Turmeric - - - -	5	...	...	...	5
„ Ginger - - - -	5	...	...	...	5
„ Arrowroot - - - -	15	8	4	...	27
„ Potatoes, imported - - -	15	8	...	...	23
Total -	65	29	8	...	102
Class V. *Fibres.*					
Being the produce as before, to be exhibited in quantities of 5 seers each.					
Best Jute - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Flax - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Sunn - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Aloe Fibre - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
Total -	40	20	...	...	60
Class VI. *Cotton Wool.*					
Being the produce of the exhibitor's own lands, in samples of not less than 10 seers each.					
Best Cotton grown in the division from foreign seed -	50	25	12	...	87
Ditto country Cotton - - -	30	15	8	...	53
Total -	80	40	20	...	140
Class VII. *Dyes.*					
In samples of 5 seers each.					
Best Safflower, being the produce of any district -	10	5	...	...	15
„ Indigo ditto ditto ditto -	20	10	...	...	30
„ Lac-dye, ditto ditto ditto -	20	10	...	...	30
Total -	50	25	...	...	75
Class VIII. *Oil-seeds.*					
Being the produce of the exhibitor's own lands, in samples not less than 5 seers.					
Best Linseed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Mustard Seed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Til Seed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Castor Seed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Poppy Seed - - -	8	4	...	...	12
„ Sirgoojah - - -	15	8	...	...	23
„ Kurrunj - - -	8	4	...	...	12
Total -	63	32	...	...	95
Class IX. *Tobacco.*					
Being the produce of the exhibitor's own lands, samples in 5 seers.					
Best Tobacco in Leaf - - -	10	5	..	..	15
Class X. *Tea and Coffee.*					
Grown in the Division, samples in seers.*					
For best Tea - - -	50	25	...	...	75
Ditto Coffee - - -	30	15	...	...	45
Total -	80	40	...	...	120

* Tea, 10 seers; Coffee, 20 seers.

Products of Agricultural Labour, &c.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
Class XI.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Domestic Cocoons, not less than 100 Cocoons	20	10	...	...	30
Tussur Cocoons, ditto ditto	30	15	...	...	45
Best reeled Tussur Silk, not less than 5 seers	20	10	...	...	30
„ reeled Silk	20	10	...	...	30
Total	90	45	...	...	135
Class XII. *Sugar-cane and Raw Sugar.*					
For best 20 Canes, ordinary, country	10	5	...	...	15
„ „ Goor, 10 seers	10	5	...	...	15
Total	20	10	...	...	30
Class XIII. *Honey and Wax.*					
Honey in the Comb, being the produce of domestic bees	10	5	..	...	15
Wax, unbleached, ditto ditto, not less than 2 seers	10	5	...	...	15
Total	20	10	...	...	30
Class XIV. *Jungle Produce.*					
Catechu, not less than 2 seers	20	10	...	...	30
Dhoonu, Rosin	10	5	...	...	15
Total	30	15	...	...	45
Class XV. *Agricultural Implements.*					
For the best light Plough, suited to one Horse or pair of Bullocks	30	...	..	...	30
For the best improved native or country Plough, suited to pair of Bullocks or Buffaloes	15	...	...	..	15
For the best collection of not less than 6 Axes	10	...	...	...	10
„ „ 6 Kodalies	10	...	...	...	10
Best Hackery „ ditto	10	...	...	...	10
„ native-made Cotton Gin	10	..	...	...	10
„ country-made Sickles, not less than 6	10	..	..	...	10
„ Rice-cleaning Machine	10	...	...	...	10
„ Machine for raising water for irrigating purposes	30	20	...	...	50
„ country-made Churn	10	...	..	...	10
Total	145	20	...	...	165
Class XVI. *Garden Produce.*					
Best collection of Vegetables	20	15	10	..	45
„ „ of „ exhibited by any ryot, being *bonâ-fide* the produce of his own land	15	10	5	...	30
Best collection of Fruits	20	15	10	...	45
„ „ of Flowers	10	5	...	...	15
Total	65	45	25	...	135
Total Prizes in Department II., Rs.	943	430	74	...	1,447
DEPARTMENT III. **Class I.** *Minerals.*					
Raw Iron, smelted in the division, not less than 3 seers	15	10	5	...	30
Totals.					
Of Prizes in Department I. Rs.	868	487	100	...	1,155
„ „ II. „	943	430	74	...	1,447
„ „ III. „	15	10	5	...	30
Grand Total of Prizes in all Departments, Rs.	1,826	927	179	...	2,932

Separate List of Prizes to be awarded from the Fair Fund.

Products of Agricultural Labour, &c.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Best sample of Shel Lac, not less than 5 seers - -	20	10	...	...	30
,, ,, ,, Stick Lac, 5 seers - -	20	10	...	...	30
Wild Cocoons, Silk, best specimen, of not less than 100 Cocoons - - - -	10	...	...	...	10
Best specimen of Sirgoojah Oil, not less than 3 seers -	10	5	...	...	15
,, ,, ,, Kurunj ,, 3 ,, -	5	...	...	...	5
,, ,, ,, Koosoom ,, 3 ,, -	5	...	...	...	5
,, ,, ,, Sirsoo ,, 3 ,, -	10	5	...	...	15
,, ,, ,, Til ,, 3 ,, -	10	5	...	...	15
,, ,, ,, Castor Oil ,, 3 ,, -	5	...	...	...	5
,, sample of Cotton Cloth adapted for native wear, made in the divisions, not less than 18 yards - -	15	7	...	...	22
,, ditto imported ditto - - -	15	7	...	...	22
,, Tussur ditto, one Than - - -	15	7	..	...	22
,, Woollen Blankets, from wool produced in the division -	10	5	..	...	15
,, Ditto ditto, from other districts of India -	10	5	...	..	15
,, specimen of Boots and Shoes made in the division -	10	5	...	...	15
,, exhibited - - - - -	10	5	...	...	15
,, Harness made in the division - -	10	5	...	...	15
,, exhibited - - - -	10	...	..	...	10
,, specimen of embroidered Fabrics and Brocades -	30	15	..	..	45
,, collection of native-made Metal Cooking Vessels -	15	10	5	...	30
Total, Rs. -	245	106	5	...	356

N. B.—The Committee reserved to themselves the right of withholding prizes if the best specimens offered are not deemed really good of their kind.

Other prizes may be awarded from the Fair Fund at the discretion of the Committee.

Chota Nagpore,
The 24th October 1865.

E. T. Dalton, *Lieut.-Col*,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore
and President of the Divisional Committee.

Sheriff's Office, the 31st January 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of 1866 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Friday, the Twenty-third day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him.

S. A. Apcar,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিষ ৩১ জানুআরি ১৮৬৬ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্য জন্য আগামি ২৩ ফেব্রুআরি শুক্রবার বেলা ১১ ঘটীকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টাউনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৬ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৬ সাল তারিখ ৩১ জানুআরি।

S. A. Apcar,
Sheriff.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS *from* 1*st to* 31*st January* 1866.

	Names of Crowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods. Native Produce.			Piece Goods. Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed			Mustard Seed Oil.	
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canal — Ramonghatta		...	...	...	25	11825	4650	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	42350	80775	10	20325	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	82350	42225	900	312400	70000	385	92350	52225	503	97750	70210	...	...	...
Calcutta Canal — Chitpore		171	226700	110850	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1200	150	...	...	...	3	800	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1400	650	...	...	...	6	3300	2400	2	1150	500	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah — Samookpotta		...	...	...	6	1800	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	28000	13500	3	4500	2100	...	...	...	135	63000	31500	6	1000	8550
Tolly's Nullah — Russa		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah — Kidderpore		56	56500	41250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	325	100	2	200	125	...	...	...	9	10750	7650	2	1850	1000	...	...	...

	Names of Crowkeys.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.	
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats.	Total Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Total Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canal — Ramonghatta		...	...	...	219	72425	42310	190	42225	32900	450	208725	72250	365	182450	60000	102	42150	30000	95	32650	22125	2432	1066350	4083750	280	86475	71100	190	72325	51400	92	42300	31000	2353	1915350	...
Calcutta Canal — Chitpore		869	263500	238050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	800	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3393	1139000	...
Tolly's Nullah — Samookpotta		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	215000	135200	...	...	...	29	10000	6075	545	135000	105800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	327850	...
Tolly's Nullah — Russa		3	600	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	700	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	3068	110000	106850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1040	41225	...
Tolly's Nullah — Kidderpore		63	43100	23315	...	...	...	1	150	75	...	...	...	1	250	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2156	487525	

DHAPPA;
Toll Collector's Office,
The 1*st February* 1866.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector of Tolls and Supervisor of Canals.

No. 6.

Commissariate Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received and opened on the dates specified for the supply for one year of the under-noted Provisions and Stores.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be had in this Office.

	Names of Articles.	Receive up to 2 P.M.	Open at noon.
1	Port Wine	9th February 1866	10th February 1866.
2	Sherry		
3	Bhurs		
4	Pansways...		
5	Cargo Boats	15th February 1866	16th February 1866.
6	Lamp Oil		
7	Earthen Water-vessels...		
8	Tinning Cooking Utensils		
9	Bazaar Medicines		
10	Hospital Necessaries		
11	Medical Comforts	19th February 1866	20th February 1866.
12	Lime, unslaked		
13	Lime, Common Stone		
14	Packing Cases		
15	Landing, Stabling, and Sale of Stud Horses ...		
16	Carriage from Burrakur to Hazareebaugh ..	23rd February 1866	24th February 1866.
17	Conveyance of Malt Liquor by boat to Howrah		
18	Vegetables		
19	Coffee	25th February 1866	26th February 1866.
20	Firewood		
21	Salt		
22	Butter		
23	Milk		
24	Fowls	1st March 1866...	2nd March 1866.
25	Chickens		
26	Eggs		

All Deposits to be by Bank of Bengal Receipts or Government Promissory Notes, not by Cash or Currency Notes.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE;
No. 6, Park Street,
The 5th January 1866.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary-General.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Lot No. 20 of the unreserved building sites situated at the Civil Station of Yeodoh, in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, (containing about (10) ten Acres of First Class and (2) two Acres of Second Class land,) as shewn in the plan thereof, having been applied for under the Rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder at the upset price of Rupees 50 per Acre for First Class, and Rupees 20 per Acre for Second Class land, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Cherrapoonjee, on the 10th day of March 1866.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by intending purchasers by application to the undersigned.

W. C. S. Clarke,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

Dy. Commr.'s Office;
Cherrapoonjee,
The 26th January 1866.

Calcutta Ship Company, "Limited."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office, 1, Sukea's Lane, on Friday, the 16th February, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution for winding-up the Company passed at the Shareholders' Meeting of the 2nd instant, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

C. E. Gregory & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 3rd February 1866.

To be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Gopaul Chunder Seal is Plaintiff, and Jugobundoo Chatterjee is Defendant, on and bearing date the 25th day of January 1865, by the Officiating Registrar of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on an early day, the following property, that is to say,—

All that premises No. 12, Raja Kaleekissen's Street, at Sootanooty, in the Town of Calcutta, containing about five and a half cottahs of land, bounded on the North by a Government drain, which is on the south of the house of Rameomul Bhuttacharjee, and on the West by a Government drain, which is on the west of Buddinauth Doss' house, on the South by the house of Peary Byraugee, and on the West by the land of Gugaram Nundy Sahargy.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

C. T. Davis,
Offg. Registrar.

Calcutta;
High Court,
the 29th January 1866.

Hatch & Stewart,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause "Joseph Burnett Finch against Matilda Finch and others" the Creditors of Justen Finch, late of Shahpore, Oondee, in the District of Tirhoot, in the East Indies, Indigo Planter, deceased, (who died on or about the 7th day of March 1861,) are, on or before the 1st day of March 1866, to send by post prepaid to W. D. H. Oehme, of No. 221, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, the Solicitor of Matilda Finch, the Executrix of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions; the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, at his Chambers situate at No. 11, New Square, Lincolns Inn, in the County of Middlesex, on the 15th day of April 1866, at 2 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 7th day of December 1865.

Edwd. Weatherall,
Chief Clerk.

W. D. H. Oehme.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
221, *Gresham House,*
Old Broad Street, London.

With reference to the above Notice, Messrs. Barrow, Sen and Watson, of 8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Solicitors, will give all necessary information to claimants.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause "Joseph Burnett Finch against Antoine Fortune Gouttere and others" the Creditors of Frederick Finch, late of No. 67, Rue de la Presoreriu, Bordeaux, in the Empire of France, and of Shahpore, Oondee, in the District of Tirhoot, in the East Indies, Indigo Planter, and of No. 3, Carlton Hill, East, in the County of Middlesex, in England, deceased, (who died on or about the 23rd day of September 1863,) are, on or before the 1st day of March 1866, to send by post prepaid to W. D. H. Oehme, of No. 221, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, the Solicitor of Matilda Finch, one of the Executors of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions; the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, at his Chambers situate at No. 11, New Square, Lincolns Inn, in the County of Middlesex, on the 15th day of April 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 7th day of December 1865.

Edwd. Weatherall,
Chief Clerk.

W. D. H. Oehme,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.
221, *Gresham House,*
Old Broad Street, London.

With reference to the above Notice, Messrs. Barrow, Sen and Watson, of 8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Solicitors, will give all necessary information to claimants.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 30th January 1866.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	50,59,337 13 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,23,721 14 11	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,49,69,800 0 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 51,56,540 15 8		Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	9,71,792 3 7
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	" 90,56,356 1 8	1,42,12,897 1 4	Mercantile Bills discounted as	...	...	1,07,57,663 5 8
				Dead Stock	...	...	5,01,573 2 10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,37,69,459 9 10	Stamps	...	...	11,808 13 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	4,42,751 8 9	Balances with other Banks	...	...	6,85,681 0 4
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	1,73,350 0 0	Sundries	...	...	5,60,385 12 4
Sundries	...	...	8,80,258 14 8				
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	... Rs. 88,47,654 14 3	3,94,37,362 1 9
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	... " 99,16,824 15 6	
							1,87,64,479 13 9
	Rupees	...	... 5,82,01,641 15 6			Rupees	... 5,82,01,841 15 6

J. Gordon,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary

By Order of the Directors,
Geo. Dickens,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Goocool-chund, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 7th day of April next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Go-cool Doss Soonderjee, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent have two months' further time from this day to file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd January 1866.

In the matter of Ann Lydia Parlebean, formerly of North Road, Intally, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, but at present of Mirzapore, in Calcutta, Widow, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 25th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dover, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Edmund DeCruz, of No. 4, Sooterkin's Lane, in Calcutta, Head Assistant in the Crown Office of the High Court in Bengal, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 30th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Banymadub Mookerjee, lately carrying on trade and business with Modoosoodun Mundle as Rice Merchant at Wooltadinghee, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, under the style or firm of Banymadub Mookerjee and Modoosoodun Mundle, at present residing at No. 43-10, Baug Bazaar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 26th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. N. Holdar, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th January 1866.

In the matter of Francis Bailey and others, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 52,500 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvents as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupee 1-12 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts, or any of them, shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of William George Baxter, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of January last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 2,087-12-9 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 10 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts, or any of them, shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of Sreedhur Gurgory and Prosonnocoomar Chatterjee, of Rishra, in the Zillah of Hooghly, heretofore and up to sometime between the latter end of December last and the commencement of January last carried on the trade or business of Wine Merchants at No. 6, Hare Street, in Calcutta, in co-partnership under the style or firm of S. P. Chatterjee and Co., Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was on the petition of Debender Chunder Dutt, a Creditor of the said Insolvents, adjudged that the said Sreedhur Gurgory and Prosonnocoomar Chatterjee have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the said Act XI. Vic., cap, XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

D. C. Dutt in person.

In the matter of John Richard Alexander D'Cruz, of No. 6, Dalhousie Square, an Assistant in the New Medical Hall Company, Limited, of the same place, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the said Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before "the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of John Richard Alexander D'Cruz, of No. 6, Dalhousie Square, an Assistant in the New Medical Hall Company, Limited, of the same place, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 5th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims *Attorney.*

In the matter of John Richard Alexander D'Cruz, of No. 6, Dalhousie Square, an Assistant in the New Medical Hall Company, Limited, of the same place, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 5th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Issurchunder Ghose, Doorgachurn Ghose, and Premchunder Ghose, all of Aheritollah, in Calcutta, formerly carrying on trade and business as dealers in Spices in co-partnership under the name or style of Prawnkisto Ghose and Issurchunder Ghose, at No. , Postah, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Swinhoe, Law and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Sumboochunder Holdar, formerly of Budge-Budge, Zemindar, but at present a prisoner in the Calcutta Presidency Jail, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before "the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Edmund D'Cruz, of No. 4, Sooterkin's Lane, in Calcutta, Head Assistant in the Crown Office of the High Court in Bengal, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Howard Clarton, at present a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, who formerly carried on the business of Auctioners at No. 14, Lall Bazaar, in Calcutta, under the style and firm of Howard, Clarton and Co., and afterwards in co-partnership with James Charles Dickinson, under the name or style of Dickinson, Clarton and Co., an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 6th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Swinhoe, Law and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Howard Clarton, at present a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, who formerly carried on the business of Auctioneers at No. 14, Lall Bazaar, in Calcutta, under the name or style of Howard, Clarton and Company, and afterwards in co-partnership with James Charles Dickinson, under the name or style of Dickinson, Clarton and Company, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Swinhoe, Law and Co, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th February 1866.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 22nd to 31st January 1866.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
	Ft. In.	
Matabangah.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 6	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	3 0	
Below the Entrance	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 3rd February 1866, 1 inch below Zero.
A fall of 1 inch since 25th January 1866.

G. W. Vivian, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

Berhampore,
The 3rd February 1866.

Advertisement.

Level Forest Land of the finest description can be had in the Chittagong Hill Tracts on the following terms:—

1*st.*—On permanent hereditary transferable lease similar to Zemindaree right at a progressive rent from 1 to 6 annas per Acre, for 30 years, or at such rates as may be considered sufficient and reasonable.

2*nd*—After 30 years a moderate assessment will be fixed, not to exceed half the gross assets of similar land cultivated with ordinary grain crops.

3*rd.*—For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. C. Kilby,
Supdt., Hill Tracts.

Chunderdonah;
Hill Supdt.'s Office,
The 16th January 1866.

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

THE First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, upon Wednesday, the 14th February 1866, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, to consider and decide upon a proposed modification in the mode of payment for the Company's Estates, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

MACKILLOP, STEWART AND Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th January 1866.

Watts and Company, "Limited."

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Watts and Company, "Limited," for the purpose of declaring the guaranteed *ad interim* Dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting, will be held within the Company's premises on Thursday, the 8th proximo, at 4 o'clock afternoon.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. EYEARS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1866.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, upon Monday, the 12th February 1866, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held upon the 4th January 1866.

By Order of the Directors,

MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

The Elgin Tea Company, "Limited."

THE undersigned having been appointed by the High Court Official Liquidator, hereby gives notice that all arrears of Calls are to be paid over to him, and claims against the Company are to be sent to him for adjustment.

The Estate is for sale, for particulars apply to—

THOS. R. SAFE,
Official Liquidator.

5, WELLESLEY PLACE,
The 24th January 1866.

North-Western Bank of India in liquidation.

TO PROPRIETORS.

AN Eighth, and probably final, Dividend of Rupees 4 per share in further part of Capital will be payable in Cash to Proprietors on and after the 12th instant at the Bank Office here.

Production of Share Certificates will be required as on previous occasions.

J. H. FERGUSSON,
Winding-up Manager.

77, CLIVE STREET;
Calcutta,
The 1st February 1866.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Printing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, on Wednesday, the 28th February, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which it is intended to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Special Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th January 1866, *viz.*—

"That the Shares be declared of the value of Fifty Rupees each, and the Capital be reduced accordingly to one lac of Rupees, and that a Special Meeting be called to confirm the resolution."

By Order of the Directors,

ERASMUS JONES,
Secretary and Manager.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No 4, Bankshall Street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February 1866, at 4 P. M.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of bringing forward a Proposition having for its object the alteration of Clause 23 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Directors,

J. M. SCOTT,
Secretary.

No. 4, BANKSHALL STREET;
CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1866.

Notice.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. Henry and Eugene Roquerbe in our Firm ceased on the 1st of January 1866.

CAMIN, LAMOUROUX & Co.

Notice.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MESSRS. JAMES MACKILLICAN and ALEXANDER LAWRIE, in the Firm of W. H. SMITH, BARRY AND Co., both in London and Calcutta, terminated on the 31st day of January last.

W. H. SMITH,
By his Attorney, E. A. SMITH.
J. MACKILLICAN.
ALEXANDER LAWRIE.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1866.

WITH reference to the above Notice, the business of the Firm will be carried out, both in Calcutta and London, for the benefit of the undersigned, sole remaining Partner, under the style of W. H. SMITH, BARRY AND Co.

W. H. SMITH,
By his Attorney, E. A. SMITH.

2, LYON'S RANGE;
Calcutta,
The 1st February 1866.

Lost,

RIGHT-HAND halves of Government of India Notes, sent by Post from Calcutta to Kooshtea, Nos. A/64156, A/73846, A/80251, A/87681, A/43588, for Rupees 20 each.

A/18210, A/09329, A/59826, A/15522, A/80037, A/85850, for Rupees 10 each.

Lost,

IN transit by Post from Nischindipore to Pubna, on 4th December 1865, the First-half of a Government Currency Note, No. A/97500, for Rupees 50; also a Government Currency Note No. 97851, for Rupees 20, serial number not known, in transit to Calcutta on 11th November 1865. Payment stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

HALF of Government Currency Note, No. A/41715, for Rupees 50.

Notice.

LOST OR STOLEN, in course of transit by Post between Chunar and Calcutta, the First-half of a Currency Note, No. A/06107, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. A/04845, for Rupees 100.

Lost,

THE First-half of Government Currency Note, No. A/78924, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

Two Government Currency Notes Nos. A/06087 and A/06088, for Rupees 50 each.

Lost,

A portion of the Right-half of the Government Currency Note No. A/90386, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. A/08314, 07989, and 26059, for Rupees 10 each.

Lost,

BETWEEN Gowhatty and Nowgong, Second-halves of four Government Currency Notes, *viz.*, Nos. A/30076, 33105, 55564, for Rupees 100 each, and No. A/06080, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

THE First-half of a Currency Note, No. A/25581, for Rupees 20.

Stolen,

ON the 9th January 1866, the following Government Promissory Notes, property of last holder, Hurry Churn Dey Sircar, No. 14789, of L$^{one}_{one}$ of 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57, for Rupees 1,000, and No. 1194, of 4 per Cent. Loan of 1865, for Rupees 500. Application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 6846.

THE Public are informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Shamnaghur.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CAMP MOTEHARRY,
The 2nd February 1866.

No. 6868.

The Public are informed that, by the abolition of the Hanskally Post Office, an Office has been opened at Buggoolah, a Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway line.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CAMP PEEPRAH,
The 30th January 1866.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 221.

The 25th January 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Mooltan* will be closed on Thursday, the 8th February 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	*Vid* Marseilles.	*Vid* Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

N. B.—From the 1st September 1865 the postage per ½ Ounce letters to China, Australia, Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena is 8 annas instead of 4 annas.

No. 222.

The 26th January 1866.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Thursday, the 8th February, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamps at one Rupee per ½ of an Ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage.

Letters for the Express will be received by a Clerk at the Window.

No. 228.

The 31st January 1866.—The Overland Mails of the 22nd January 1866, and Express Packet of the 23rd idem, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 231.

The 6th February 1866.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 232.

The 6th February 1866.—Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay, for tranmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said. Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Debee Buksh Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Susseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

Shahabad Collectorate,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. Maclean,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B. C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

Collector's Office;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. Mangles,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale, in the 24-Pergunnahs Collectorate, on the 28th February 1866, corresponding with 18th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, according to the era current in the District. The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Collector at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Sale is to have effect from the commencement of the year 1272, *B. S.*

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
27	412	Shanpookhoorea, &c., Pergunnah Magoorah ...	251 1 27	589 10 10	5 14 4	595 9 2	1,179 5 8	

24-Pergunnahs;
Collector's Office,
The 25th January 1866.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Furreedpore, will be put up to sale, in the Furreedpore Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 6th March 1866, corresponding with 24th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	214	Chur Jalalpore in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Jalalpore ..	4,792 0 14	4,141 3 9	41 7 3	4,185 10 0	...	Under the special orders of the Board of Revenue these Estates will be sold to the highest bidder.
22	216	Chur Jahannabad in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Bykuntpore	1,940 0 39	1,623 12 0	16 4 0	1,640 0 0	...	
25	219	Chur Bunderkhola in Pergunnah Bunderkhola	1,688 1 33	1,057 7 0	10 9 0	1,068 0 0	...	
238	804	Third portion of Chur Hukeekutpore in Pergunnah Bykuntpore	2,178 3 12	1,478 7 0	14 12 0	1,493 3 0	...	

Furreedpore;
Collector's Office,
The 19th January 1866.

E. E. Lowis,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saurtday, the 24th February 1866, corresponding with 25th Falgoon 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
62	3669	Bhogwanpore, Pergunnah Nyepoor ...	860 1 22	1,771 1 0	17 10 0	1,788 11 0	3,542 2 0	
63	3670	8 annas share of Mouzah Lukhmeenath-poor, Pergunnah Nyepoor	476 3 15	1,195 4 0	11 15 0	1,207 3 0	2,390 8 0	
64	3671	Sreekishenpoor, Pergunnah Nyepoor ...	8 0 8	20 12 0	0 3 0	20 15 0	4 81 0	

MONGHYR ;
Collector's Office,
The 20th January 1866.

E. C CRASTER,
Officiating Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates in Zillah Sarun, will be put to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 16th February 1866, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1273 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866:—

Class IV.—Estate to be sold for arrears due on account of other Estates.

No. 733.—Right and Interest of Hurruck Rai and others, debtors in Mouzah Turwah, Pergunnah Baul; recorded Proprietors, Baboo Kissoon Kooer Sahee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,102-10-11.

Class I.—Permanently settled Estate.

No. 1482.—Mehal Sursur, Pergunnah Putchluck; recorded Proprietors, Rungoo Rai and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 880-5-4¾.

Class IV.—Estates to be sold for arrears due on account of other Estates.

No. 1753.—Right and Interest of Kheejgoo Sing, debtor in Mehal Cheerand, Pergunnah Cheerand; recorded Proprietors, Bhekdharee Shaw and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,118-11-10.

No. 1754.—Right and Interest of Joygopal Shah and others, debtors in Mehal Cheerand, Pergunnah Cheerand; recorded Proprietors, Bhekdharee Shah and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,118-11-10.

No. 3856.—Right and Interest of Musst. Sewsunker Kooer and others, debtors in Mouzah Sumbhoo Chuck, Pergunnah Mehsee; recorded Proprietors, Doorga Sahee and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 824-8-6¼.

E. WHINFIELD,

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 24th January 1866.

Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in District Purneah, will be put to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 19th February 1866, corresponding with 9th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866:—

FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

Permanently-settled Estates.

1. Mouzah Duhgawn, Pergunnah Futtehpoor Singhea, No. 300 Towjee; Government Revenue Rupees 825-0-4; recorded Proprietors, Musst. Mehurjan, Sheikh Besarutally, Shair Mohomud, Doste Mohumud, and Mohnut Mohadeo Bhartee.

2. Share of Jeealall (15 gundas 1 cowree) in Estate Turf Chundeepoor Khass Khole, Pergunnah Kaukjole, No. 745 Towjee, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section X. of Act XI. of 1859; Government Revenue of the whole Estate is Rupees 1,477-1-9; and the Sudder Jumma advertised for sale is Rupees 70-1-1.

3. Estate Govindpoor Hurnarayn and others, Pergunnah Dhurmpoor, No. 18 Register; Government Revenue Rupees 996-0-1; recorded Proprietors, Mr. Mackintosh, Govind Chund, Shobhnath Misser, Muthooranath Ghose, and Moheebollah.

N. S. ALEXANDER,

PURNEAH;
Collector's Office,
The 26th January 1866.

Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the Right and Interest of the under-mentioned Estate, in Zillah Moorshedabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale on the 10th February 1866, corresponding with 29th Magh 1272, in the Office of the Collector of that District, on account of demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue:—

Permanently-settled Estate.

Estate Kismut Mouzah Masoomabad, No. 364 of the Moorshedabad Rent Roll, Pergunnah Masoomabad; Government Revenue, Rupees 888-11-4; recorded Proprietors, Ramdoyal and Nilcomole Chowdhry and Ramdoss.

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 16th January 1866.

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office at that District, on Saturday, the 17th February 1866, corresponding with the 7th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Towjee No. 47, Mouzah Loka and others, Pergunnah Kholshee; recorded Proprietors, Tara Chunder Banerjee, Sheeb Cant, and Puddo Shoondry Debya, mother of Tarucknath Rae, Dropodee Debya, Kowlasheshory Debya, Hur Coomar Banerjee, Tarachand Rae, Shamanath, Ramanath Roy, and Kristo Cant Roy, father of Sree Cant and Taranee Cant Roy; the Sudder Jumma of which is Rupees 1,406-7-5½. This Mehal is under Butwarrah, and the share of Shamanath and Ramanath Roy of one anna, eight gundahs, one kowrie, two crantees, one dontee (1*a.*, 8*g.*, 1*k.*, 2*c.*, 1*d.*) paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 392-14-10 is to be sold under Section 33, Regulation XIX. of 1814.

Towjee No. 303, Kishantut 2/7 Mouzah Bhatol and others, Pergunnah Barhoar; recorded Malic, Rookinee Kant Dass; Sudder Jumma Rupees 717-9-8¼.

Towjee No. 457-27, Mouzah Shalash and others, Pergunnah Kordah; recorded Proprietors, Kristogobind Choudhree and Deya Moyee Choudhoorance; Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,078-10-11½ The eight annas share of this Estate, paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 3,039-5-5¼ of Kristo Gobind Choudhree, is to be sold under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd January 1866.

W. Le. F. ROBINSON,
Collector.

No. 129.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 22nd February 1866, corresponding with the 12th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th day of January 1866:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 14.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitla, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Radha Churn Roy and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 8,786-3-7¾.

No. 151.—Kismut Pergunnah Buindhotty, &c., Chuck Hattoona, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Bhuggobutty Dossee and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 40,073-10-6.

No. 181.—Kismut Pergunnah Calcutta and others, Kismut Nimtah and others; recorded Proprietor, Sreeram Roy and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 1,118-13-6.

Estates to be sold for other demands.

No. 1867.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bhaugulpore, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Fuckeer Chand Mozoomdar; Government Revenue, Rupees 796-1-3.

No. 1840.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bykaree, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Roy Mothooranath Chowdree and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 712-6-11¾.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
24-*Pergunnahs*,
The 2nd February 1866.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, for arrears of Revenue, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Saturday, the 24th February 1866, or 25th Falgoon 1273 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866.

Class I Permanently-settled Estates.

No 35—Jownapoor Roodur, Pergunnah Balagatch; recorded Proprietors, Rughoo Sing and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 1,891-5-7. The rights and interests of Cassee Sing, Awoodan Sing, Roghoobeer Roy, Bedheetha Roy, Dabee Roy, Rumnun Roy, Hunnooman Sing, Chutterdhary Roy, Lalljee, Gooroodyal Sing, Bholee Sing, Rambhoorosa Sing, Buxsy Sing, Ramchurn Sing, Khooblall Sing, Bustee Sing, Hunsraj Sing, Baboo Sunkurnarain, Jugoolall, Runglall Sing, Jhubolall Sing, Tafance

Sing, Ramdheen Sing, Gopal Sing, Digumber Sing, Jukhoo, Lutchoo, Sewdyal Sing, Bhujjun Sing, Budree Sing, Nowab Sing, Mussamut Beebhun Koer, Kurtah Roy, Jhubhoolall Roy, Jhoonuck Sing, Dhodaye Sing, Jheetoolall Roy, Joogee Roy, Mussamut Beebhun Koer, Gooroopursaud Sing, Rambhurose Sing, Bhoopnarain Sing, Purtaub Sing, and Hunsraj Sing, Defendants, are to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 55.—Mulickallypoor Boozroog, Pergunnah Balagutch; recorded Proprietors, Gooroodial Sing and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 3,137-5-4. The rights and interests of Goordial Sing, Bhoolee Sing, Rambhorosa Sing, Nowal Sing, Ramtapul Sing, Rajcoomar Sing, Raja Byjeenathnarain Sing, Deepnarain Sing, Runjeet Sing, Baboo Bukroo Sing, Baboo Bickoo Sing, Baboo Butchoo Sing, Baboo Jhitto Sing, and Rampersaud Sing, Defendants, are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 225.—Hattapore Balaputtee, Pergunnah Bhour; recorded Proprietors, Sobah Heeralall Jha and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 965-1-3.

No. 588.—Hurhuth, Pergunnah Dhurour; recorded Proprietors; Nahal Chowdry and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 830-6-1.

No. 774.—Rughoonathpore Donwan, Pergunnah Besah Chuckley Gurjoul; recorded Proprietors, Chilka Misser and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 620-10-11. The rights and interests of Chilka Misser, Sham Misser, and others, Defendants; the 2 annas hissa of Kalleepersaud and Esooreepersaud, in Bhugoowanpore, belonging to Mouzah Rughoonauthpore, are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 1471.—Komurgown, Pergunnah Jakur; recorded Proprietors, Mussamut Doorga Koer and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 774-9-9.

No. 3049.—Chuck Neezum, belonging to Surmustpore, Pergunnah Sureesah; recorded Proprietors, Shah Hussun Ally and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 4,449-14-8. The rights and interests of Dhaneeram Mahatoo, Radhay Mahatoo, Pran Chand Mahatoo, Gopaul Chand Mahatoo, Dhurum Chand Mahatoo, and Jewlall Mahatoo, amounting to 6 *as.* 12*g.* 2*c.*, in Mouzah Chuck Neezum and Borawareeputtee, pertaining thereto, will only be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, in exclusion of rights and interests of Shah Hussun Ally and others.

TIRHOOT;
Collector's Office,
The 27th January 1866.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th January 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1866.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

Preliminary.

SECTION.

1. Short Title.
2. Interpretation Clause.
3. Laws repealed.
4. Repeal of rules relating to the Registration of Assurances in certain Territories.
5. Power to invest Head Executive Officer of Territories under immediate administration of Government of India with authority vested by this Act in Local Governments.

PART II.

Of the Registration Establishment.

6. General Registry Office.
   Branch General Registry Office.
7. Formation and alteration of Districts and Sub-Districts.
8. Establishment of Registry and Sub-Registry Offices.
9. Appointment of Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
10. Registrar of a Presidency Town may act as Sub-Registrar.

SECTION.

11. Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General to perform duties of Registrar-General, under Sections 32 and 73 of this Act during his absence on duty.
12. Provision for cases of absence of Registrars or vacancy in the office.
13. Provision for cases of absence of Sub-Registrars or vacancy in the office.
14. Remuneration and Establishments of Registry Officers.
15. Seals of Registering Officers.
16. Registery Books.
    Forms.
    Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

Of registrable Documents.

17. Instruments of which the registration is compulsory.
    Proviso as to leases in Madras.
    And as to shares and debentures.
18. Documents of which the registration is optional.
19. Documents containing interlineations, erasures, or alterations.
20. Description of parcels in instruments relating to immoveables.
21. Documents in language not understood by Registering Officer.

PART IV.

Of the Time of Registration.

22. Time for registering instruments of which the registration is compulsory.
23. Time for registering documents of which the registration is optional.
24. Provision where delay in registering is unavoidable.
25. Provision for last day of period for registration falling on a holiday.
26. Wills or authorities to adopt may be registered at any time.
27. Alteration of Act No. XIV. of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10.
28. Saving of time prescribed by Statute for registration of instruments.

PART V.

Of the Place of Registration.

SECTION.

29. Place for registering instruments relating to immoveables.
30. Place for registering other instruments.
31. Place for registering instruments affecting immoveable property situate in one, or more than one District.
32. Registration by Registrar-General of instruments referred to in Section 29.
33. Discretionary registration by Registrar.
34 Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.
Exception.

PART VI.

Of the Presentation of Instruments for Registry.

35. Presentation of instruments for registration.
36. Powers of Attorney recognizable for purposes of Section 35.
Proviso as to persons exempt from appearing in Court.
37. Enquiry before registration by the Registering Officer.

PART VII.

Of the Enforcement of Attendance of Executants and Witnesses.

38. Where attendance of necessary presenter or witness is desired.
39. Where such person is not within the District or Sub-District.
40. Law as to summonses, Commissions and witnesses in Civil suits to apply to summonses, Commissions and witnesses under this Act.

PART VIII.

Of the Registration of Memoranda of Decrees and Orders affecting immoveable Property and sent by the Court to a Registry Office.

41. Memorandum of decree affecting registered instrument relating to immoveable property to be sent to the Office in which such instrument shall have been registered.
42. Memorandum of decree affecting immoveable property to be sent to Registrar.
43. Costs of registration of memorandum of decrees and orders.

PART IX.

Of the Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

44. Persons entitled to register Wills and authorities to adopt.
Presentation or delivery of Wills and authorities to adopt.
45. Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under Section 44.
46. Proceedings on death of depositor.
Re-deposit.

PART X.

Of the Fees for Registration, Searches, and Copies.

47. Fees for registration, searches, and copies to be fixed by local Government.
Table of Fees.
8. Fees and penaltites to be credited to Government.

PART XI.

Of the Effects of Registration and non-Registration.

49. Time from which registered document operates.
50. Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.
51. Priority of certain registered instruments.
52. Registration doubles period of limitation in suits under a written contract for money lent, or interest, or breach of contract.

Special Registration of Obligations for Payment of Money.

SECTION.

53. Enforcement of obligation registered with agreement recorded that amount secured may be recovered summarily.

PART XII.

Of the Duties and Powers of Registering Officer.

(A)—As to the Registry Books.

54. Registry Books to be kept in the several Offices.
55. Entries to be numbered consecutively.
56. Indexes to be kept.
57. Registered documents to be copied according to order of admission.
58. Registering Officers to allow inspection of certain Registery Books and to give certified copies of entries.

(B.)—As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

59. Entries to be made as to persons examined.
Record of conflicting statements.
60. Particulars to be endorsed on instruments admitted to registration.
61. Such endorsement to be signed and authenticated.
62. And returned with a certificate shewing number and page of book in which document has been registered.
63. Power to administer oaths.
Provision as to evidence.

(C.)—Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

64. Sub-Registrar to forward in duplicate abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property and registered in his Office.
65. Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of instrument relating to immoveable property situate in one District, but in more than one Sub-District.
66 Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of instrument referring to immoveable property situate in several Districts.

(D.)—Special Duties of Registrar.

67. Registrar to forward to General Registry Office abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property and registered in his Office.
68. Filing in Registrar's Office of abstracts made by Sub-Registrar.
69. Procedure on registering instruments under Section 33.
70. Procedure on recept of memorandum under Section 41.
Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 42.
71. Procedure on deposit of Wills or authorities to adopt.

(E.) Of the Registrar-General.

72. Mode of registration by Registrar-General.
73. Procedure on registration by Registrar-General.
74. Filing in General Registry Office of abstracts of entries.

(F.)—Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Registrars-General.

75. Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.
76. Powers of Registrar-General.
Power to frame rules.
77. No appeal from order admitting to registration.

PART XIII.

Of Refusal to register.

78. Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded by Registrar or Sub-Registrar.
79. Registrar may alter or revise orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration.

SECTION.
80. Procedure where Registrar refuses to register documents falling under Section 17 or Section 18, Clause 1, 2, or 3.
81. Registering Officer not to be liable for any thing *bond fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

PART XIV.
Miscellaneous.
82. Registry of instruments executed by Government Officers or certain public functionaries.
83. Penalty for incorrectly copying, translating, abstracting or registering documents with intent to injure
84. Penalty for making false statements before Registering Officer.
85. Registers kept under former enactments to be transferred to Registrar of the District.
86. References to Act No. XVI of 1864 to be read as if made to this Act.
87. Commencement of Act in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
Power to extend Act to other Territories.
Time for registering instruments executed in such Territories before extension.

No. 3 OF 1866.

A Bill to amend Act No. XVI. of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Registration of Assurances; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.
Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Registration Act, 1866."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"British India."

"British India" denotes the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca:

"Year" and "Month."

"Year" and "Month" denote a year or month respectively by the British Calendar.

"Section."

"Section" denotes a Section of this Act:

"Lease."

"Lease" includes a counterpart, a kabuliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

"Will."

"Will" includes a codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property.

"Instrument."

"Instrument" does not include a Will nor an authority to adopt.

"Immoveable Property."

"Immoveable Property" includes land, rights to ways, lights, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth; but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass.

"Moveable Property."

"Moveable Property" includes standing timber, growing crops, grass, fruit upon trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property.

"Book."

"Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book.

"Endorsement." "Endorsed."

"Endorsement" and "Endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering-slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act.

"Representative."

"Representative" includes the Committee of a lunatic and the manager of his estate.

"Oath."

"Oath" includes a solemn affirmation.

"Person."

"Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons whether incorporated or not.

Number.

Words in the singular number include the plural; words in the plural number include the singular,

Gender.

and words importing the masculine gender include females;

"Local Government."

And in any part of British India in which this Act operates "Local Government" denotes the person or persons authorized by law to administer the Executive Government in such part:

"High Court."

"High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal therein: "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original

"District Court."

jurisdiction in a District, and includes the High Court in its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; and "Civil Court"

"Civil Court."

includes a Revenue Court, but not a Court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

"District." "Sub-District."

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act.

Laws repealed.

3. Acts No. XVI of 1864 and No. IX of 1865 are hereby repealed, except in so far as the former Act rescinds other Acts or Regulations, and except as regards things duly done and penalties incurred under the Acts hereby repealed or either of them. And all things duly done under the same Act or either of them shall be considered as having been done under this Act.

Repeal of rules relating to the Registration of Assurances in certain Territories.

4. From the date on which this Act shall be extended as hereinafter provided to any part of British India in which the Acts hereinbefore mentioned are not in force, all Rules and Regulations relating to the Registration of Assurances in force in such part of British India shall cease to have effect, except as regards documents duly registered under any of such Rules or Regulations.

Power to invest Head Executive Officer of Territories under immediate administration of Government of India with authority vested by this Act in local Governments.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, by an order to be published in the *Gazette of India*, to declare that in any Territory under the immediate administration of the Government of India the Head Executive Officer of such Territory shall exercise all or any of the powers vested by this Act in the local Governments; and thereupon such Officer shall, for the purposes of

this Act, be the local Government of such Territory.

PART. II.

Of the Registration Establishment.

General Registry Office.

6. The local Government shall establish within the Territories subject to such Government, at such place as it shall think fit, an Office to be called the General Registry Office, and shall appoint an Officer to the charge of such Office, who shall be the Registrar-General of the Territories for which he is appointed. The local Government may also, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, establish a Branch General Registry Office and appoint a Branch Registrar-General; and every act done by or before any Branch Registrar-General so appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a Registrar-General. Provided that such Branch Registrar-General shall not exercise the power to frame rules conferred on the Registrar-General by Section 76 of this Act. Any Registrar-General or Branch Registrar-General may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

Branch General Registry Office.

Formation and alteration of Districts and Sub-Districts.

7. For the purposes of this Act the local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe and from time to time may alter the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts. A Sub-District may be conterminous with a District, or may be situate partly in one District and partly in another.

Each of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay shall, for the purposes of this Act, be formed into a District.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this Section, together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified by the local Government in the Official Gazette immediately after every such formation or alteration. Every such alteration shall take effect immediately after such notification.

Establishment of Registry and Sub-Registry Offices.

8. The local Government shall establish in every District an Office to be styled the Registry Office, and in every Sub-District an Office to be styled the Sub-Registry Office.

Appointment of Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

9. The local Government may appoint such persons, whether Public Officers or not, as it may think proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts formed as aforesaid respectively.

Registrar of a Presidency Town may act as Sub-Registrar.

10. In each of the Presidency Towns the Registrar may perform all the duties of a Sub-Registrar under this Act.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General to perform duties of Registrar-General under Sections 32, 73, and 74 of this Act during his absence on duty.

11. During the absence on duty of the Registrar-General from the place where the General Registry Office is established, it shall be lawful for him to appoint the Registrar of such place, or, with the previous sanction of the local Government, such other person as he shall think fit, to perform the duties of the Registrar-General under Sections 32, 73, and 74 of this Act. A Registrar so appointed shall perform such duties in addition to his own duties as Registrar. During such absence the Registrar or other person so appointed as aforesaid shall be styled the Deputy Registrar-General, and may use the Seal of the Registrar-General.

Provision for cases of absence of Registrars, or vacancy in the Office.

12. In case of the absence of any Registrar other than the Registrar of a Presidency Town, or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any such Registrar, any person whom the Registrar-General shall appoint in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court, shall, during such absence or vacancy, be the Registrar. In case of the absence of the Registrar of a Presidency Town, of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any such Registrar, it shall be lawful for the Registrar-General to appoint any person whom he may think proper to conduct the duties of the Office of such Registrar.

Provision for cases for absence of Sub-Registrars, or vacancy in the Office

13. In case of the absence of any Sub-Registrar, or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any Sub-Registrar, any person whom the Registrar of the District shall appoint in this behalf shall, during such absence or vacancy, be Sub-Registrar.

Remuneration and establishments of Registry Officers.

14. It shall be lawful for the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to assign such salaries as such Government may from time to time deem proper to the Registrar-General, Branch Registrar-General, the Registrars, and the Sub-Registrars appointed under this Act, or to provide for the remuneration of such Officers by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries. It shall also be lawful for the local Government, with the like sanction, to allow such establishments for the several Registry Offices as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Seals of Registering Officers.

15. The Registrar-General Branch, Registrar-General, and the several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the local Government shall direct :—"The seal of the Registrar-General (or of the Branch Registrar-General, or of the Registrar, or of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

Registry-Books.

16. The local Government shall provide for the Office of every Registering Officer such books as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act. The books so provided shall contain such forms as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Registrar-General, with the sanction of the local Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title page by the Officer by whom such books shall be issued. The local Government shall further supply the Office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box.

Forms.

Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

Of registrable Documents.

Instruments of which the registration is compulsory.

17. The instruments next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, provided the property to which they relate shall be situate in a District in which, and provided they shall have been executed

on or after the date on which the said Act No. XVI of 1864 or this Act shall have come into operation (that is to say) :—

1. Instruments of gift of immoveable property.

2. Leases of immoveable property for any term exceeding one year:

3. Instruments (other than an instrument of gift or lease as aforesaid) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, transfer, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value exceeding one hundred Rupees in any immoveable property; and

4. Instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, transfer, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest—

Provided that this Section shall not apply to any lease executed between landlord and tenant relative to land in the Presidency of Madras liable to the payment of revenue to Government, but any such lease may be registered under Section 18, subject to the provisions of Sections 23 and 87 : Provided also that this Section shall not apply to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint-Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company shall consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company.

Proviso as to leases in Madras.

And as to shares and debentures.

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act, (that is to say) :—

Documents of which the registration is optional.

1. Any instrument which purports or operates to create, declare, assign, transfer, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of value equal to or less than one hundred Rupees in immoveable property;

2. Any instrument which acknowledges the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, transfer or extinction of any such right, title or interest;

3. Any lease of immoveable property for a term not exceeding a year;

4. Any award relating to immoveable property;

5. Any instrument which purports or operates to create, declare, transfer or extinguish any right, title or interest in moveable property;

6. Any Will or Authority to adopt a son;

7. Any Acknowledgment, Agreement, Articles of Partnership, Appointment, Assent, Award, Assignment, Bill of Exchange, Bill of Sale, Bond, Conditions of Sale, Confirmation, Contract, Copies of Decrees, Covenant, Disclaimer, Extension of Term of Partnership, Grant, Instrument of Composition, Instrument of Dissolution of Partnership, Instrument of Partition, Lease, Map, Marriage Certificate, Plan, Power of Attorney, Promissory Note, Release, Settlement, Survey, Surrender, Writing of Divorcement, and any other document not hereinbefore mentioned.

19. No document shall be accepted for registration if any interlineation, erasure, or alteration shall appear thereon, unless the persons executing the same shall attest with their signatures, initials, or marks such interlineation, erasure, or alteration, and it shall be the duty of the Officer registering such instrument, at the time of registering it, to make a note in the Register of such interlineation, erasure, or alteration.

Documents containing interlineations, erasures, or alterations.

20. No instrument relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it shall contain a description of such property sufficient, in the opinion of the Registering Officer, to identify the same. Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers, if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the District and Sub-District in which they are situate and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

Description of parcels in instruments relating to immoveables.

21. If any document presented for registration be in a language which the Registering Officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a copy and a translation into a language commonly used in the District; and such translation shall be registered and such copy shall be filed in his Office; and for the purpose of making the other copies and the abstracts required by this Act, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

Documents in language not understood by registering Officer.

Part IV.

Of the Time of Registration.

22. Subject to the provision contained in Section 24 of this Act, no instrument of the descriptions mentioned in Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper Officer within four months from the date of its execution, provided that where there are several persons executing it at different times, the instrument may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

Time for Registering instruments of which the registration is compulsory.

23. Subject to the provision contained in Section 24 of this Act, no document of any of the descriptions mentioned in Section 18 (other than a Will or Authority to adopt a son) shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper Officer within two months from the date of its execution : provided that where there are several persons executing it at different times, the document may be presented for registration and re-registration within two months from the date of each execution.

Time for registering documents of which the registration is optional.

24. If any such document shall, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, not have been presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the Registrar of the District.

Provision where delay in registering is unavoidable.

in cases where the delay in presentation shall not exceed six months, to direct that on payment as a penalty of four times the amount of the proper registration fee, such instrument shall be accepted for registration.

Provision for last day of period for registration falling on a holiday.

25. Whenever the last day of any period hereinbefore provided for the registration of any document shall fall on a Sunday or other holiday authorized as hereinafter mentioned, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day immediately following such Sunday or other holiday.

Wills or Authorities to adopt may be registered at any time.

26. Any Will or Authority to adopt a son may at any time be registered in manner hereinafter provided.

Alteration of Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10.

27. In Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10, the last Clause shall be read as if for the words 'within six months from the date thereof' the words 'within the time prescribed' in that behalf by "The Indian Registration Act, 1866," were substituted.

Saving of time prescribed by Statute for registration of instruments.

28. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to alter the time within which any certificate or other document must be registered under the provisions of "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849," Section 143, or any other Statute.

Part V.

Of the Place of Registration.

Place for registering instruments relating to immoveables.

29. Save as in this Act otherwise provided, every instrument mentioned in Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Section 18, Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4, shall be presented for registration in the Office of the Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the property to which such instrument relates is situate.

Place for registering other instruments.

30. Every instrument other than an instrument referred to in the last preceding Section may be presented for registration in the Office of the Sub-Registrar within whose jurisdiction such instrument is executed, or at any Registrar's Office under the same local Government, at which the persons presenting such instrument shall desire it to be registered.

Place for registering instruments affecting immoveable property situate in one or in more than one District.

31. Every instrument affecting immoveable property situate in one or in more than one District may be presented for registration to any Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate.

Registration by Registrar-General of instruments referred to in Section 29.

32. The Registrar-General may in his discretion receive and register any instrument referred to in Section 29, without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates.

Discretionary registration by Registrar.

33. Any Registrar may in his discretion receive and register any instrument referred to in Section 29 which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar in his District. He shall also register Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

Exception.

34. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the public Office of the Officer whose duty it shall be to register the same: but any such Officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the place of residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will or Authority to adopt a son, and register or accept for registration or deposit such document, Will or Authority. Every Sub-Registrar so attending shall within twenty-four hours report to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate the fact of the attendance and his reason therefor.

Part VI.

Of the Presentation of Instruments for Registry.

Presentation of instruments for registration.

35. Every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the Office in which such document is to be registered by some person executing or claiming under the same, or by the representatives or assigns of such person, or by the agents of such person, representatives or assigns, duly authorized by power of attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of Section 35.

36. For the purposes of the last preceding Section, the powers of attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized, (that is to say)—

(*a.*) If the principal at the time of executing the power of attorney reside in any part of British India in which this Act operates, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides:

(*b.*) If the principal at the time aforesaid reside in any other part of British India, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by the Judge of the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the principal resides:

(*c.*) If the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public or any Court, Judge, Consul or Magistrate:

Any power of attorney mentioned in this Section may be proved by the production of it without further proof when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Proviso as to persons exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court shall not be required to attend at the Office of the Registrar or Sub-Registrar, or in the Court of the Judge for the purpose of executing any such power of attorney as mentioned in Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this Section; but in every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Judge, (as the case may be,) if satisfied that the power of attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring

his personal attendance at the Office or Court aforesaid. To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Judge may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal and examine him, or issue a Commission for the examination of such person.

Enquiry before registration by the Registering Officer.

37. On the persons executing any document, or their representatives, assigns or agents, authorized as aforesaid, appearing before the Registering Officer for the purpose of obtaining the registration of such documents, he shall enquire whether such document was executed or not by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed, and satisfy himself of the right of any person to appear as the representative, assign or agent of any person whom he shall claim to represent. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the Registering Officer and are personally known to him, or, in case they are not personally to him, if they satisfy him that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document, and, in the case of any person appearing by authorized agent, if such agent shall admit the execution of the documents, the Registering Officer shall register the same. The Registering Officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one then present in his Office. Such examination may, if he shall think fit, be upon oath.

Part VII.

Of the Enforcement of Attendance of Executants and Witnesses.

Where attendance of necessary presenter or witness is desired.

38. If any person presenting any instrument for registration shall desire the attendance of any person required to attend on the presentation of the instrument or any person whose testimony is necessary for the registration of such instrument by a Registering Officer, such Officer may in his discretion, and if the person whose attendance is so desired shall be within his District or Sub-District, issue a summons requiring him to attend at the Office of such Officer at a time named in such summons. Provided that persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court shall not be required to attend at the Office, but in every such case the registering Officer shall either himself go to the house of such person and examine him, or order a Commission to issue for his examination.

Where such person is not within the District or Sub-District.

39. If the person whose attendance is so required is not within the District or Sub-District of the Registering Officer, such Officer may forward a summons to the Registering Officer in whose jurisdiction such person resides, and the Officer last hereinbefore mentioned shall cause such summons to be served upon the person whose attendance is required as aforesaid.

Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses in civil suits to apply to summonses, commissions, and witnesses under this Act.

40. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts, shall apply to any summons or commission issued and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

Part VIII.

Of the Registration of Memoranda of Decrees and Orders affecting Immoveable Property and sent by the Court to a Registry Office.

Memorandum of decree affecting registered instrument relating to immoveable property to be sent to the Office in which such instrument shall have been registered.

41. When any Civil Court shall by a decree or order declare any instrument relating to immoveable property, which shall have been registered under this Act, to be invalid, or when any Civil Court shall pass a decree or order affecting any such instrument, and such last mentioned decree or order shall create, declare, assign, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest under such instrument in the immoveable property to which it relates, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the decree or order to be sent to every Registrar within whose District such immoveable property or any part thereof is situate.

Memorandum of decree affecting immoveable property to be sent to Registrar.

42. When any Civil Court shall, by a decree or order, create, declare, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of any person in any immoveable property situate in any part of British India in which this Act shall operate, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the said decree or order to be sent to every Registrar within whose District such immoveable property or any part thereof is situate.

Costs of registration of memorandum of decrees and orders.

43. The costs of and attending the registration under Sections 41 and 42, of any memorandum of a decree or order shall be costs in the cause, and shall be paid by the Court to such person and in such way as the local Government shall direct in that behalf.

Part IX.

Of the Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Persons entitled to register Wills and Authorities to adopt.

44. The testator, or any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a Will, may register any Will, and the donor or donee of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may register any such authority.

Presentation or delivery of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Any person entitled to register any such Will or authority may either personally or by a duly authorized agent present to a Registrar such Will or authority open, and any testator or donor of such authority may deliver to a Registrar the Will or authority in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the depositor and the nature of the document.

Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under Section 44.

45. If the depositor of any such sealed cover shall wish to withdraw the same, it shall be lawful for him to apply to the Registrar in whose Office such document shall have been deposited, that the same be delivered up to him; and the Registrar, if satisfied as to the identity of the depositor with the applicant, shall deliver up the cover accordingly.

Proceedings on death of depositor.

46. If on the death of the depositor of a sealed cover under Section 44, application be made to the Registrar in whose Office such cover was deposited to open the same, the Registrar, after satisfying himself that the depositor is dead, shall, in the presence of the person making such application, open the cover, and shall copy, at the expense of the applicant, the contents thereof in a Register of Wills and authorities to adopt. When such copy shall have been entered, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original Will or authority until required to produce the same in Court.

Re-deposit.

PART X.

Of the Fees for Registration, Searches, and Copies.

Fees for registration, searches, and copies to be fixed by local Government.

47. Subject to the approval of the Governor General of India in Council, the local Government shall prepare a Table of Fees payable—

For the registration of documents:

For searching the Registers:

For making or granting copies of entries, abstracts of documents, either on or after registration;

And of extra or additional fees payable—

For every registration by a Registrar-General under Section 32; or by a Registrar under Section 30 or 33;

For special registration under Section 53;

For the issue of Commissions;

For filing translations;

For attending at private residences;

And for such other matters as shall to the local Government appear necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

Table of fees.

The local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such Table. A Table of the Fees so payable shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall be exposed to public view in every Office established for the registration of documents, and no document shall be accepted for registration, and no copy shall be granted, and no search shall be made or allowed until the fee prescribed in that behalf shall have been paid.

Fees and penalties to be credited to Government.

48. All fees received under the provisions of this Act, (not being fees payable under Section 14 of this Act to Officers who are paid wholly or in part by fees.) and all penalties received under Section 24 of this Act, shall be remitted to such Treasury as the local Government shall from time to time direct, and be credited to Government.

PART XI.

Of the effects of Registration and Non-registration.

Time from which registered document operates.

49. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

50. No instrument required by Section 70 to be registered shall be received in evidence in any Civil proceeding in any Court, or shall be acted on by any Public Officer as defined in the Indian Penal Code, unless it shall have been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Priority of certain registered instruments.

51. Every instrument of the descriptions mentioned in Clauses 1, 2, and 3 of Section 18 shall, if duly registered, have priority to any other instrument relating to the same property, whether such other instrument be of the same nature as the registered instrument or not.

Registration doubles period of limitation in suits under a written contract for money lent or interest or breach of contract.

52. Suits to recover money lent, or interest, or for the breach of any contract may be brought within six years from the time when the cause of suit arose in every case in which there is an engagement or contract in writing provided that such engagement or contract be duly registered under this Act.

Special Registration of Obligations for Payment of Money.

Enforcement of obligation registered with agreement recorded, that amount secured may be recovered summarily.

53. Whenever the obligor and obligee of an obligation for the payment of money shall, at the time of registering the same under the provisions of this Act, apply to the Registering Officer to record their agreement, that in the event of the obligation not being duly satisfied the amount may be recovered as hereinafter provided, the Registering Officer, after making such enquiries as he may think proper, shall record such agreement at the foot of the endorsement and certificate required by Sections 60 and 62, and such record shall be signed by him and by the obligor and obligee of the obligation, and shall be copied into the Register Book No. 3. Every such obligation may be enforced summarily by any Court which would have had jurisdiction to try a regular suit thereon for the recovery of the amount: Provided that the application for the enforcement of the same be made within one year from the date on which the amount becomes payable, or where the amount is payable by instalments, within one year from the date on which the last instalment becomes payable. The obligation shall be enforced as a decree in a suit under the rules applicable to the execution of decrees in the Court in which the application for enforcement is made, but subject to any provisions contained in any law for the time being in force in relation to the summary enforcement of obligations registered with such agreement as aforesaid. The application for the enforcement of an obligation under this Section shall be written on a stamp paper of one-fourth the value prescribed by law for a plaint in a suit to recover the same amount: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving any right to a summary decree for foreclosure or sale in case of immoveables.

PART XII.

Of the Duties and Powers of Registering Officers.

(*A.*)—*As to the Registry Books.*

Registry Books to be kept in the several Offices.

54. The following Books shall be kept in the several Offices hereinafter named (that is to say):—

In all Registry Offices:—

Book 1.—"Register of instruments affecting immoveable property,"

Book 2.—"Register of Decrees and Orders of Court affecting immoveable property,"

Book 3.—"Register of deposits of Wills and Authorities to adopt," and

Book 4.—"Register of Wills and Authorities to adopt,"

In the Offices of all Registrars and Sub-Registrars:—

Book 5.—"Register of instruments specially registered under Section 53,"

Book 6.—"Miscellaneous Register,"

Book 7.—"Record of Powers of Attorney," and

Book 8.—"Record of reasons for refusal to register."

In the Offices of the Registrar-General and all Registrars:—

Book 9.—"Register of Abstracts."

In Book 1 shall be entered all documents registered under Section 17 and the first four Clauses of Section 18. In Book 2 shall be entered all Memoranda of Decrees and Orders of Court registered under Section 42 of this Act. In Book 5 shall be entered all instruments specially registered under Section 53, whether such instruments have also been entered in Book 1 or not. In Book 6 shall be entered all documents registered under Clauses 5 and 7 of Section 18, and not entered in Book 5. In Book 7 shall be entered an abstract of every Power of Attorney attested before the Registering Officer provided in Section 36. In Book 9 shall be entered abstracts mentioned in Sections 66, 73, 74.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

55. All entries shall be numbered in a consecutive series which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Indexes to be kept.

56. Two indexes shall be prepared in each Office for each year, one containing the names and descriptions of all persons executing, and also the names (if any) and descriptions of all persons claiming under every document registered in the Office during that year, and the other, in the case of immoveable property, containing the name of the village or place where the property is situate, together with a description of the property and its name (if any) and such other particulars and in such form as the Registrar-General shall from time to time prescribe under Section 76.

Registered documents to be copied according to order of admission.

57. Every document shall be dated on presentation, and on being admitted to registration shall be copied in the book appropriated therefor under the provisions herein contained, according to the order of its admission.

Registering Officers to allow inspection of certain Registry Books and to give certified copies of entries.

58. Subject to the previous payment of such fees as may be payable in that behalf, the Registry Books Nos. 1, 2, and 4 shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same, and copies of any entry in such Registry Books shall be given, certified by the Registering Officer, to all persons applying for such copies. Copies of entries in Registry Books Nos. 3, 5, and 6, certified as aforesaid, shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which the entries respectively refer; but the requisite search for such entries shall be made only by the Registering Officer. All such copies when certified as aforesaid shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the contents of the entries of which they have respectively been made.

(B.)—As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

Entries to be made as to persons examined.

Record of conflicting statements.

59. The Registering Officer shall enter in the Registry Book the name and address in full of every person whom he may examine pursuant to this Act, and may also, when the statements made before him are conflicting, record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he shall admit the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the Registering Officer.

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

60. On every document admitted to registration there shall be endorsed the following particulars, (that is to say)—

1. The day, hour, and place of presentation:

2. The names in full of the persons executing the document: and if it shall have been presented by the representatives, assigns, or agents, of any persons, the names of such representatives, assigns, or agents:

3. The name and address in full of every person who may have been examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

4. Any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration made in his presence in reference to such execution.

Such endorsement to be signed and authenticated.

61. The endorsment mentioned in the last preceding Section shall be signed by every person executing the document, or by his representative or assign, or by his agent, and shall be authenticated by the seal and signature of the Registering Officer.

And returned with a certificate shewing number and page of book in which document has been registered.

62. After the provisions of Sections 57, 60, and 61 shall have been complied with, the document shall be returned to the person who shall have presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he shall, in presence of the Registering Officer, have nominated in writing in that behalf, with a certificate containing the number and page of the book in which the document shall have been registered. Such certificate shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act and that the facts mentioned in the certificate have occurred as therein mentioned. Provided that registrations *bonâ fide* made by any Registering Officer shall not be deemed invalid merely by reason of defect or irregularity in the appointment of, or in the procedure followed by, such Officer.

Power to administer oaths.

63. It shall be lawful for every Registering Officer at his discretion to administer an oath to any person examined by him

under the provisions of this Act; and it shall not be necessary for such Officer to take down, read over, or sign the evidence of any such person otherwise than is expressly provided by this Act.

Provision as to evidence.

(C.)—Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

64. An abstract of every original instrument affecting immoveable property registered in the Office of any Sub-Registrar shall, with a copy of the certificate under Section 62, be forwarded in duplicate within seven days from the date of registration to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Sub-Registrar to forward in duplicate abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property and registered in his Office.

65. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a document relating to immoveable property which, though situate in one District, is not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall forward a copy thereof, and of the endorsement and certificate thereon, to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every such Sub-Registrar shall register an abstract of the same in his Book No. 1 and file the copy in his Office.

Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of document relating to immoveable property situate in one District, but in more than one Sub-District.

66. Every Sub-Registrar on registering any instrument which refers to immoveable property situate in more Districts than one, shall forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate thereon to the Registrar of every District in which any part of such property is situate other than the District in which his own Sub-District is situate. The Registrar, on receiving the copy, shall register an abstract thereof in his Book No. 9, and forward copies to the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such copy shall register an abstract of the same in his Book No. 1 and file the copy in his Office.

Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of instrument referring to immoveable property situate in several Districts.

(D.)—Special Duties of Registrar.

67. An abstract of every original instrument affecting immoveable property registered in the Office of any Registrar shall, with a copy of the certificate under Section 62, be forwarded by the Registrar within seven days to the General Registry Office.

Registrar to forward to General Registry Office abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property and registered in his Office.

68. On the receipt in a Registrar's Office of the duplicate abstracts made by any Sub-Registrar, one such duplicate shall be filed in such Office, and the other shall be forwarded to the General Registry Office.

Filing in Registrar's Office of abstracts made by Sub-Registrar.

69. On registering any instrument under Section 33 of this Act, the Registrar shall forward a copy of such instrument to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself and to any other Registrar in whose Sub-District or District, as the case may be, any part of such property is situate; and such Sub-Registrar or Registrar, on receiving the copy, shall follow the procedure prescribed for him respectively in Section 66.

Procedure on registering instruments under Section 33.

70. Every memorandum received under Section 41 shall be copied in the margin of the part of the book in which the document affected by such memorandum is registered: and the Registrar shall send a copy of such memorandum to the Registrar-General and to every Sub-Registrar in his District in whose Office the said document or any abstract thereof is registered, who shall make a similar entry in the margin of the abstract or copy registered in his Office. Every memorandum received by a Registrar under Section 42 of this Act shall be copied by him in his Registry Book No. 2, and he shall send the memorandum to the Registrar-General and a copy thereof to every Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property may be situate, and the Registrar-General and every such Sub-Registrar respectively shall copy it in his Registry Book No. 2.

Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 41.

Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 42.

71. On accepting for deposit a sealed cover under Section 44, the Registrar shall transcribe in his Registry Book No. 3 the superscription on such sealed cover, and note in the Register and on the sealed cover the year, month, day, and hour of such presentation and receipt, together with the name of the depositor, and the name of each of the persons testifying to the identity of such depositor, and the inscription, so far as it is legible, on the seal of the cover. The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

Procedure on deposit of Wills or Authorities to adopt.

(E.)—Of the Registrar-General.

72. In registering any instrument under Section 32 of this Act, the Registrar-General shall follow the mode of registration herein prescribed for the registration of documents presented in the first instance to a Registrar or a Sub-Registrar.

Mode of registration by Registrar-General.

73. The Registrar-General, on any such instrument being registered in his Office under Section 32 of this Act, shall forward to every Registrar within whose District any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situated, a copy of such instrument and of the endorsement and certificate thereon, and the Registrar receiving such copy shall register an abstract of the same and shall forward a copy of the instrument and of the endorsement and certificate aforesaid to each Sub-Registrar in his District within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar who shall receive such copy shall file the same in his Office and register an abstract thereof in his Book No. 1.

Procedure on registration by Registrar-General.

74. On the receipt in the Registrar-General's Office of the abstract of any entry made in any Register, the same shall be filed in such Office.

Filing in General Registry Office of abstracts of entries.

(F.)—Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Registrars-General.

75. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his Office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose District the Office of such Sub-Registrar

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

shall be situate; and every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order he may consider necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the Book or the Office in which any document shall have been registered.

Power of Registrar-General.

76. The Registrar-General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the Registry Offices in the Territories administered by the local Government, and shall have power from time to time to frame rules not inconsistent with the terms of this Act, for the guidance of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars under him—

Power to frame rules.

For regulating the proceedings of these Offices;

For providing for the safe custody of books, papers, and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers, and documents as it may be deemed to be no longer necessary to keep;

For regulating the languages in which and the materials on, in, and with which documents presented for registration are to be written or printed, the size of such documents, and the extent of blank space to be left thereon;

For declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the Registry Offices.

The rules so framed shall be submitted to the local Government for approval, and after they shall have been approved, they shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

No appeal from order admitting to registration.

77. No appeal shall lie from an order admitting a document to registration.

Part XIII.

Of Refusal to register.

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded by Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

78. Every Registrar or Sub-Registrar who shall refuse to register a document, and every Registrar who shall refuse to order a document to be registered, shall record his reasons for so refusing, and endorse the words "Registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document and on his furnishing a stamped paper of the value of eight annas, shall give him a copy of the reasons so recorded. No Registering Officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until an appeal shall have been presented under the provisions herein contained and decided in favor of the appellant.

Registrar may alter or revise orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration.

79. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may alter or revise such order: Provided that whenever the Registrar shall himself as Sub-Registrar have passed the order appealed against, the appeals shall lie to the Registrar-General.

Procedure where Registrar refuses to register documents falling under Section 17 or Section 18, Clauses 1, 2 or 3.

80. If a Registrar shall refuse to register any document falling within the provisions of Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 or Section 18, Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4, or if he shall on appeal refuse to direct the registration of such document, it shall be lawful for any person claiming thereunder to institute in the District Court, within thirty days after such refusal, a regular suit to which the said Registrar may be a party, in order to establish his right to have such document registered, and the document shall be admissible in evidence on the hearing of such suit. The Court may, if it shall think proper, and if the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with so as to entitle the document to registration, order such Registrar to register the document, or direct its registration in the proper manner, and he shall thereupon obey such order, and the registration pursuant to such order shall take effect as if the document had been duly registered when it was presented for registration to the Officer so refusing as aforesaid. The plaint in any suit instituted under this Section shall bear a stamp of the value of eight annas.

Registering Officer not to be liable for anything *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

81. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as rendering a Registering Officer liable to any suit or any claim or demand by reason of any thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

Part XIV.

Miscellaneous.

Registry of instruments executed by Government Officers or certain public functionaries.

82. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any Officer of Government, or for the Administrator-General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear on the presentation in any Registry Office of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign the endorsement mentioned in Section 61; but when any instrument is so executed, the Registering Officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary of Government, or to such Officer of Government, Administrator-General, Official Trustee, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

Penalty for incorrectly copying, translating, abstracting or registering documents with intent to injure.

83. Every Registering Officer appointed under this Act, and every person employed in his Office for the purposes of this Act who, being charged with the copying, translating, abstracting or registering of any document presented or deposited under the provisions of this Act, shall copy, translate, abstract, or register such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause,

injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in such Code, for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for making false statements before Registering Officer.

84. Whoever shall wilfully make any false statement in any deposition or declaration before any Officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or enquiry under the 37th or any other Section of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence defined in Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code, whether such statement shall have been made upon oath or not.

Registers kept under former enactments to be transferred to Registrar of the District.

85. All Registry Books kept under the said Act No. XVI of 1864, or any Act or Regulation repealed thereby, shall be transferred to the Registrar of the District in which they are now preserved, and all rules contained in, or made pursuant to, this Act shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to the books so transferred as aforesaid.

References to Act No. XVI of 1864 to be read as if made to this Act.

86. All references to the said Act No. CVI of 1864 in Acts passed previous to the date of this Act coming into operation shall be read as if made to this Act.

Commencement of Act in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

87. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July 1866 in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. This Act may be extended to any other part of British India by an order of the local Government, to be notified in the Official Gazette; and no instrument of the descriptions mentioned in Sections 17 and 18 of this Act, which shall have been executed in any such part before the date on which this Act shall come into operation therein, shall be accepted for registration unless it be presented for registration within twelve months from such date.

Power to extend Act to other Territories.

Time for registering instruments executed in such Territories before extension.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

This Bill repeals and re-enacts the law relating to the Registration of Assurances contained in Act XVI of 1864 and Act IX of 1865, with such alterations and additions as a year's experience has shewn to be absolutely necessary or highly desirable, in order to clear up the doubts and remove the difficulties which have been felt in working the existing law.

The more important of these alterations and additions will be conveniently mentioned under the different Titles into which the law has been distributed.

In Part I, *Preliminary*, several definitions have been added. "Lease," for instance, is defined as including a counter-part, a kabuliyat, an agreement to lease: this will prevent any doubt as to the registrability of such documents. "Representative" is defined to include the committee of a lunatic and the manager of his estate: this will meet the difficulty which has risen in the case where a person has become a lunatic between the date of executing an instrument and that of presenting it for registration. Lastly, "Civil Court" is defined as including Revenue Court, but as excluding a Court for the relief of insolvent debtors. The object of this exclusion is to relieve an Insolvent Court on making a vesting order from the necessity of sending a memorandum of it to an office, the situation of which cannot in general be then determined.

Part II.—*Of the Registration Establishment.*—The principal addition made to the law on this head consists in empowering the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India, to establish a Branch General Registry Office. The head of such Office is to have all the powers of a Registrar-General, excepting his power to frame rules.

Part III.—*Of Registrable Documents.*—Endorsements upon, and transfers of, debentures issued by land Companies have, like shares in such Companies, been exempted from compulsory registration, and awards relating to immoveable property have been expressly added to those of which the registration is optional. Words have also been added providing, practically, for the optional registration of every document likely to be met with in Indian practice. Much difficulty has arisen from the frequent imperfection of the descriptions of parcels in instruments relating to immoveable property. The Bill accordingly provides that no such instrument shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of the property sufficient, in the opinion of the Registering Officer, to identify the same. The Bill also gives directions for the framing of such descriptions. As to documents in languages not understood by the Registering Officer, the provisions of this Act have been somewhat modified. Under the Bill, the Registering Officer may refuse to register the instrument unless it be accompanied by a copy and a translation into the language commonly used in the District. The copy will be filed and the translation registered; and for the purpose of making the copies and abstracts required by the other parts of the Bill, the translation will be treated as if it were the original.

Part IV.—*Of the Time of Registration.*—The Bill provides for the case, left unnoticed in the present enactments, of an instrument being executed by several persons at different times, and, in cases where delay in presentation is unavoidable, enables the acceptance of the document. The Registrar, who will generally be the Collector or Judge, or some Officer of experience, may accept the document on payment of a penalty, provided the delay does not exceed six months. This will enable him to mitigate the hardships which now occasionally result from non-registration owing to such unavoidable accidents as sudden departure to England from sickness. Provision is also made where the last day of the period fixed for registration falls on a holiday. And a Section has been introduced, saving the time prescribed by Statute for the registration of the certificate of a creditor's assignee and other documents.

Part V.—*Of the place of Registration.*—A discretionary power is here given to a Registrar (as the District Registrar is called in the Bill) to

receive and register instruments relating to immoveable which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar (the Deputy Registrar) in his direct.

PART VI.—*Of the presentation of instruments for registry*, and PART VII.—*Of the enforcement of attendance of executants and witnesses.*—Every document to be registered is to be presented by some person executing *or claiming* under it, or by his representative, assign, or agent; but all the persons executing the instrument or their representatives, assigns, or duly authorized agents are, as at present, to appear before the Registering Officer, and admit execution. The Registering Officer may examine any one then present in his Office, and such examination may, if he pleases, be upon oath. Any person presenting (not "any party to") an instrument is enabled to procure the attendance of any other person required to attend on presentation, or whose testimony is necessary for the registration of the instrument. The power of attorney required to authorize a person to present a document for a principal residing out of British India is to be executed before, and authenticated by, a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Consul or Magistrate; and every power of attorney authorizing a person to present a document may, as in the Civil Courts, be proved by its production when it purports on its face to have been duly executed and authenticated.

PART VIII.—*Of the Registration of Memoranda of decrees and orders affecting immoveable property and sent by the Court to the Office.*—These memoranda are to be sent to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property is situate; and the costs of their registration are to be costs in the cause.

PART IX.—Relates to the registration of Wills and authorities to adopt. As to the persons entitled to register such instruments, the Bill provides that the testator or any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a Will may register the Will, and that the donor or donee of any authority to adopt or the adoptive son may register any such authority. The depositor of sealed covers containing Wills or authorities to adopt may withdraw them on applying to the Registrar in whose Office they may have been deposited, and need no longer incur the expense and delay of presenting a petition to the District Court.

PART X.—*Of the fees for registration, searches, and copies.*—The table of fees mentioned in the present Act is to include the extra or additional fees payable for discretionary registration by a Registrar-General or a Registrar, for special registration of obligations for payment of money, for the issue of commissions, for filing translations of documents in languages not understood by the Registering Officer, and for attendance at private residences.

PART XI.—*Of the effect of Registration and non-registration*—This Part, with a few verbal changes, contains little but Section 67, the Clause as to the effect of non-registration comprised in Section 13, Section 68, and Section 51 of Act XVI of 1864. The Bill, however, imports a Section from the Limitation Act, which, there is reason to believe, has been generally overlooked, and which provides that registration doubles the period of limitation in suits under a written contract for money lent, or interest or breach of contract.

PART XII.—*Of the duties and powers of Registering Officers*—Brings together the provisions on this head which are scattered throughout the various Sections of Act XVI of 1864. This part is subdivided into six heads, (*a*), as to the Registry Books, (*b*), as to procedure on admitting to registration, (*c*), as to the special duties of the Sub-Registrars (*d*), as to the special duties of the Registrars, (*e*), of the Registrar-General, and (*f*), of the controlling powers of Registrars and Registrars-General. Experience has suggested some changes in the number and nature of the Books. The Bill provides that, in all Registry Offices four Books shall be kept, (1) a Register of instruments affecting immoveable property; (2) Register of decrees and orders of Court affecting immoveable property; (3) Register of deposits of Wills and Adoption-Instruments; and (4) Register of Wills and Adoption-Instruments. Registrars and Sub-Registrars will further keep (5) Register of obligations for payment of money specially registered; (6) a Miscellaneous Register, (7) a record of powers of attorney, and (8) a record of reasons for refusing to register. The Registrar-General and all Registrars will, lastly, keep a Book (9) entitled "Register of Abstracts," in which the Registrar will enter abstracts of instruments relating to immoveable property situate in several districts, of which copies shall have been forwarded to him by a Sub-Registrar, or by the Registrar-General, and the Registrar-General will enter abstracts of entries made in any register and forwarded to him. The indexes to be kept under the Bill will, in addition to the particulars shewn by the indexes kept under the Act, contain the names (if any) and descriptions of all persons claiming under a registered document.

Copies of entries in Registry Books Nos. 3, 5, and 6 will be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which the entries respectively refer, but the requisite search for such entries will be made only by the Registering Officer.

On admitting to registration the Registering Officer, when the statements made before him are conflicting, is empowered to record a note of the substance of the statement made by every person whom he may have examined.

The endorsement on every document admitted to registration is to state not only any payment of money or delivery of goods, but also any admission of receipt of consideration made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document.

Registrations *bonâ fide* made by any Registering Officer are not to be deemed invalid merely by reason of defect or irregularity in the appointment of, or in the procedure followed by such Officer.

Every Registering Officer may at his discretion administer an oath (which is defined to include a solemn affirmation) to any person examined by him.

The Registrar-General is empowered to make rules, not only relating to the subjects mentioned in Section 64 of Act XVI of 1864, but also as to the languages in which, and the materials on, in, and with which documents presented for registration are to be written or printed, the size of such documents, and the extent of blank space to be left thereon, and as to the holidays to be observed in the Registry Offices.

PART XIII.—*Of refusal to register.*—When a Registrar or Sub-Registrar refuses to register a document, he is to endorse thereon "registration refused," and no Registering Officer is to accept for registration a document so endorsed, unless and until an appeal shall have been presented and decided in favor of the appellant. The procedure where a Registrar refuses to register a document relating to immoveable property is somewhat altered. If a Registrar refuse to register any document relating to immoveable property, or if he shall, on appeal, refuse to direct registration, any person claiming thereunder may institute a regular suit to which the Registrar may be a party. But nothing contained in the proposed Act is to be considered as rendering a Registering Officer liable for any thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity. In practice it has been found that the Civil Courts have sometimes directed registration to take place in cases where the requirements of the law have not been fulfilled. The reason of this, doubtless, is that it was no one's interest or duty to bring to the notice of the Court the precise manner in which the law had been disobeyed. By making the Registrar a party to the suit he will be in a position to substantiate the grounds on which his refusal was based, while at the same time he is protected from damages so long as his acts are shewn to have been done in good faith.

PART XIV.—*Miscellaneous.*—The administrators-General, the Official Trustees, the Receivers and Registrars of the High Courts are, like Officers of Government under Section 69 of Act XVI of 1864, exempted from appearing on presentation of instruments which they may have executed in their official capacity. Penalties are provided for incorrectly copying or translating, abstracting or registering documents with intent to cause "injury," as defined in the Indian Penal Code. All Registry Books kept under Act No. XVI of 1864, or any enactment repealed thereby, will be transferred to the Registrar of the District in which they are now preserved, and the rules as to extracts, searches, fees, &c., contained in, or made pursuant to, this Act will apply to the Books so transferred.

S. ST. J. GORDON.

The 20th January 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES.

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Corrigenda.

In the "Amended Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of Marriages of Native Converts to Christianity," published in the *Gazette* of 20th January 1866—

Sections 4 and 5, and First Schedule, para. 7, *omit* "solely."

Sections 15 and 16, *omit* "sole."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 2 OF 1866.

A Bill further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure; It is enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Schedule as regards Sections 277 and 278 of the Indian Penal Code. 1. In lieu of the word "ditto" in the parts of column 7 of the said Schedule respectively referring to Sections 277 and 278 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Any Magistrate."

Amendment of Schedule as regards Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code. 2. In lieu of the words "Court of Session" in the part of such column referring to Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Any Magistrate."

Amendment of Schedule as regards Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code. 3. In lieu of the word "ditto" in the part of the said Schedule referring to Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Court of Session or any Magistrate."

Nothing in this Act to alter effect of the rest of the Schedule. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to alter the effect of any other part of the said Schedule immediately before the passing of this Act.

This Act to be read with the Code of Criminal Procedure. 5. This Act shall be read with and taking as part of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable any Magistrate to try the following offences:—

Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir:
Making the atmosphere noxious to health:
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and
Theft in a building, tent or vessel.

The reasons of the proposed change are these: *first*, as the law now stands, the time of the higher tribunals is needlessly taken up in trying cases which might well be dealt with by the lower grades of Magistrates; and, *secondly*, these offences being now often necessarily triable at a great distance from the place of their commission, the prosecutor and his witnesses are exposed to the hardship of a long journey, or the offence is hushed up to prevent that hardship.

H. S. MAINE.

The 30th January 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight :—

No. 3 OF 1866.

A Bill to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas Act No. XXXI of 1860 as continued by Act No. VI of 1865 will expire on the first day of October 1866 ; and whereas it is expedient to continue the said Act No. XXXI of 1860 ; and whereas it is desirable to render the license mentioned in the 26th and other Sections of the same Act grantable upon conditions ; It is enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act No. VI of 1865 and of part of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860.

1. Act No. VI of 1865 and the second Clause of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860 are hereby repealed ; but the rest of such Act shall continue in force from the passing of this Act until the Governor General of India in Council shall by an order published in the *Gazette of India* declare otherwise.

Rest of Act No. XXXI of 1860 continued.

Licenses to bear arms may be granted on conditions.

2. The license mentioned in Sections 26, 28, 29 and 30 of the said Act No. XXXI of 1860 may be granted by the Magistrate or other person specially authorized to grant the same, subject to such conditions, if any, as such Magistrate or other person shall think fit ; and on breach of any such conditions, or failure to comply therewith, such license shall thereupon be null and void.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as "The Arms' Act Continuance Act, 1866."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to continue Act XXXI of 1860, commonly known as the Arms' Act. An enquiry has been instituted throughout India as to the operation of the Act : the result is that, in the opinion of the Local Governments, the Act has worked excellently, that it has mitigated the character of crime over a great part of India, and that no Europeans and no Natives of approved loyalty have been disarmed under the Act. There is, however, some evidence that the disarming of the country has encouraged the multiplication of wild animals : the Bill therefore enables the Local Officers to make licenses to carry arms dependent on the performance of a condition. The conditions annexed may be such as to render it possible to issue licenses more freely than heretofore.

The Bill does not propose to perpetuate the existing Act, but merely to continue it until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise order.

H. S. MAINE.

The 2nd February 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 14th of March next :—

[PERSONS desirous of making suggestions with reference to the provisions of the Bill, are invited to communicate as early as possible with the Assistant Secretary, in order that their communications may be laid before the Select Committee before the Report is completed and submitted to the Council.]

A Bill to amend Act VI of 1863 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal Affairs in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town and for levying Rates and Taxes therein.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council ; It is enacted as follows :—

Certain Sections of Act VI of 1863, repealed.

I. Section XIX, XX, XXI, XXXVIII, XL, XLIV, LIII, LIX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXXIV, LXXVII, XCVIII, CXXI, CXXII, CXLV, CXLVII, CLV, and CXCVIII of the said Act, are hereby repealed.

Interpretation of "Bazar."

II. The word "Bazar" shall include any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

Time for holding Quarterly and Ordinary Meetings.

III. There shall be four Quarterly Meetings in every year and one Ordinary Meeting in every month, at which the Justices shall meet for the transaction of general business. The Quarterly Meetings shall be held at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the second Tuesday in the months of January, April, July, and October, and the Ordinary Meetings at the same hour on the second Tuesday of every month ; and if any such Tuesday shall happen to be a holiday allowed by Government, then on the next succeeding day which shall not be such a holiday. Provided that no Ordinary Meeting need be called if there be no business to be laid before it by the Chairman or by any of the Justices.

Special and Special General Meetings may be called.

IV. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Justices of the Peace, call a Special or Special General Meeting of the Justices.

Notice convening Meetings.

V. Previous to any Meeting being held, at least seven days clear notice specifying the time and place of such intended Meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertizement in the English Government Gazette, and in at least two of the daily English Newspapers, and in two Vernacular Newspapers published in Calcutta.

What business to be transacted in Meetings.

VI. No business shall be brought before or transacted at any Meeting other than the business and resolutions specified in the notice given under the last preceding Section, and no amendment other than a verbal amendment and no resolution or amendment of any resolution, either relating to or beyond the matter mentioned in the notice given of such Meeting, shall be submitted to such Meeting by a Justice of the Peace, unless he shall have given notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution or amendment aforesaid at the Office of the Justices at least three clear days previous to the day on which the Meeting is notified to be held; and provided, further, that any Justice may lay before such Meeting any written resolution or amendment of which notice has not been given as aforesaid, and may move that the same be considered at an adjourned Meeting.

Owner of Carriages, &c. to take out license.

VII. The owner of every carriage, horse, pony, or mule kept within the Town shall, on or before the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each year, forward to the Office of the Justices a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the vehicles and animals liable to the tax for which he desires to take out a license. The owner shall at the same time pay to the Justices such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of January or July (as the case may be) for the vehicles and animals specified in such statement according to the rates given in the Schedule to the said Act annexed. Any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of a carriage, horse, pony, or mule so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the Office of the Justices a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the unexpired portion of the then current half-year, calculated according to the said Schedule, unless he shall be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Justices that the tax for the half-year has previously been paid.

Penalty for keeping a carriage, &c., without license.

VIII. If the owner of any carriage, horse, pony, or mule so kept as aforesaid, shall not have duly taken out a license under Section XXXIX of the said Act, he shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the tax which would have been payable for the entire half-year.

Registry and numbering of hackeries.

IX. Every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs, kept and used within the Town, and every cart, hackery, and other such vehicle plying for hire within the Town, or let for hire within or without the Town, and used within it, shall be registered in the Office of the Justices with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of such registration in such manner as the Justices shall direct. Any owner or driver of such cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, who shall fail to affix the number of registration as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five Rupees. Provided that this Section shall not apply to or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid, kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and used only temporarily and casually in the Town, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government, or to conservancy carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles belonging to the Justices.

Proviso to Section 47 of Act VI of 1863.

X. Section XLVII of the said Act shall be read subject to the provision that any person commencing to exercise within the Town any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule B to the said Act annexed between the 1st day of January of any one year and the first day of January of the succeeding year, shall, previous to commencing to exercise such profession, trade, or calling, pay for his license such portion of the annual sum, as is mentioned in the said Schedule, as shall be proportionate to the unexpired portion of the year calculated from the day of payment.

Penalty for not taking out a license for exercising certain trades, &c.

XI. If any person within the Town shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 47 of the said Act, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Justice of the Peace, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid for the entire year.

Lighting rate.

XII. To provide for the lighting of the public streets of the Town, an annual lighting rate, not exceeding two per centum of their annual value, may be imposed by the Justices, upon all houses buildings, and lands in the Town, and shall be assessed in the manner in the said Act described: Provided that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding twelve annas and ten pies for every cottah occupied by such last mentioned lands or huts with their appurtenances. Any rate levied under this Section, or under the following Section, shall be payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts respectively, by quarterly instalments, and shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier thereof, and shall be recoverable by the owner from the said occupier by such means and in like manner and in all respects as such rent is recoverable.

Proviso.

Water-Rate.

XIII. The Justices shall carry out a complete system for the supply of water within the Town, and shall, for that purpose, cause such pipes to be laid and such tanks, reservoirs, and other works to be made and constructed as shall be necessary. Such supply shall be deemed, for the purpose of this Act, to be complete within the Town or within any division or portion thereof, so soon as the Justices shall have, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declared, by notification published in the Government Gazette, that the supply is complete within the Town, or within any such division or portion thereof. So soon as the supply shall be completed within the Town or within any division or portion thereof, it shall

be lawful for the Justices to impose an annual water-rate, not exceeding three per centum of their annual value, upon all houses and buildings within the Town, or within the division or portion (as the case may be) within which the supply of water is complete, and such rate shall be assessed in the manner in the said Act described. Provided that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of the said rate of three per centum, to levy upon any native huts a fixed annual rate, not exceeding one Rupee three annas and three pies, for every cottah of land occupied by such huts with their appurtenances.

Proviso.

XIV. Every owner shall be liable to the lighting-rate and to the water-rate for the time during which the premises liable to the rate have been occupied; and when such premises shall have been occupied for a part only of a quarter, the Justices shall charge him with only so much of the rate for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days during which the said premises shall have been occupied. No such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied premises for the time during which they may remain unoccupied. Provided always that when any premises liable to the rate cease to be occupied, the owner shall give the Justices notice thereof, or, if he fail to give such notice, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on the said premises for the whole quarter, although they may have been occupied for a part only of such quarter.

Owner liable to the rate for time of occupation.

Proviso.

XV. After the appeals have been enquired into, and after the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the book required to be kept by Section LXVIII of the said Act, shall be authenticated by the seal of the Justices; and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole three years for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter succeeding that in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated.

After revision assessment book to be authenticated by the seal of the Justices.

Rate assessed to be deemed the rate for three years.

XVI. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under the provisions of this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace. But no such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices and unless preferred by the person who at the time the appeal is made may be recorded in the said book as the owner of the premises to which such appeal refers, or by the occupiers thereof or by their agents.

Hearing of Appeals.

XVII. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within eight days after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by the said Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this Section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of birth to be given within eight days.

XVIII. Any person whose duty it may be to afford the information specified in Section CIV, or to fill in any form under Section CVI, or to act as an enumerator under Section CVII, of the said Act, who shall refuse or neglect so to do, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees. Provided that it shall be the duty of the enumerator to fill up all Schedules or Returns for those who are unable to write.

Penalty for non-observance of the provisions of Sections 104, 106, and 107 of Act VI of 1863.

XIX. The Justices, from time to time, may fix the hours within which only it shall be lawful to remove any night-soil or other offensive matter. When the Justices have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also whoever at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Justices or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel other than that approved and sanctioned by the Justices, or who slops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or who does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilled, or who places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter, or who drives or takes or causes to be driven or taken any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street or by any route orther than such as shall, from time to time, be by public notice appointed for that purpose by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence.

Removal of night-soil.

XX. The Justices, from time to time, shall appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of the night-soil, dung, and other filth, and the dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish collected and removed by the Justices under the authority of this Act; and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act; and for any of such purposes the Justices may purchase or take on lease any land or buildings by them considered necessary, or may cause any new building to be made upon any land to be purchased or hired by them.

Places of deposit of filth.

XXI. If any building or land, by reason of abandonment or of disputed ownership, or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons, or become in a filthy or unwholesome state, or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance, the Justices, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the

Power to shut up, secure, clear, and clean deserted houses.

building or some conspicuous part of the premises requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same, and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Justices shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and all expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises, and shall be recoverable as by the said Act provided, or in case of abandonment or disputed ownership, by the sale of any material found upon such building or land, and the provisions of Section CXLIV of the said Act shall be applicable to such sales.

Filthy houses.

XXII. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, within the Town, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with vegetation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued. Provided that the Justices may, in lieu of enforcing such daily penalty, enter on and clean and clear the said house, building, or land; and the expense incurred by the Justices in respect thereof shall be paid to them by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as by the said Act provided.

Proviso.

Penalty for altering or making unauthorized drains leading into public sewers.

XXIII. Whoever, without the written consent of the Justices first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Justices by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and the Justices may cause such branch-drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit; and all the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch-drain, and shall be recoverable as by the said Act provided.

Group and block of houses, &c. may be drained by a combined operation.

XXIV. If it appear to the Justices that a group or block of contiguous houses or buildings may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses or buildings, it shall be lawful for the Justices to cause such group or block of houses or buildings to be drained and improved by a combined operation; and the expenses incurred by the Justices in respect of such operation shall be chargeable to the owners of such houses or buildings in such proportions as shall to the Justices seem fit, and shall, if not forthwith paid by such owners, be recoverable as by the said Act provided.

Proviso to Sections 152, 157, and 159 of Act VI of 1863.

XXV. Sections CLII, CLVII, and CLIX of the said Act shall be read subject to the provision that the Justices themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in said Sections as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses incurred by the Justices in respect to such portions, if not forthwith paid by the owner, shall be recoverable as by the said Act provided.

Right of the Justices to provide works specified in Sections 152, 157, and 159 of Act VI of 1863.

XXVI. It shall be lawful for the Justices to cause the works mentioned in Sections CLII, CLVII, and CLIX of the said Act to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution to order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Justices appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground requisite to secure the complete and perfect working of such works as aforesaid.

Markets, Slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

XXVII. Every owner or occupier or farmer of any market for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any Slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Justices, and (if required so to do by the Justices), shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, or burnt tile; or such other material as may be approved by the Justices, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Justices that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such default is continued.

Extension of Sections 204, 205, and 206 of Act VI. of 1863.

XXVIII. Every place used as a yard, depot, or warehouse for jute, cotton, or other dangerous, combustible, or inflammable substances shall be subject to the provisions of Sections CCIV, CCV, CCVI, and CCVII of the said Act.

Construction of Act.

XXIX. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act VI of 1863.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existing Municipal Act for the Town of Calcutta has been found defective in some respects, and has been considered to require amendment as regards—

1*st*.—The unnecessary frequency of the Meetings of the Justices, rendered compulsory under the Act, and the absence of sufficient notice of the business to be transacted thereat.

2*nd*.—The unequal incidence of some of the rates and taxes imposed by the Act, and the difficulty of realizing the former from the occupiers direct, instead of through the owners of the premises subject to the rates.

3*rd*.—The insufficiency of the water-rate, at the maximum now fixed, to meet the requirements of the Town.

4*th*.—The unnecessary length of the period allowed for the registration of Births.

5*th*.—The absence of any penalty for the non-observance of the provisions for taking the census of the Town.

6*th*.—The imperfection of some of the existing provisions regarding the conservancy of the Town.

7th. and *lastly.*—The absence of any effective power of control over places used for the storage of dangerous, combustible, and inflammable substances.

The present Bill has been drafted in accordance with the suggestions of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and is introduced to amend the existing law with a view to remedy the defects above stated.

V. H. SCHALCH.

The 3rd February 1866.

WALKER MARSHALL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1037.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 5th February* 1866.—Major H. S. Bivar to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Gowhatty.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead to officiate, temporarily, as an Assistant Commissioner at Darjeeling, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that Territory.

Subject to the sanction of the Government of India, Baboo Kedar Nauth Dutt is appointed to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, and to be Special Deputy Registrar of Assurances, under Act XVI. of 1864, in Sarun. Baboo Kedar Nauth Dutt is also appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

The 6th February 1866.—Mr. E. J. Barton to officiate, temporarily, as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, until the arrival of Mr. W. Cornell, or until further orders.

Mr. G. K. Webster, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Khoordah.

Mr. T. F. Bignold to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. D. Lockwood, or until further orders.

The 7th February 1866.—Lalla Faqueer Chand Lall, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Nowadah, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in Gya.

Baboo Anund Chunder Banerjee to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Beauleah.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Charitable Dispensary Committee at Tipperah, *viz.*:—

Mr. M. Lecolier.
„ J. P. Delanney.
Moulvie Anwar Allee Khan.
Baboo Ram Manic Burmon.
„ Gobind Chunder Bose.
„ Gresh Chunder Banerjee.

Baboo Omollo Churn Mullick to officiate, temporarily, as an Extra Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, and to be employed under the Board of Revenue on the duty of taking up lands between the Raneegunge and Lukheserai Stations of the East Indian Railway.

The 8th February 1866.—Mr. G. S. Fagan to be First Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

Mr. W. Marshall to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department.

Mr. P. Bonnaud to officiate as Deputy Collector of Customs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. P. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. T. Dickson to officiate as Assistant Collector of Customs.

The 9th February 1866.—Captain A. E. Campbell to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gowalparah, during the absence, on leave, of Captain B. W. D. Morton, or until further orders.

Mr. W. F. McDonell to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. R. Thompson, or until further orders.

Mr. F. M. Halliday to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Noacolly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. A. Pepper, or until further orders.

The 10th February 1866.—Mr. J. Westland to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant R. C. Money, or until further orders.

Lieutenant G. D. Reid to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in Assam.

The 12th February 1866.—Mr. G. G. Morris to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade in Furreedpore.

The 13th February 1866.—Mr. T. F. W. Smith to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 5th February* 1866.—Mr. W. H. Henderson, Magistrate and Collector of Backerguge, is allowed leave of absence from the 23rd instant to the 23rd proximo, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. This cancels the remaining portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd December last.

Mr. J. A. Graham, Assistant Commissioner of Darjeeling, for one month, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Oma Churn Mitter, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, late in charge of the Customs Department at Hansie, for two months, from the 28th December last, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 8th February 1866.—Mr. J. P. Grant, Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, for three months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Moulvy Waheedooddeen, Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, for ten days, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Baboo Gopee Kissen Banerjee, Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, for twenty-three days, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted under orders of the 22nd November last.

Mr. F. Adams, District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is allowed an extension of leave from the 19th to the 26th ultimo, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 9th February 1866.—Captain B. W. D. Morton, Deputy Commissioner of Gowalparah, for six months, under the Financial Resolution dated 22nd February 1856.

Mr. F. A. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhaugulpore, for one month, from the 18th instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 10th February 1866.—Lieutenant R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom, for one month, on private affairs, under the Financial Resolution dated 22nd February 1856, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 26th ultimo.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 7th February* 1866.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. J. Chapman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, under orders of the 27th ultimo, will have effect from the 6th idem, the day on which he left his station. This cancels the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 18th ultimo.

Mr. W. Davis, Registrar of Cargo Boats, having returned to his duties on the 5th instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him on the 2nd ultimo is cancelled.

Mr. C. G. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Howrah, having returned to his duties on the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 13th December last is cancelled.

Mr. A. Weekes, Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, having reported his departure by the Steamer *Meinam* on the 3rd instant, after having enjoyed only three out of the sixteen days' preparatory leave granted to him under orders of the 29th ultimo, the unexpired portion of that leave is cancelled.

The 8th February 1866.—The services of Mr. C. Boulnois, Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of the Reverend F. C. Viret, Chaplain of Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The 10th February 1866.—The services of Dr. B. W. Switzer, Officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by his successor.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 7th February* 1866.—In continuation of the Notification of the 6th ultimo, the following Officers are declared to have passed the examination prescribed in the Government Resolution of the 19th November 1851, with effect from the date of the examination held in October 1865, *viz.*:—

By the First or Inner Standard.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, C. S.
„ W. J. Kilby ... } Police Officers.
„ G. Ridsdale ... }

APPOINTMENT.—*The 7th February* 1866.—Mr. C. C. Quinn is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and those of a Deputy Collector in Nudden.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 1221.—*The 7th February* 1866.—Mr. J. F. Browne, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are re-published for information:—

No. 124.—*The 6th February* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant G. D. Reid, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Doing-duty Officer of the 31st (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 125.—*The 7th February* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Assistant Surgeon A. A. Mantell, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Burdwan, on leave for twelve months, Government General Order No. 46 of the 12th January 1866.	*Meinam*, 3rd February 1866.
Major W. Reveley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on leave for twelve months, Government General Order No. 80 of the 25th January 1866.	

No. 132.—*The 9th February* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Herbert Bruce, C. B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	For 20 months.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 7th February* 1866.—Under the authority vested in him by Section 40 of Act XXII. of 1855, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of that Section to the port of Chittagong, from and after the 1st of March next.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for widening Jackson's Ghât Street, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land situated in the Town of Calcutta, measuring three cottahs fourteen chittacks and thirty-five square feet, more or less, and comprising Holdings 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60, Block VI., North Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North by Jackson's Ghât Street, on the East by Old China Bazar Street, on the South by the property of Bholanauth Koondoo Chowdry and others, and on the West by the property recently acquired by the Justices for widening Jackson's Ghât Street.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

The following List of the Justices of the Peace serving in the Lower Provinces is published for general information:—

Justices for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam and Chota Nagpore.

A.

Abercrombie, Robert ... Patna.
Alexander, Henry Abbott Robert Tipperah.
Alexander, Robert ... Cuttack.
Abercrombie, Alexander ... Dacca.
Ainslie, William ... Patna.
Alexander, Henry Wallis .. Pubna.
Agnew, Lieutenant-Colonel William ... Cooch Behar.
Alexander, Francis James ... Bhaugulpore.
Alexander, Nathaniel Stuart .. Purneah.
Armstrong, James Samuel ... Cuttack.
Allen, Thomas Taylor ... Tipperah.
Andrew, Lieutenant Alexander Benares.
Anderson, James ... Pubna.
Aitchison, Charles Umpherston Calcutta.
Adlam. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles ... Dinapore.

B.

Beaufort, Francis Lestock ... 24-Pergunnahs.
Bayley, Hon'ble Henry Vincent Calcutta.
Bayley, Edward Clive ... Ditto.
Bayley, Stewart Colvin ... Ditto.
Buckle, William Boyd ... Moorshedabad.
Beaufort, William Morris ... Chittagong.
Buckland, Charles Thomas ... Dacca.
Bright, George ... 24-Pergunnahs.
Balfour, Harrington ... Pubna.
Belli, Charles Scott ... Rajshahye.
Beadon, Hon'ble Cecil ... Calcutta.
Beddy, Henry William ... Sandoway.
Bivar, Major Henry Stuart ... Assam.
Bainbridge, Herbert Glendenning ... Kamroop.
Birch, Earnest George ... Shahabad.
Becher, William ... Kamroop.
Bowring, Lewis Bentham ... Mysore.
Browne, Lord Henry Ulick ... Nuddea.
Bainbridge, Anthony John Richard ... 24-Pergunnahs.
Barlow, George Nelson ... Pooree.
Brine, Frederick ... Darjeeling.
Bignold, Thomas Frank ... Patna.
Beveridge, Henry ... Cooch Behar.
Beames, James ... Purneah.
Browne, John Frederick ... Survey Department.
Boddam, Major, Hungerford Mayer ... Hazareebaugh.
Blandford, Angus.
Beverley, Henry ... Calcutta.
Brett, Alfred Corbyn ... Monghyr.
Branson, J. H. A. ... Calcutta.
Barber, Robert Wallace ... Noacolly.
Boxwell, John ... Mymensing.
Barton, Ebenezer Johnstone... Cuttack.
Barbour, David Miller ... Patna.

C.

Cockburn, George Fergusson . Calcutta.
Coombe, James ... Monghyr.
Craster, Edmund Craster ... Ditto.
Carnac, Charles Forbes ... Ghazeepore.
Campbell, Charles Hallyburton Berhampore.
Cookburn, Francis Jeffreys .. Sylhet.
Cunliffe, David ... Rajshahye.
Chapman, Robert Barclay ... Calcutta.
Cheek, John .. Maunbhoom.
Cockerell, Francis Richard ... Calcutta.
Crawford, James Alexander ... Ditto.
Cockerell, Horace Abel ... Leave.
Cockerell, Rowland Vyner ... Hooghly.
Cornell, William ... Cuttack.
Comber, Captain Augustus Kirkwood ... Luckimpore.
Cole, Augustus Noel ... Chumparun.
Costley, William .. Behar.
Cooke, John ... Moorshedabad.
Clemenston, Wilfred ... Leave.
Cosserat, Andrew William ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Cheek, John Mosley Gilbert .. Bancoorah.
Clark, John Abbott ... Midnapore.
Cockburn, James Frederick ... Hazareebaugh.
Cowie, Hon'ble David ... Howrah.
Campbell, Archibald Colin ... Kamroop.
Campbell, Captain Archibald Edward ... Nowgong.
Campbell, Hon'ble George .. Calcutta.
Carstairs, Joseph Samuel ... Barraset.
Clay, Arthur Lloyd .. Moonsheegunge.
Cowley, Francis William Rice Tirhoot.
Clark, Henry ... Bood-Bood.
Clarke, Lieutenant Willoughby Charles Stanley. Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

D.

Dalrymple, John Warrander... Patna.
Drummond, Hon'ble Edmond . N. W. Provinces.
Dampier, Henry Lucius ... Calcutta.
Dalton, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Tuite ... Chota Nagpore.
Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel James Snow ... Ditto.
Dove, Charles Kemp ... Calcutta.
Doveton, Harry ... Tirhoot.
Drummond, Edward ... Behar.
Drummond, James Sutherland Patna.
D'Oyly, Warren Hastings ... Bhaugulpore.
Deare, William George ... Jessore.
Donough, Thomas Alfred ... Noacolly.
Davies, William Shaw Rochfort Leave.
Davies, Henry Thomas ... Tirhoot.
Driver, Henry ... Gowhatty.
Durand, Colonel the Hon'ble Henry Marion, C. B. .. Calcutta.
Driberg, John James Sheet .. Assam.
Dickens, Percival Debnam .. Busseerhaut, 24-Pergunnahs.

E.

Elliot, Augustus John .. Tirhoot.
Eden, The Hon'ble Ashley .. Calcutta.
Emerson, Major James ... Leave.
Eades, William Christopher .. Tirhoot.
Elphinstone, Frederick Horatio Jessore.
Erskine, James .. Bancoorah.
Erskine, Henry Coulter ... Beerbhoom.
Edgar, John Ware ... Cachar
Eyre, John Edward Addis ... Bootan.

F.

Fowle, Fulwar Craven .. Rungpore.
Faithful, Major George .. British Burmah.
Falcon, Anthony Burn ... Bograh.
Field, Charles Dickenson ... Jessore.
Fraser, Hugh ... 24-Pergunnahs.
Farquharson, William Walker Beerbhoom.

G.

Grey, Hon'ble William .. Calcutta.
Grote, Arthur ... Ditto.
Glover, Frederick Augustus Barnard ... Ditto.
Grey, Jervoise John ... Sarun.

Grey, Edward ... Leave.
Gordon, James Davidson ... Calcutta.
George, Walter de Wheelock... Chota Nagpore.
Grant John Peter .. Calcutta.
Garrett, Charles Bazett ... Shahabad.
Geoghegan, John .. Calcutta.
Grant, Trevor John Chicheley Midnapore.
Graham, George ... Nuddea.
Geddes, James Cruickshank ... Bootan.
Gregory, Lieutenant John ... North Cachar.
Glazier, Edward George ... Backergunge.
Godfrey, Edmond Breton ... Sylhet
Grant, Frederick ... Rajshahye.
Gribble, Thomas William ... Sasseram.
Grimley, William Henry ... Bhaugulpore.
Graham, James Augustus ... Darjeeling.

H.

Hope, Alexander .. Sarun.
Herbert, Major Charles ... Alipore.
Henderson, William Henry ... Mymensing.
Herschel, William James ... Midnapore.
Higgs, Reverend Edward Hood Luckimpore.
Hayes, Dr. William Henry .. Singbhoom.
Harris, George Lucian Taylor.. Dacca.
Heeley, Wilfred Lucas ... Calcutta.
Humphrey, Percy Adolphus .. Rajshahye.
Halliday, Frederick Mytton... Chumparun.
Hewitt, James Francis Katherinus ... Central Provinces.
Hime, Robert Douglas ... Leave.
Harrison, Henry Leland ... Burdwan.
Hampton, Samuel Charles ... Patna.
Howell, James Edward. Hampton, Charles James ... Beerbhoom.
Hobhouse, Charles Parry ... Midnapore.
Hannay, Henry Erie Sutherland ... Luckimpore.
Herriot, James .. Nowgong.
Haukey, Herbert .. Leave.
Hunter, William Wilson ... Nuddea.
Hopkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry ... Assam.
Hopkins, John Arthur ... Raneegunge.
Harrison, Edmund Francis ... Calcutta.

I.

Impey, Captain Hastings Broughton .. Central Provinces.
Irwin, Valentine ... Nuddea.

J.

Jenkins, Henry Lionel .. Seebsaugor.
Jackson, Hon'ble Elphinstone.. Calcutta.
Jackson, Hon'ble Louis Stewart .. Ditto.
Jones, Frederick ... Survey Department.
Johnson, James ... Howrah.

K.

Kemp, Hon'ble Francis Baring Calcutta.
Kilby, George Charles ... Chittagong.
Kean, Henry Fitzmaurice John Behar.
Kemble, William ... Sylhet.
King, Lucas Barnet Blacker .. Assam.
Kelly, Charles Arthur ... Leave.

L.

Lillie, John Edward Sutherland ... Burdwan.
Lushington, Edward Harbord. Calcutta.
Loch, Hon'ble George ... Ditto.
Lance, Charles Edward ... Backergunge.
Lushington, Henry .. N. W. P.
Lowis, John Mangles ... Beerbhoom.
Lawford, Henry Baring ... Jessore.
Lane, Thomas Bruce ... Calcutta.
Leonard, Hugh ... Ditto.
Leigh, Major Robert Thomas.. Akyab.
Lloyd, Major Edward Pyse ... Nowgong.
Lingham, Edward Fraser.
Lockwood, Edward Dowdeswell .. Patna.
Larminie, William Rae ... Ditto.
Lowis, Edmond Elliot ... Furreedpore.
Lamb, Captain Thomas ... Durrung.
Lowis, Lieutenant Ninian ... Dinapore.
Lyall, David Robert ... Dacca.
Lillingston, Lieutenant Edward Gordon ... Lohardugga.
Livesay, John James ... Pooree.

M.

Montresor, Charles Francis ... Burdwan.
Money, Alonzo, C. B. .. Bhaugulpore.
Muspratt, James Randall ... Purneah.
Madocks, Henry Roberts .. Bhaugulpore.
Morris, George Gordon ... Calcutta.
McDonell, William Fraser ... Nuddea.
Molony, Edmond Weldon .. Moorshedabad.
Muspratt, Henry ... Balasore.
Mangles, Ross Lowis ... Bhaugulpore.
Mangles, Henry Albert ... Bombay.
Murray, Captain Charles .. Darjeeling.
Morton, Captain William Boyce Duncop ... Gowalparah.
Maclean, Alexander Thomas... Noacolly.
Mackenzie, Colin James ... Moorshedabad.
Macpherson, William .. Rungpore.
Millett, Frederick George .. Tipperah.
McNeile, Daniel James ... Calcutta.
Maclean, John Dalrymple ... Tirhoot.
Mangles, Alexander Champion Ditto.
Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus... Leave.
Money, William James ... Cuttack.
Monro, James ... Jessore.
Masson, Captain James ... Darjeeling.
Makgill, George Edward ... Sealdah.
Mackenzie, Charles Walters ... Cuttack.
Metcalfe, Henry Howe ... Bhaugulpore.
Man, Edward Garnet ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Minto, William ... Seebsaugor.
Money, Lieutenant Robert Cotton ... Maunbhoom.
Mackenzie, Alexander ... 24-Pergunnahs.
Monteath, Alexander McLaurin Calcutta.
Michel, Henry Lowis ... Luckimpore.
Morgan, David George ... Cachar.
Marshall, Christopher .. Ditto.
Mackenzie, Henry William ... Assam.
Moseley, Edwin Samuel ... Rungpore.
Merington, Charles Edward Crawford ... Gya.

N.

Norman, Thomas ... Nuddea.

O.

Oakes, Major George Nicholson Leave.
O'Reily, William ... Sarun.
Oliphant, Henry Lawrence ... Lohardugga.
Ouseley, Joseph David ... Leave.
O'Kinealy, James .. Jessore.

P.

Peacock, the Hon'ble Sir Barnes, Knight, Chief Justice of the High Court ... Calcutta.
Pigou, Arthur ... Hooghly.
Palmer, Archdale Villiers .. Leave.
Pepper, George Augustus .. Noacolly.
Perry, Bartholomew Robert .. Purneah.
Prinsep, Henry Thoby ... Calcutta.
Plowden, George Augustus Chicheley ... Ditto.

Pellew, Fleetwood Hugo ... Survey Department.
Paterson, Major Adrian Hugh Calcutta.
Platts, Francis Thomas ... Police.
Pratt, James Barnes ... Moorshedabad.
Perry, Robert Charles Paulson Purneah.
Pearson, Charles Burgess Nicholas ... Tirhoot.
Peterson, Frederick William Voysey ... Durbhungah.
Phillips, Lieutenant Arthur Noel ... Durrung.
Park, George Stewart ... Hooghly.
Price, James Cattrall ... Chittagong.
Porch, Reginald ... Kooshtea.
Price, Rose Randal ... Tirhoot.
Pawsey, Roger Henry .. Bongong, Nuddea.
Porter, George Edward ... Gowhatty.
Pendleton, Alan George ... Canning.

R.

Richardson, Henry Cockburn .. Tipperah.
Robinson, William LeFleming Dinagepore.
Ross, Andrew ... N. W. P.
Russell, Alexander Wood ... Leave.
Ravenshaw, John Henry .. Maldah.
Richardson, Robert John .. Behar.
Russell, Alexander Elliot .. Leave.
Ravenshaw, Thomas Edward... Cuttack.
Reay, Major Charles ... Shahabad.
Ripley, Major Frederick William Ramree.
Rowlatt, Major Edwin Alexander.
Raban, Henry Charles Biddulph Cotton .. Moorshedabad.
Reynolds, Herbert John ... Mymensing.
Ross, James Robert Bodington Howrah.
Ryland, William Henry ... Serampore.
Reily, Henry Maxwell ... Backergunge.
Ricketts, John Andrew ... Howrah.
Rait, Henry .. Beerbhoom.
Reveley, Major William ... Calcutta.
Rattray, Arthur .. Midnapore.
Rees, Frederick William Joseph Sylhet.
Rattray, Haldane .. Dacca.
Roberts, John Blossington ... Calcutta.
Reid, T. Blair ... Darjeeling.

S.

Spears, Robert ... Seebsaugor.
Seton-Karr, Hon'ble Walter Scott ... Calcutta.
Schalch, Vernon Hugh ... Calcutta.
Swinton, Archibald Adam ... Tipperah.
Steer, Hon'ble Charles ... Calcutta.
Simson, Henry Bruce ... Leave.
Sherer, Captain Joseph Ford... Kamroop.
Sconce, Lieutenant Herbert ... Seebsaugor.
Smith, Alexander ... Chittagong.
Scanlan, Patrick Henry ... Darjeeling.
Stewart, Captain Robert ... Cachar.
Smith, Theodore Francis William Mymensing.
Sutherland, Henry Cobbe ... Backergunge.
Stack, Oliver-Stokes .. Rajshahye.
Smith, William Miller ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Smith, George ... Serampore.
Sawers, Alexander Sibbald ... Burdwan.
Stokes, Lingard .. Howrah.
Smith, George Cumming Miller Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Smith, William, C. E. .. 24-Pergunnahs.
Stevens, Charles Cecil .. Buxar, Shahabad.
Smith, Thomas ... Bootan.
Sandeman, Hugh David ... Calcutta.
Sneyd, Major Nathaniel Robert Barrackpore.
Strachey, John .. Calcutta.
Scott, William ... Rajshahye.
Shortt, Thomas Henry Howard Cuttack.
Sterndale, Reginald Crawfuird Canning.

T.

Trevor; Hon'ble Charles Binny Calcutta.
Tucker, Francis .. Dinagepore.
Toogood, Octavius ... Beerbhoom.
Trevor, Edward Taylor ... Calcutta.
Tucker, William Thornhill ... Bancoorah.
Tweedie, Thomas ... Dinagepore.
Turnbull, Lieutenant-Colonel Montague James ... Calcutta.
Thompson, Augustus Rivers.. Nuddea.
Tayler, Skipwith Henry Churchill ... Leave.
Tottenham, Loftus Richard .. Calcutta.
Tayler, William Vansitart Graham ... Burdwan.
Taylor, Villers Thomas .. Rungpore.
Tweedie, John .. Bootan.
Taylor, William Colebrook ... Mymensing.
Terry, William . Midnapore.
Thornton, John .. Seebsaugor.
Towers, Robert Mason ... Chooadangah.

W.

Wauchope, Samuel, C. B. ... Hooghly.
Wilson, Andrew George ... Burhee.
Worsley, James Thomas ... Behar.
Wood, Browne .. Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Waterfield, William .. N. W. Provinces.
Wake, Herwald Craufurd, C. B. Leave.
Wilmot, Charles Henry Lowis Webster. Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Wells, William Sutherland ... Bancoorah.
Walton, Thomas ... Sylhet.
Williamson, George ... Seebsaugor.
Ward, James Duff ... Leave.
Ward, John Petty Hamilton Shahabad.
Ward, John ... Cuttack.
Wavell, William .. Rungpore.
Whinfield, Edward Henry ... Sarun.
Worgan, John Burney ... Leave.
Wright, Arthur Charles .. Jessore.
Walker, Frederick John Rosslewin ... Pubna.
Watson, James Frederick Williamson .. Luckimpore.
Ward, William Erskine .. Calcutta.
Westland, James ... Hazareebaugh.
Worsley, Charles Fortescue ... Sewan.
Weekes, Arthur .. Maunbhoom.
Wagentrieber, Willam Gibbiet Luckimpore.
Wintle, Captain Edmund Henry Cullen ... Dum-Dum.
Wyer, Frederick ... Purneah.
Westmacott, Edward Vesey ... Cachar.
Wilson, Robert Henry ... Chittagong.
Warren, James .. Luckimpore.
Woodward, Alfred Cooke ... Balasore.

Y.

Young, William Gordon ... Chittagong.
Yardley, Arthur ... Maunbhoom.

Justices for the Town of Calcutta.

A.

Abdool Luteef.
Apcar, Seth Arratoon.
Anderson, Peter.
Aitken, Henry Mortlock.
Anderson, William.
Ameer Ali.

Alcock, Thomas.
Azeemoodeen Hossein.

B.

Balfour, Lewis.
Blacker, George Miller.
Brown, George.
Bullen, John Nutt.
Beadle, Lieutenant-Colonel James Pattle.
Brown, Claud Hamilton.
Brougham, Dr. James Peter.
Barry, John Boyle.
Bhobany Prosadh Dutt.
Bagram, John George.
Branson, J. H. A.

C.

Crooke, Henry.
Coomar, Raj Coomar Roy.
Cavorke, Phillips Astwachatoor.
Chevers, Dr. Norman.
Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.
Chuckerbutty, Dr. Soorjo Coomar Goodeve.
Chunder Coomar Dey, Dr.
Cowie, Henry.
Cowie, Henry.

D.

Dampier, Henry Lucius.
Douglas, Stewart.
Dundas, Henry.
Doorga Churn Law.
Degumber Mitter.
Dowleans, Albert Mirabeau.
Duncan, William.
Dickson, George.
Dunlop, Hamilton Grant.

E.

Eshan Chunder Bose.
Elliot, James Scott.
Ezra, Elias David.
Eglinton, Henry Arkley.

F.

Fagan, George Smoult.
Fairley, William.
Fergusson, William Frederick.
Fitz-William, Shelford.
Fergusson, John Hutchinson.
Farquhar, Dr. Thomas.

G.

Govind Chunder Sein.
Grant, William.
Grant, Thomas Rennie.
Goodenough, Frederick Addington.

H.

Hurro Chunder Ghose.
Hyde, Captain Henry.
Harendra Krishna.
Haworth, William.

J.

Jennings, Frederick.
Joteendro Mohun Tagore.

K.

Khalutch Chunder Ghose.
Kishen Kissore Ghose.
Keith, Patrick.
Kalikissen, Rajah, Bahadoor.
Kassecpersaud Ghose.
Knight, James Blackburn.
Kristodoss Paul.
Kali Prosunnoo Sing.
Khettur Mohun Chatterjee.
King, Jeremiah.

L.

Leonard, Hugh.
Lawrie, John.
Lazarus, Charles.

M.

Money, James William Bayley.
Maitland, William.
Mudden Mohun Chatterjee.
Macfarlane, Donald Horne.
Mackintosh, John.
Maclachlan, John Elphinstone.
Moncrieff, Robert Scott.

N.

Newmarch, John.
Nicolls, Lieutenant-Colonel, James Edmond Tannett.

O.

Oliffe, Washington.
Ogbourne, Charles Henry.

P.

Peacock, the Hon'ble Sir Barnes, Knight, Chief Justice of the High Court.
Peterson, Andrew Thomas Turton.
Prosono Coomar Tagore.
Prosono Narain Deb, Rajah.
Pertaub Chunder Sing, Rajah.
Peary Chund Mitter.
Prankissen Law.
Pendleton, Alan George.

R.

Roberts, John Blessington.
Rustomjee Manickjee.
Robinson, Thomas Maltby.
Ramgopaul Ghose.
Ramanauth Tagore.
Radhakant Deb, Rajah, Bahadoor.
Ram Chunder Ghosaul.
Remfry, John.
Romanauth Law.
Reddie, Captain John Griffiths.
Ram Chunder Mitter.
Robinson, John Hamilton.
Reveley, Major William.
Raban, Major Herbert.

S.

Stuart, William McAdam.
Sham Churn Mullick.
Shib Chunder Goho.
Spink, William.
Suttyanund Ghosaul.
Saunders, John O'Brien.
Schalch, Vernon Hugh.
Stephenson, Cecil Mackintosh.

T.

Tarcenee Churn Banerjee.

V.

VonLintzgy, Charles Frederick.
Vardon, Arratoon Manatsacan.

W.

Wauchope, Samuel, C B.
Woopender Mohun Tagore.
Walker, Alexander.
Wood, Henry William Irvine.

Z.

Zainoodeen Hossein.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 36.

The 9th February 1866.

Transfer.—Mr. C. W. Odling, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Cuttack to the Mahanuddy Division.

No. 37.

The 10th February 1866.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. D. McCarthy, Overseer, First Grade, Lower Assam Division, is allowed twenty-six days' privilege leave, under Sections 16 and 20, Rule V. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 38.

The 12th February 1866.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 125 *of the 7th February* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Lieutenant H. W. Garnault, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Department of Public Works, Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 50 of the 16th January 1866.	*Meinam*, 3rd February 1866.

No. 39.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 35 *of the 6th February* 1866.—Mr. W. B. Macrone, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is transferred from the Supernumerary List of the North-Western Provinces to the Effective Establishment of Bengal, and his services are placed at the disposal of the latter Government.

No. 40.

Lieutenant H. W. Garnault, R. E., Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary in this Department, will be borne as a supernumerary in his grade from the 3rd current, the date of his departure for Europe on sick leave.

No. 41.

Appointment.—Mr. W. B. Macrone, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, transferred to Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary in this Department, and assumed charge of the office on the afternoon of the 2nd current.

No. 42.

Posting.—Lieutenant J. M. Heywood, R. E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, is posted to the Presidency Division, as a temporary arrangement.

W. B. MACRONE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Public Works Department.

Pub. Works, (Railway,) Dept.,—Bengal.

Fort William, the 7th February 1866.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a line of Railway between Seetarampore and Luckeserai, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required between the village of Seetarampore, in the district of Maunbhoom, and Luckeserai, in the district of Monghyr, being, more or less, 123 miles long and 600 feet broad.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. TAYLOR, *Captain, R. E.*,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1520A. OF 1865.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 1st May 1865.

Notification.—The following Tea plantations and factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified :—

1. Hawul Bagh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The plantations (including the two small nurseries, *viz.*, Kupeena and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consist of about one hundred acres of land planted with Tea. At a short distance from the plantations there is a Cheer *(Pinus longifolia)* forest of about 100 acres in extent, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber, which is well fitted for making Tea chests, firewood, &c.

There are on the estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers; and the stock and block of the factory are complete for Tea operations and in working order.

2. Ayar Toli in Kuttyoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the estate a slated factory and a large slated godown; slated barracks for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for the Tea operations and in working order.

This plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 360 acres are planted with Tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for Tea-planting, and the remainder covered with pines, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making Tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two estates this season was lbs. 20,000 of Tea and 1,650 maunds of seeds.

These two estates will be sold in one lot in fee-simple, free of all demands, on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses, such as Road, Educational, and Postal cesses, or such as may be hereafter legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.)

A small portion of the plantation of Ayar Toli named Bincolie, belonging to the temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rupees 24 (twenty-four Rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the west of the Town of Deyrah. It consists of about 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with Tea, and the remainder adapted for Tea cultivation.

Through the property a branch of the Beejapore canal runs. At a short distance and to the south of the plantation there is a Forest of Syne, Jamune, &c., consisting of about 500 (five hundred) acres, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber for Tea chests, firewood, charcoal, &c. The timber is well fitted for making Tea chests.

There are on the estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka Tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order.

The yield this season was lbs. 25,000 of Tea, and 1,050 maunds of seeds.

This estate will be sold in fee-simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses for roads, &c., or such as may hereafter be legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st April 1866, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharunpore, until 1st March 1866, if the factories, &c., be not previously sold by private sale, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed—"Tender for Tea plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt in a book, which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody under lock and key.

The highest registered tender at the time being for any lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of the parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The register of tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st March 1866, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, the Judge, and the Collector of Saharunpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend; and the amount of the highest tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender, in writing, above the upset price at 4 P. M., will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

On the tender being accepted by the Committee the purchaser must deposit five per cent. of the purchase money, which will be forfeited if the amount of the purchase money be not paid in full on the date specified.

Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient Powers-of-Attorney.

The above particulars are believed, in good faith, to be correct, but intending purchasers must make their own enquiries, as no reclamation can be listened to after sale.

References may be made to W. Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after the 15th of March 1866, a double light, the lower lantern being 30 feet from the ground, and the upper one 8 feet above the lower one, will be shewn on Norman's Point, near the entrance of the Kurnofoolee or Chittagong River.

The light will be visible seaward, in clear weather 7 or 8 miles off. Vessels making the Port should sight the light about N. E. very soon after dropping the Kootubdea Light to the S. S. E. They should approach it, keeping it bearing from N. E. to E. N. E., and when distant about 3 miles they should anchor or wait for a Pilot.

In the day time Norman's Point will be known by a barrel shaped Beacon on a Tripod (65) sixty-five feet high.

(Sd.) H. J. BAMBER,
Conservator.

(True Copy,)
(Sd.) W. GORDON YOUNG,
Commissioner.

CHITTAGONG;
Marine Office,
The 26th January 1866.

Copy published for general information.

H. HOWE,
for Master Attendant.

No. V.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th February 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,000
Benares „	...	...	1,330
Total Chests	...		3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th February respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th February 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 24th February 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1865-66 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 9th March 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th April „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th Aug. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed., 10th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th Nov. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. „	2,000	1,370	3,370
	20,000	13,340	33,340

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1866.

Notification

Is hereby made that the Deputy Commissioner of the districts of Assam have been authorized to make grants of the proprietary rights of Government in coal mines upon the following terms:—

1*st.*—The area of a single grant is not to exceed one square mile, or 640 acres.

2*ndly.*—Every applicant for a grant under this Notification is to specify the spot at which he proposes to commence operations and to undertake, not to extend his operations beyond *one thousand yards square*, including that spot, until the boundaries of his grant have been authoritatively settled.

3*rdly.*—The terminal boundaries of each grant will be lines at right angles to the strike of the rocks. The precise situation of these terminal lines will be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, after the grant has been surveyed, at his absolute discretion, subject only to an appeal to the Commissioner of Assam.

4*thly.*—Until the boundaries of a grant are finally determined, no grant will be made of any mine involving operations within one mile of the spot on which the first grantee has commenced operations.

5*thly*—The grants will be, for the present, rent-free; but, from the date of the completion of the survey and demarcation of a grant, an annual surface rent of six annas per acre, and a royalty of one anna for each maund of coal raised (payable annually) will be imposed.

6*thly.*—As soon as an application for a grant is received, it will be advertized in the form hereunto annexed by the Deputy Commissioner for the period of one month; and if within that time any other application is made for the same grant, the grant will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to the conditions imposed by this Notification.

7*thly.*—If *bonâ fide* meaning operations are not actually commenced within three years from the date of a grant, or if at any time such operations cease for a period of five years, the grant shall be forfeited, and all right and title of the grantee in it shall absolutely cease and determine.

8*thly.*—Nothing in this Notification shall be considered to limit the right of the Legislature to impose any regulations for the working of coal mines in Assam which it may consider desirable.

Form of advertisement referred to in Condition 6.

Whereas A. B. has made application to this Office under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. , dated , published at page of the *Calcutta Gazette* for 1866, for the grant of the tract of land situate within the boundaries hereunto annexed, and estimated to contain acres, for the purpose of opening a coal mine. Notification is hereby made that unless any other application is received for the same land on or before the*

the grant will be made to the said A. B. upon the terms prescribed in the aforesaid Notification. Should any other application be received before the said date, the grant will be offered to public competition upon the terms set forth on the 6th Condition of the said Notification.

(Sd) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
The 13th February 1866.

* Here enter a date not less than one calendar month from the date of the advertisement.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. DOWLEANS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1866.

Notice.

MR. F. GRANT has been placed in charge of the Myhagoorie Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

W. AGNEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Commr., Bootan Dooars.

COOCH BEHAR,
The 22nd January 1866.

Notice.

WANTED, for the Backergunge Collectorate, a Sherishtadar having a perfect knowledge of the routine business of the office. Salary, Rupees 80 per month. No candidates need apply who do not possess a knowledge of English. Applications, with Testimonials, must be sent, post-paid, to the undersigned, who declines to answer any application or communication from rejected candidates.

H. C. SUTHERLAND,
Offg. Collector of Backergunge.

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE;
Collector's Office,
The 2nd January 1866.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 1st to 7th February 1866.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ..	Closed.	
On the Entrance shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles ..		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ..	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 6	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ..	3 0	
Below the Entrance	2 9	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 10th February 1866, 3 inches below Zero.
A fall of 2 inches since 4th February 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

BERHAMPORE,
The 10th February 1866.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of January 1866.

Names of Rivers	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhangiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	330	141	...	...	...	2	650	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8125	4063
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	1990	12375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1425	825	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	175	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175	100	6	1370	350	58	11925	5677

Names of Rivers	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkoras.	Number of Gola Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhangiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	1	200	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6125	2213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	7925	2756	Under the Head of Pulse,—Grain, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	64125	35050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	32600	13025	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	4	560	180	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	6250	2372	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	425	195	18	4175	1585	

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

The 9th February 1866.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of January 1866.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3000	1200	6	1450	695	1	200	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	11250	6328
Jellinghee	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6175	3150	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	29810	15750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2475	1150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2025	1135
Matabangah	Kissengunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	275	In No. 600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3400	1630	4	350	129	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3000	1161

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokera and Chowkera.	Number of Gola Baily.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore	50	10775	5112	1	175	90	108	1159	1941	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	48	10	2350	1011	11	1450	530	124	17900	6055	
Jellinghee	Nuddea	79	20825	13975	69	41475	23075	4	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	22925	14375	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Grain Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c. are included.
Matabangah	Kissengunge	59	13975	6977	4	1375	850	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	100	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	11375	5235	

The 9th February 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH FEBRUARY 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary Use.			Pulses in Ordinary Use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Jawra, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cosyah and Jynteah Hills	29th Jan. 1866	10	15	12	...	..	...	.	..	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Durrung ...	29th „	8	32	13	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Kamroop ...	28th „	13	23	16	11	18	20	25	16	8	8	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Luckhunpore ..	22nd „	8	10	9	5½	6¾	6¾	11¼	11½	5½	5½			
Nowgong ..	29th „	7	32	9	6	8	9	15	8	6¼	5½	...	...	Rice dearer.
Seebsaugor ..	22nd „	8	16	12	7	10	7	8	10	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Bhaugulpore ...	4th Feb 1866	13½	25½	15½	8¾	22	13¾	15	10¾	12¼	7¾	41½	16¼	Wheat cheaper.
Darjeeling ..	8th „	6	8	10	4	9	10	...	..	5	5½	20	19	Pulses cheaper.
Monghyr ..	5th „	10¼	22	13	8	31	14½	25	11¼	17	9	31	14	Nearly the same as last week.
Purneah ...	6th „	16	32	18	10	30	16	20	11	16	7	...	...	Same as last week.
Deoghur ...	29th Jan 1866		30	12	9	26	14	18	10	..	...	..	...	All articles dearer.
Godda ..	30th „	10	31¼	19	8	20	16	25	15	16	10	50	16	Same as last week.
Nya-Doomka ..	27th „	10	31	15	10	20	10	8	5	11	7	50	20	Ditto
Pakour ...	2nd Feb 1866	12	30	14	10	28	12	.	...	16	8	50	22	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Rajmehal ...	4th „	11	26	1 ¼	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Rice dearer.
Bauggoorah ...	3rd „	13½	27	15	9	20	11½	16	8¾	11	7	30	13	Pulses dearer.
Beerbhoom ...	5th „	11	26½	1¼	..	...	..	20	7¾	15	6	68	16	Same as last week.
Burdwan ...	5th „	12½	24½	14¼	8½	26	15	13	8½	10½	6½	...	...	Pulses cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Hooghly ...	5th „	9½	15	11	8	18	14	11	9	7½	6½	...	...	Rice, Pulses and Wheat dearer.
Howrah ...	4th „	9½	20	13	7	20	13	13	9¾	10	7	...	..	Wheat cheaper.
Midnapore ...	5th „	8	21½	11	...	22	12½	...	...	.	...	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Bullooah ...	5th „	12	33	17	8	16	8½	.		5	4	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Tipperah ...	4th „	13	45	15	9	4	18	20	8	13	5	...	...	Rice dearer.
Hurrisbangh ...	5th „	7	20	12	10	21	11	21	8½	16	7	27	15	Jawra cheaper.
Lohurdugga ...	3rd „	10	32	16	6	20	15	24	8½	16	5	40	18	Same as last week.
Manbhoom ..	3rd „	9½	28	15	8	23	15	14	7¾	9	5	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Singhboom ...	5th „	10	35	12	8	30	20	20	7	16	5	...	...	Rice dearer.
Balasore ...	5th „	8	32	12	6	20	12	16	9	12	7	..	...	Rice cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Cuttack ..	5th „	8	28	10	10	28	12	24	8	16	6	50	15	All articles dearer.
Backergunge ...	3rd „	13	21	4	8	20	21	12	9	7½	5	...	...	Rice dearer
Cachar ..	29th Jan. 1866	11¼	21½	14	8	16	8½	14	8	8¾	6	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Dacca ..	5th Feb. 1866	11	25	14	7	12	8	13	10	9	5			
Furreedpore ..	5th „	9	20	13	18	26	21	16	13	...	...	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Mymensing ..	4th „	11	25	18	8	30	16	16	8	10	6	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Sylhet ..	26th Jan. 1866	12	55	16	6½	6	17	14	8½	13	7	..	...	Same as last week
Jessore ...	31st „	8	17	11	10	32	20	20	8	10¾	5	...	...	Rice and Wheat dearer. Pulses cheaper.
Nuddea ...	5th Feb. 1866	10	30		10	33	16	16	11¾	10¾	6½	...	..	Attah cheaper.
Soonderbuns ..	29th Jan. 1866	12	22	13	16	32	18	.	...	...	..	...	...	Rice dearer
24-Pergunnahs ..	5th Feb. 1866	...	17	10	7	23	15¾	15	10	8	7	20	10	Rice and Wheat dearer.
Behar ...	5th „	12½	28	13¼	9	19	10	26	9¼	21	8¼	20	14	Pulses cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Chumparun ...	3rd „	7¼	24	12	7¼	21	9	28	9	17	6	50	15	Rice dearer.
Patna ...	5th „	14	25	15	9	25	15	16	10	13	9	28	16	Rice, Pulses, Attah, and Jawra cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Gurun ...	3rd „	7½	23½	13½	9½	21½	11	25	10	18½	8	36	15	Pulses, Attah, and Jawra dearer.
Shahabad ...	3rd „	7¾	24	13½	8¾	24	9½	23	11	18	8	30	13½	Pulses, Attah, and Jawra dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Tirhoot ...	5th „	6½	32	13	10½	31	10½	28	9½	18	8	45	14	Same as last week.
Bograh ...	5th „	13	30	19	8	17½	1 ¼	15	15	8	8	60	35	Jawra dearer.
Dinagepoor ...	5th „		25	19		19	17½	15½	16	7½	8½	...	...	Same as last week.
Malduh ...	5th „	13½	26½	14	9	35	20	17	11	11	7½	.	...	
Moorshedabad ..	4th „	10¾	22¾	13¾	8¾	32½	17½	1 ¼	10½	12½	7	32	18½	Nearly the same as last week.
Pubna ..	4th „	1	24	12½	6½	32	18	1 ¼	12	9½	6¼	...	...	Rice dearer.
Rungpore ...	5th „	12½	30	20	5	10	5	17	13½	9	7	...	...	Attah dearer.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th February 1866.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 10th February 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
February ...	4	29·883	70·6	60·4	10·2	63·8	59·9	56·6	0·79	E & E N. E.	0·33	
	5	·909	75·8	58·0	17·2	63·3	61·7	58·0	·74	E. N. E & N. E.		
	6	30·032	73·4	61·8	16·6	69·2	63·5	58·9	·71	E N. E.		
	7	·134	80·2	61·4	18·8	70·5	62·8	53·3	·61	E S E & E.		
	8	·101	80·4	63·0	17·4	70·8	64·0	58·1	·67	E. & E. N. E.		
	9	·112	75·2	64·6	10·6	68·1	63·9	60·5	·73	N. E & N. N. W.	0·10	
	10	·110	81·7	62·0	19·7	71·5	65·0	61·4	·72	Variable.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet bulb are derived from the Twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day.

The Dew point is computed with the Greenwhich constants. The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week		23·1
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	81·7
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	84·6
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	0·43
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 10th current	...	2·83
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	1·30
Rain indicated by the Gauge attached to the Anemometer during the past week	...	0·38

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 12th February 1866.

Sheriff's Office, the 31st January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of 1866 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Friday, the Twenty-third day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him.

S. A. APCAR,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ৩১ জানুআরি ১৮৬৬ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার-নিষ্পত্য জন্য আগামি ২৩ ফেব্রুআরি শুক্রবার বেলা ১১ ঘটীকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টাউনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৬ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক বএং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৬ সাল তারিখ ৩১ জানুআরি।

S. A. APCAR,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Nov. 3rd ...	1 Parcel, R. S. Stack, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ..	Str. Mooltan.
Sept. 29th ...	1 Case, [B C] ..	Str. Bengal.
„ 29th ..	1 Glass Case, J L. Mackay, Esq. ...	Ditto.
Nov. 22nd ..	1 Parcel, Hajee Mahomed Jaffer ...	Str. Arratoon Apear.
„ 14th ..	1 Parcel, G. H Verney, Esq., Rifle Brigade, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. ...	Alnwick Castle.
„ 21st ...	1 Case, R M B ..	Trafalgar.
„ 21st ...	1 Cask, L C R D G ..	Ditto.
„ 21st ...	1 Package, no mark ...	Ditto.
„ 22nd ...	1 Parcel, M. S. Owen, Esq. ...	Arratoon Apear.
April 8th ...	10 Quarter Boxes Gun Powder, [40 S. D. and Co. ...	Rinaldo.
Nov. 10th ..	1 Parcel, H G M M ...	Str. Clan Alpine.
„ 24th ...	1 Box, J M ..	Meinam.
„ 24th ..	1 Parcel, Fornaro and Huni ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, L B ...	Ditto.
Dec. 6th ...	1 Case, A M, Ashburner and Co., for Mr. E. C. Morgan ..	Str. Erymanthe.
„ 6th ..	1 Case, Dr. Booth ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	1 Trunk, no mark ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	1 Chair, no mark ..	Ditto.
Oct. 27th ...	1 Kilderkin, [20] P. and Co. ...	Trafalgar.
Dec. 1st ...	20 Bales, F. H. and Co. ..	City of Calcutta.
„ 18th ...	1 Case, F. H and Co. ...	Ditto.
Sept. 18th ...	1 Case, no mark ...	Unknown.
Nov. 1st ..	1 Case, [R S C] W ..	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	48 Casks, [U I C A] W. D. and Co. ..	City of Calcutta.
„ 8th ...	246 Cases, [U I C A] W. D. and Co. ...	Str. Lawrence.
Oct. 18th ..	3 Cases, [C E] R ...	Trafalgar.
„ 18th ...	1 Case, [32] M. C. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [J. M. and Co] C and B ...	Ditto
Unknown .	1 Cask, [E E M] .	Unknown.
Ditto ..	1 Cask, no mark .	Ditto.
Ditto ..	1 Case, [27] R. K. and Co. ..	Ditto

Calcutta Customs,
The 13th February 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1866, Feb. 17th ..	1 Crate, K M [15] D ...	Charlemagne.
„ 17th ..	1 Cask, A R B ...	Trafalgar.
„ 17th ...	7 Cases, G. M. and Co. ..	Glenroy.
„ 17th ...	42 Bales, F. H. and Co. ..	Charlemagne.
„ 17th ...	1 Case, L. and C ...	Staffordshire.
„ 17th ..	1 Case, [S R D] ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ..	50 Cases, [B D C L] ..	Imperatrice Eugenie.
„ 17th .	3 Cases, [F M C] ..	Nile.
„ 17th ...	76 Cases, [I U A C] W. D. and Co. ..	Blenheim.
„ 17th ..	163 Cases, [I U A C] W. D. and Co. ..	Ditto.
„ 17th	1 Parcel, H G M M ..	Reiver.
„ 17th ...	1 Package, A. Adams ...	Str. Reiver.
„ 17th ..	1 Package, M. Premjee ..	Ditto
„ 17th	111 Cases, P ..	Princess Somawatty.
„ 17th ..	4 Casks, no mark ...	Golden Fleece.
„ 17th ..	1 Truss, Captain E. Smith ..	Str. Burmah.
„ 17th ..	1 Bundle, L K G ..	Str. Lightning.
„ 17th ..	1 Cask, [S. R. and Co., J D and S] ..	Knight Commander.
„ 17th ..	1 Parcel, J. F. Pereira ..	Str. Madras.

Calcutta Customs,
The 13th February 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Packages landed under Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

		Clymene.	
1866, Feb. 17th	...	B V B D, 1 Parcel.	
		Mary Ann Wilson.	
1866, Feb. 17th	...	V, 49 Cases ... S, 28 Cases	... P, 250 Cases.
		Varuna.	
1866, Feb. 24th	..	M L S, 1 Case .. No mark, 4 Bags	.. No mark, 1 Keg.
		Charlemagne.	
1866, Feb. 24th	...	H M B, 1 Cask.	
		Trafalgar.	
1866, Feb. 24th	..	[20] P. and Co., 1 Cask... Mark defaced, 1 Cask.	
		George Croshaw.	
1866, Feb. 24th	..	[S G and C] D and M, 1 Cask.	
		Anglesey..	
1866, Feb. 24th	..	[B] 1 Cask.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 13th February 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertized for sale:—

		Aphrodita.		
1866, Mar. 2nd	...	M. B. and Co., 18 Packages.		
		French Empire.		
1866, Mar. 27th	...	J B D, 1 Parcel	... [27] J. D. and Co., 1 Box.	
		Sir J. Lawrence.		
1866, May 2nd	...	Lieutenant R. H. Palmer, Bengal Artillery, Gordon, Stuart and Co., 1 Case.	T W. Gribble, Esq., B.C.S., Gordon, Stuart and Co., 1 Case.	[A] 2 Cases.
		Cambay.		
1866, May 18th	..	[S] 3 Cases.		
		Shannon.		
1866, April 6th	...	[E A C] 8 Casks.		
		Sea Queen.		
1866, Mar. 29th	...	[N. V. N. and Sons] K. S. and Co., 10 Kegs.	[N. V. N. and Sons] K B, 1 Case.	[186] B.L. and Co., 1 Cask.
		Ellenborough.		
1866, Mar. 7th	...	I E, 1 Case	... S A, 98th Regiment, Umballah, 4 Kegs.	[G. C. D. and Co.] 18 Kegs.
„ 7th	...	F. F. and Co., 1 Case	... [25] E W. G, 1 Case	... J S B, 1 Case.
„ 7th	..	[P] J, 1 Case	... No mark, 31 Casks.	
		City of Brussels.		
1866, Mar. 7th	...	P, 12 Packages.		
		Dunbar Castle.		
1866, April 28th	...	D N D, 18 Packages	... M. and Co., 2 Casks.	
		Arundale Castle.		
1866, May 11th	..	[W N 1 Cask	... [A N] 22 Packages	... [180] B.L. and Co., 2 Casks.
„ 11th	..	G C D, 5 Casks.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 13th February 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

No. 6.

Commissariate Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received and opened on the dates specified for the supply for one year of the under-noted Provisions and Stores.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be had in this Office.

	Names of Articles.	Receive up to 2 P.M.	Open at noon.
1	Port Wine	9th February 1866	10th February 1866.
2	Sherry		
3	Bhurs	15th February 1866	16th February 1866.
4	Pansways...		
5	Cargo Boats		
6	Lamp Oil		
7	Earthen Water-vessels...		
8	Tinning Cooking Utensils	19th February 1866	20th February 1866.
9	Bazaar Medicines		
10	Hospital Necessaries		
11	Medical Comforts		
12	Lime, unslaked	23rd February 1866	24th February 1866.
13	Lime, Common Stone		
14	Packing Cases		
15	Landing, Stabling, and Sale of Stud Horses ...		
16	Carriage from Burrakur to Hazareebaugh ..		
17	Conveyance of Malt Liquor by boat to Howrah		
18	Vegetables	25th February 1866	26th February 1866.
19	Coffee		
20	Firewood		
21	Salt		
22	Butter	1st March 1866...	2nd March 1866.
23	Milk		
24	Fowls		
25	Chickens		
26	Eggs		

All Deposits to be by Bank of Bengal Receipts or Government Promissory Notes, not by Cash or Currency Notes.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE;
No. 6, Park Street,
The 5th January 1866.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary-General.

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of the portion of the 2nd Division of the Town, noted in the margin, has been completed, and that the Books containing the said valuations and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Justices, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

Bounded on the North by Nimtollah Street, on the South by Cotton Street, on the East by Chitpore Road, and on the West by Strand Road.

The Justices will, on the 27th day of February instant, proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment, and to hear all appeals connected therewith, but no such appeal can be heard unless the amount of rate has been deposited with the Justices, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the above Act, on or before the 23rd day of February instant.

ROBT. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
1, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD,
Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সন ১৮৬৩ সালের ৬ আইনের ৭২ ও ৭৩ ধারামতে।

ইহার দ্বারা জ্ঞাত করা হইল যে, শহরের ২ ডিবিজনের (১) বাটী সকলের মূল্য অর্থাৎ যে সকল বাটীর জমির পরিমাণ সকল নিশ্চিত করা হইবাতে যে সম্মুখ উত্তর নিমতলা ষ্ট্রীট দক্ষিণ কটন ষ্ট্রীট বহিতে ঐ মূল্য ও নিরূপিত পূর্ব্ব চিতপুর রোড পশ্চিম কর সকল লেখা হইয়াছে এষ্ট্রাণ্ড রোড। তাহা বিনা ব্যয়ে বেলা ১১ ঘণ্টা নাগায়েদ ৪ ঘণ্টার সময় সকলের মধ্যে সাধারণকর্ত্তৃক দৃষ্টি করা হইতে পারিবেক, জষ্টিস অব পিস সকলে ২৭ ফেব্রুআরি তারিখ অবধি ঐ লিখিত করের সংশোধন জন্য আপিল সকল শুনিতে আরম্ভ করিবেন কিন্তু ঐ আইনে ৭৭ ধারানুসারে রেট আগত ২৩ ফেব্রুআরি অবধি জমা রাখিয়া আপিল করিলে গ্রাহ্য হইবেক।

ROBT. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

আদেশানুসারে,
রবার্ট টরণবুল।
জষ্টিস অফ দি পিসদিগের সেক্রেটর।

জষ্টিস অফ দি পিসদিগের আফিস ১ নং চৌরঙ্গি রোড, কলিকাতা, ৫ ফেব্রুআরি ১৮৬৬।

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that four Lots of waste land, consisting of about 6,767 Acres, situate in Hathazaree and Puttea, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of March 1866, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, the sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 31st January 1866.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

No. 82.—Thannah Hathazaree, estimated area about 1,872 Acres.

North—By the Muddun Dallah, the Meetha Serrah, and the assessed lands of Mouzah Jobrah.

South—By the Dholoneah Dallah and Bhaloo Serrah.

East—By the assessed lands of Jobrah, Soojanugger, and Puschumpatee or Futtehpore.

West—By the Muddun Dallah a line passing along the foot of the high hills and the north-eastern boundary of Lot No. 68.

LOT No. 83.—Thannah Hathazaree, part estimated area 2,138 Acres after exclusion of 31 Acres private property within the boundary.

North—By the Sagurkottah Dallah, the Monderreah Serrah, and the assessed lands of Monderreah.

South—By the Muddun Dallah and Meetha Serrah.

East—By the Meetha Serrah and the assessed lands of Pahartullee and Monderreah.

West—By a line running northerly from where the Muddun Dallah divides into two branches to the Sagurkottah Dallah delineated on the Map of the Lot by Surrut Chunder Sein in the Collector's Office at Chittagong and demarcated by posts on the spot.

LOT No. 84.—Thannah Putteah, estimated area 1,426 Acres.

North—By the Hoolleah Dallah.

South—By the Bhandaljooree Serrah.

East—By the Moorun Khyne Serrah and the Cheringa Serrah.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 67A, or a line from the Bhandaljooree Serrah to the Hoolleah Dallah, with a general bearing of about 345° as delineated on the general Map of Lots 67A, 67B, 84 and 85 by Eshan Chunder Sein, Ameen, filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

LOT No. 85.—Thannah Putteah, part estimated area 1,331 Acres after exclusion of 94 Acres private property within the boundary.

North—By the Cheringa Serrah.

South—By the Hoolleah Dallah.

East—By the Cheringa Serrah.

West—By the eastern boundary of 67B, that is a line running from the Cheringa Serrah to the Hoolleah Dallah, with a general bearing of about 165° as delineated on the Map cited above.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

Advertisement.

Level Forest Land of the finest description can be had in the Chittagong Hill Tracts on the following terms:—

1*st.*—On permanent hereditary transferable lease similar to Zemindaree right at a progressive rent from 1 to 6 annas per Acre, for 30 years, or at such rates as may be considered sufficient and reasonable.

2*nd*—After 30 years a moderate assessment will be fixed, not to exceed half the gross assets of similar land cultivated with ordinary grain crops.

3*rd.*—For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. C. Kilby,
Supdt., Hill Tracts.

Chundergonah;
Hill Supdt.'s Office,
The 10th January 1866.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Lot No. 29 of the unreserved building sites situated at the Civil Station of Yeodoh, in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, (containing about (10) ten Acres of First Class and (2) two Acres of Second Class land,) as shown in the plan thereof, having been applied for under the Rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder at the upset price of Rupees 50 per Acre for First Class, and Rupees 20 per Acre for Second Class land, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Cherrapoonjee, on the 10th day of March 1866.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by intending purchasers by application to the undersigned.

W. C. S. Clarke,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

Dy. Commr.'s Office;
Cherrapoonjee,
The 26th January 1866.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Receiver's Office.

In Equity.

Nubkissen Mitter and others
versus
Hurris Chunder Mitter and others.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 20th current, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, C. S. Hogg, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the Bazaar situated in Dhurrumtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, commonly called or known by the name of Chandney Choke Bazaar, upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known and upon such security as he may think fit.

For particulars apply at the Receiver's Office, High Court.

Receiver's Office;
Calcutta,
No. 5, Strand,
The 12th February 1866.

To be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Gopaul Chunder Seal is Plaintiff, and Jugobundoo Chatterjee is Defendant, on and bearing date the 25th day of January 1865, by the Officiating Registrar of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on an early day, the following property, that is to say,—

All that premises No. 12, Raja Kaleekissen's Street, at Sootanooty, in the Town of Calcutta, containing about five and a half cottahs of land, bounded on the North by a Government drain, which is on the south of the house of Ramcomul Bhuttacharjee, and on the West by a Government drain, which is on the west of Buddinauth Doss' house, on the South by the house of Peary Byraugee, and on the West by the land of Gugaram Nundy Sahargy.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

C. T. Davis,
Offg. Registrar.

Calcutta;
High Court,
The 29th January 1866.

Hatch & Stewart,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Calcutta Ship Company, "Limited."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office, 1, Suken's Lane, on Friday, the 16th February, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution for winding-up the Company passed at the Shareholders' Meeting of the 2nd instant, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

C. E. Gregory & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 3rd February 1866.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Printing Company, "Limited," will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, on Wednesday, the 28th February, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which it is intended to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Special Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th January 1866, *viz.*—

"That the Shares be declared of the value of Fifty Rupees each, and the Capital be reduced accordingly to one lac of Rupees, and that a Special Meeting be called to confirm the resolution."

By Order of the Directors,

Erasmus Jones,
Secretary and Manager.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 6th February 1866.

LIABILITIES.				Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	2,30,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	17,21,419 13 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs.	36,24,539 4 4	
Ditto at Branches	...	...	98,00,401 7 2	1,34,24,940 11 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	2,02,74,484 5 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	...	3,18,936 8 5
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	...	1,70,240 0 0
Sundries	...	...	...	8,95,786 2 0
		Rupees	...	5,88,05,807 10 1

ASSETS.				Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	...	50,59,337 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,44,51,950 0 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	...	11,42,590 7 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	...	1,02,56,624 2 6
Dead Stock ditto	...	...	...	6,13,123 3 0
Stamps ditto	...	...	...	10,901 13 0
Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	...	8,52,184 3 5
Sundries ...	...	...	...	4,88,291 8 6
				3,87,75,302 1 11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	...	...	Rs. 1,00,40,255 2 5	
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches ...	...	...	,, 99,90,210 6 9	2,00,30,445 8 2
		Rupees	...	5,88,05,807 10 1

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accts. and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that D. F. McDonald, Acting Agent for the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad, Mr. Francis Halsey, Acting Agent, Cawnpore, Alexander MacBean, Acting Agent, Dacca, and Mr. W. F. Fraser, Acting Agent, Patna, have been confirmed as Agents of the above Branches respectively from this date.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
The 8th February 1866.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Sreedhur Gurgory and Prosonnocoomar Chatterjee, of Rishra, in the Zillah of Hooghly, heretofore and up to sometime between the latter end of December last and the commencement of January last carried on the trade or business of Wine Merchants at No. 6, Hare Street, in Calcutta, in co-partnership under the style or firm of S. P. Chatterjee and Co., Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was on the petition of Debender Chunder Dutt, a Creditor of the said Insolvents, adjudged that the said Sreedhur Gurgory and Prosonnocoomar Chatterjee have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the said Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

D. C. Dutt in person.

In the matter of John Richard Alexander D'Cruz, of No. 6, Dalhousie Square, an Assistant in the New Medical Hall Company, Limited, of the same place, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 5th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims *Attorney*.

In the matter of Issurchunder Ghose, Doorgachurn Ghose, and Premchunder Ghose, all of Aheritollah, in Calcutta, formerly carrying on trade and business as dealers in Spices in co-partnership under the name or style of Prawnkisto Ghose and Issurchunder Ghose, at No. , Postah, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Swinhoe, Law and Co., *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Howard Clarton, at present a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, who formerly carried on the business of Auctioners at No. 14, Lall Bazaar, in Calcutta, under the style and firm of Howard, Clarton and Co., and afterwards in co-partnership with James Charles Dickinson, under the name or style of Dickinson, Clarton and Co., an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 6th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Swinhoe, Law and Co., *Attorneys*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th February 1860.

In the matter of James Charles Dickenson, who was lately carrying on business in partnership with Mr Howard Clarton, at No. 14, Loll Bazar, in Calcutta, under the firm of Dickenson, Clarton and Company, as Auctioneers, and at present residing at No. 2, Camac Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 8th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of James Charles Dickenson, who was lately carrying on business in partnership with Mr. Howard Clarton, at No. 14, Loll Bazar, in Calcutta, under the firm of Dickenson, Clarton and Co., as Auctioneers, and at present residing at No. 2, Camac Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 19th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before "the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Ram Chunder Banerjee, late of Hautcollah, in Calcutta, Sabaith of the Idol Rajbullub Takoor, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ram Chunder Banerjee, late of Hautcollah, in Calcutta, Sabaith of the Idol Rajbullub Takoor, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 13th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Heeraloll Goopto, of Jorasanko, Chassadhobaparah Street, in Calcutta, lately a Banian in the Firm of N. Sherbourne, carrying on business as Ship Chandler, &c., but at present out of employ, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 12th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Heeraloll Goopto, of Jorasanko, Chassadhobaparah Street, in Calcutta, lately a Banian in the Firm of N. Sherbourne, carrying on business as Ship Chandler, &c., but at present out of employ, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 19th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before "the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Heeraloll Goopto, of Jorasanko, Chassadhobaparah Street, in Calcutta, lately a Banian in the Firm of N. Sherbourne, carrying on business as Ship Chandler, &c., but at present out of employ, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 12th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Edmund DeCruz, of No. 4, Sooterkin's Lane, in Calcutta, Head Assistant in the Crown Office of the High Court in Bengal, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 19th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before the "said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Haddjee Ibrahim Bin Ismael Bin Ahmed, of Moorgeehatta, in Calcutta, Merchant and Ship Owner, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic, cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 12th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and

Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Mahomed Ekram, late of Machooa Bazar, in Calcutta, heretofore and up to the Thirty-first day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five carried on the trade or business of Jute Screwer in Moorgeehatta Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 12th day of February instant, it was on the petition of Ramnarain Misser, a Creditor of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Mahomed Ekram hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the said Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Swinhoe, Law and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Frederick Peter Lindeman, formerly carried on business at Darjeeling, as shop-keeper, and lately carried on business at Darjeeling as Land and House Agent, Auctioneer and Trader and General Agent, Stone Mason and Undertaker, and at present residing at No. 10, Chowringhee Lane, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 12th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th February 1866.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held this day at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 and the Company's Articles of Association.

"That Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co. be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property thereof, and that such Liquidators be paid the salary which they have hitherto drawn as Secretaries."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Office of the Company, at noon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming the above Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,

MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

Notice.

The Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. Henry and Eugene Roquerbe in our Firm ceased on the 1st of January 1866.

CAMIN, LAMOUROUX & Co.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6, Church Lane, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1866, at noon.

The Books and Accounts duly audited are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at 3 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th instant, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts for the past year, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Agent.

CALCUTTA;
3, *Church Lane,*
The 12th February 1866.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Shareholders is called for noon, on Saturday, the 24th day of February 1866, for the purpose of considering the following Resolutions to be proposed, *viz.*:—

The reduction of the Capital of the Company and alteration of the Share Certificates accordingly, and also for receiving certain proposals for amalgamating the Company, and for empowering the Secretaries to do all that is necessary for carrying out the above Resolutions, and for the transactions of such other business as may be then brought before the Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

3, FAIRLIE PLACE,
The 6th February 1866.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of considering and altering the Articles of Association of the Company.

R. GENTLE,
Secretary.

The 9th February 1866.

Soom Toa Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that a Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of March next. Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to forward the bank's Receipt, with their Scrip, to the undersigned for endorsement.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Notice.

MR. J. M. SCOTT having resigned his appointment as Secretary of the Indian Daily News Company, "Limited," the undersigned is hereby authorized to sign *pro tem.*

By Order,

E. HICKIE,
Acting Secretary.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February 1866, at 4 P. M.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of bringing forward a proposition having for its object the alteration of Clause 23 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Directors,

J. M. SCOTT,
Secretary.

Notice.

WITH reference to the above, the Third Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Indian Daily News Company, "Limited," is postponed to the 28th February 1866.

By Order,

E. HICKIE,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4, BANKSHALL STREET,
The 10th February 1866.

Victoria Toa Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Friday, the 2nd day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office, No. 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the Accounts for the past Half-year, to declare a Dividend for the year ending 31st January, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES YOUNG,
Agent and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

Soorispore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Thursday, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

After which

The Meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering the advisability of substituting one Annual General Meeting for the two Half-yearly ones at present held.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

THE First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, upon Wednesday, the 14th February 1866, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, to consider and decide upon a proposed modification in the mode of payment for the Company's Estates, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th January 1866.

The Elgin Tea Company, "Limited."

THE undersigned having been appointed by the High Court Official Liquidator, hereby gives notice that all arrears of Calls are to be paid over to him, and claims against the Company are to be sent to him for adjustment.

The Estate is for sale, for particulars apply to—

THOS. R. SAFE,
Official Liquidator.

5, WELLESLEY PLACE,
The 24th January 1866.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

Lost,

Two Government Currency Notes, Nos. A/44 06087 and A/44 06088, for Rupees 50 each.

Lost,

A portion of the Right-half of the Government Currency Note, No. A/11 90386, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. A/79 08314, 07989, and 26059, for Rupees 10 each.

Lost,

BETWEEN Gowhatty and Nowgong, Second-halves of four Government Currency Notes, *viz.*, Nos. A/13 30076, 33105, 55564, for Rupees 100 each, and No. A/9 06080, for Rupees 10.

Caution.

THE Probate of the pretended Will of the late Ramgopaul Banerjee, deceased, having been recalled and cancelled, the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or at all dealing with the following Government Securities, the property of the Estate of the said deceased :—

No.	7523	of	1832-33	for Rupees...	3,000
,,	7524	,,	,,	,, ...	3,000
,, Ct.	4727	,,	,,	,, ...	500
,, ,,	13356	,,	,,	,, ...	4,000
,, ,,	13778	,,	,,	,, ...	1,100
,, ,,	231	,,	1854-55	,, ...	3,000
,,	26016	,,	,,	,, ...	3,000
,,	26027	,,	,,	,, ...	10,000
,,	83759	,,	,,	,, ...	3,000
,,	8125	,,	1842-43	,, ...	5,000
,, Ct.	3382	,,	,,	,, ...	10,000
,, ,,	7035	,,	,,	,, ...	5,000

OWEN AND BANERJEE,

Attorneys for Srimutty Joycally Dabee, widow of the said deceased.

Lost,

THE First-half of a Currency Note, No. A/9 25581, for Rupees 20.

Lost,

RIGHT-HALVES of Bengal Government Currency Notes of Rupees 10 each, Nos. A/9 23903 and A/18 58066.

Lost,

RIGHT-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. A/13 07988.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Currency Note, No A/7 90045, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

THROUGH the Post Office, the Right-half of Bank Note, No. A/14 02486, for Rupees 100.

Lost,

THE First-half of Currency Note, No. A/11 60378, for Rupees. 50.

Lost in the Post.

HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. A/13 09708, for 500 Rupees, posted from Cawnpore to Almorah on 14th August last.

Information received by R. S. T., Post Office, Nynee Tal.

Lost,

IN TRANSIT BY POST,

FIRST-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. A/13 59875, for Rupees 100. Payment of which has been stopped.

SAMUEL SMITH, SONS & Co.

Lost,

FIRST-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, No. A/14 13473, for Rupees 100, and No. A/9 04303, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. A/9 06215, for Rupees 20.

Lost,

First-halves of two Government Currency Notes, No. $\frac{A}{1}$16193 and $\frac{A}{1}$17666 (Calcutta Circle,) for Rupees 500 each.

First-half of $\frac{A}{1}$20459 (Allahabad Circle), for Rupees 500.

Lost,

The Second-half of a Government Currency Note, for 100 Rupees, No. $\frac{A}{1}$59817.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 6990.

The Public are informed that an experimental Post Office was opened at Pursa twenty miles North-East of the Sudder Office of Chuprah on the 15th instant.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Camp Motehaeey,
The 31st January 1866.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 231.

The 6th February 1866.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 232.

The 6th February 1866.—Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 234.

The 10th February 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Simla* will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd February 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	*Vid* Marseilles.	*Vid* Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

N. B.—From the 1st September 1865 the postage per ½ Ounce letters to China, Australia, Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena is 8 annas instead of 4 annas.

No. 335.

The 13th February 1866.—Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Glengyle*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 336.

The 13th February 1866.—Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, and Madras, for transmission per Steamer *T. A. Gibb*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 16th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 337.

The 13th February 1866.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Thunder*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 338.

The 13th February 1866.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 1st March will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on each day, as follows:—

Vid Southampton	...	21st February 1866.
Vid Marseilles	...	22nd „ „

Inland Postage to Bombay must be pre-paid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Vid Southampton. Rs. As. P.	*Vid* Marseilles. Rs. As. P.
Under ½ Ounce	... 0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „	... 0 8 0	0 13 4

No. 339.

The 13th February 1866.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Friday, the 23rd instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamp at one Rupee per ½ of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage.

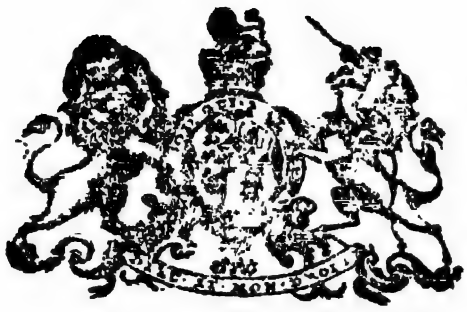
Letters for the Express will be received by a Clerk at the Window.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of January 1866, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Simla...	11th Feb. 1866, at 1-40 P. M.	11th Feb. 1866, at 2-40 P. M.	11th Feb. 1866, at 5 P. M.	11th Feb. 1866, at 5½ P. M.	2 h. 20 m.	4	3	7	47	25	72 7
										Total ...	79
										France ...	2 Boxes.
										Madras ...	2 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Suez ...	1 Pkt.
										Mauritius and Galle ...	2 „
										Penang ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Malta ...	1 „
										Gibralter ...	1 „
										Bourbon and Aden ...	2 „
										Port Elizabeth ..	1 „
										Alexanuria ...	1 Bag.
										Natal ...	1 „
										Mauritius ...	1 „
										Cape ...	1 „
										Total ...	100

The 13th February 1866.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 30½	148 2 4	1 7 8	140 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Debee Buksh Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. MACLEAN,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. MANGLES,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale, in the 24-Pergunnahs Collectorate, on the 28th February 1866, corresponding with 18th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, according to the era current in the District. The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Collector at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Sale is to have effect from the commencement of the year 1272 *B. S.*

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
27	412	Shanpookhoorea, &c., Pergunnah Magoorah ...	251 1 27	589 10 10	5 14 4	595 9 2	1,179 5 8	

24-Pergunnahs;
Collector's Office,
The 25th January 1866.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Furreedpore, will be put up to sale, in the Furreedpore Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 6th March 1866, corresponding with 24th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	214	Chur Jalalpore in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Jalalpore.	4,702 0 14	4,144 2 9	41 7 8	4,185 10 0	...	Under the special orders of the Board of Revenue these Estates will be sold to the highest bidder.
22	216	Chur Jahanabad in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Bykuntpore	1,940 0 39	1,623 12 0	16 4 0	1,640 0 0	...	
28	219	Chur Bunderkhola in Pergunnah Bunderkhola	1,588 1 33	1,057 7 0	10 9 0	1,068 0 0	...	
238	804	Third portion of Chur Hukeekutpore in Pergunnah Bykuntpore	2,178 3 12	1,478 7 0	14 12 0	1,493 3 0	...	

Furreedpore;
Collector's Office,
The 19th January 1866.

E. E. Lowis,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 24th February 1866, corresponding with 25th Falgoon 1273 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
62	3669	Bhogwanpore, Pergunnah Nyepoor ...	860 1 22	1,771 1 0	17 10 0	1,788 11 0	3,542 2 0	
63	3670	8 annas share of Mouzah Lukhmeenathpoor, Pergunnah Nyepoor	476 3 15	1,195 4 0	11 15 0	1,207 3 0	2,390 8 0	
64	3671	Sreekishenpoor, Pergunnah Nyepoor ...	8 0 8	20 12 0	0 3 0	20 15 0	41 8 0	

MONGHYR ;
Collector's Office,
The 20th January 1866.

E. C. CRASTER,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Hooghly, will be put up to sale, in the Hooghly Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th March 1866, corresponding with 26th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Sale is to have effect from the commencement of the year 1273 *B. S.*

Number of Statment of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Upset Price.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
92	2603	Majeepore comprised in Digrooyee, Pergunnah Bhoorsit ...	2 0 8	2 8 0	0 0 5	5 0 0	

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 6th February 1866.

G. S. PARK,
Deputy Collector in charge.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

No. 129.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 22nd February 1866, corresponding with the 12th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th day of January 1866:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 14.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitla, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Radha Churn Roy and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 8,786-3-7¾.

No. 151.—Kismut Pergunnah Buindhotty, &c., Chuck Hattoona, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Bhuggobutty Dossee and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 40,073-10-6.

No. 181.—Kismut Pergunnah Calcutta and others, Kismut Nimtah and others; recorded Proprietors, Sreeram Roy and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 1,118-13-6.

Estates to be sold for other demands.

No. 1867.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bhaugulpore, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Fuckeer Chand Mozoomdar; Government Revenue, Rupees 796-1-3.

No. 1840.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bykaree, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Roy Mothooranath Chowdree and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 712-6-11¾.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
24-*Pergunnahs*,
The 2nd February 1866.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, for arrears of Revenue, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Saturday, the 24th February 1866, or 25th Falgoon 1273 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 35—Jownapoor Roodur, Pergunnah Balagatch; recorded Proprietors, Rughoo Sing and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 1,891-5-7. The rights and interests of Cassee Sing, Awoodan Sing, Roghoobeer Roy, Bedheetha Roy, Dabee Roy, Rummun Roy, Hunnooman Sing, Chutterdharry Roy, Lalljee, Gooroodyal Sing, Bholee Sing, Rambhoorosa Sing, Buxsy Sing, Ramchurn Sing, Khooblall Sing, Bustee Sing, Hunsraj Sing, Baboo Sunkurnarain, Jugoolall, Runglall Sing, Jhubolall Sing, Tafance Sing, Ramdheen Sing, Gopal Sing, Digumber Sing, Jukhoo, Lutchoo, Sewdyal Sing, Bhujjun Sing, Budree Sing, Nowab Sing, Mussamut Beebhun Koer, Kurtah Roy, Jhubhoolall Roy, Jhoonuck Sing, Dhodaye Sing, Jheetoolall Roy, Joogee Roy, Mussamut Beebhun Koer, Gooroopursaud Sing, Rambhurose Sing, Bhoopnarain Sing, Purtaub Sing, and Hunsraj Sing, Defendants, are to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 55.—Mulickallypoor Boozroog, Pergunnah Balagutch; recorded Proprietors, Gooroodial Sing and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 3,437-5-4. The rights and interests of Goordial Sing, Bhoolee Sing, Rambhorosa Sing, Nowal Sing, Ramtapul Sing, Rajcoomar Sing, Raja Byjeenathnarain Sing, Deepnarain Sing, Runjeet Sing, Baboo Bukroo Sing, Baboo Bickoo Sing, Baboo Butchoo Sing, Baboo Jhitto Sing, and Rampersaud Sing, Defendants, are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 225.—Hattapore Balaputtee, Pergunnah Bhour; recorded Proprietors, Sobah Heeralall Jha and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 965-1-3.

No. 588.—Hurhuth, Pergunnah Dhurour; recorded Proprietors, Nahal Chowdry and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 830-6-1.

No. 774.—Rughoonathpore Donwan, Pergunnah Besah Chuckley Gurjoul; recorded Proprietors, Chilka Misser and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 620-10-11. The rights and interests of Chilka Misser, Sham Misser, and others, Defendants; the 2 annas hissa of Kalleepersaud and Esooreepersaud, in Bhugoowanpore, belonging to Mouzah Rughoonauthpore, are only to be sold under Section X, Act XI. of 1859.

No. 1471.—Komurgown, Pergunnah Jakur; recorded Proprietors, Mussamut Doorga Koer and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 774-9-9.

No. 3049.—Chuck Neezum, belonging to Surmustpore, Pergunnah Surcesah; recorded Proprietors, Shah Hussun Ally and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 4,449-14-8. The rights and interests of Dhaneeram Mahatoo, Radhay Mahatoo, Pran Chand Mahatoo, Gopaul Chand Mahatoo, Dhurum Chand Mahatoo, and Jewlall Mahatoo, amounting to 6 *as.* 12*g.* 2*c.*, in Mouzah Chuck Neezum and Borawareeputtee, pertaining thereto, will only be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, in exclusion of rights and interests of Shah Hussun Ally and others.

TIRHOOT;
Collector's Office,
The 27th January 1866.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 22nd February 1866, corresponding with 12th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized as arrears of Revenue due on the 25th December 1865:—

Estate to be sold for arrears due on other Estates.

No. 89.—The Rights and Interests of Aman Allee Chowdry, in Turruff Allee Rohollah; recorded Proprietors, Mohomed Jomah, Mohomed Amee, Mohomed Hossein, Atteeollah, and Sonaoollah; the entire Sudder Jumma, Rupees 994-0-6.

Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 57.—Turruff Arrado Barroes; Proprietors, Nittanundo Ruckhet, Sreemoty Aunundo Mohee, Prankisto, Doorga Doss, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebunkisto, Nobokisto, and Rajkisto Roy; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 10,584-4-4.

No. 813.—Turruff Ramhurry Kanongoe; Proprietors, Chundro Kollah, Ramlochun Sein, Ramsoonder Sein, Gopaul Doss Sein, Kisto Mohun Karanee, Groodoss Pal, Doorga Lochun, Ramchunder, Sreemoty Jool-fut-ur-nissa, Mohesh Chunder, Kylus Chunder, Kashee Chunder, Magun Doss, Doorga Churn, Kisto Churn, Grish Chunder, Neel Monee, and Chundro Kanto, exclusive of the shares of Doorga Churn, Kisto Mohun Karanee, Mohesh Chunder, Koilash Chunder, and Kashee Chunder Wadadur, whose Estates are under Butwarrah and who paid the Revenue, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Estate is Rupees 883-12-6.

No. 2933.—Turruff Sachee Ram Kanongoe; Proprietors, Abzol, Iton, Abootaliff, Brindabun, Brindabun Sein, Bissamber, Bhekon Chunder, Bholanath, Suttronarian, Degumber Chunder, Doorga Churn, Doorga Mohun, Gogun Chunder, Gonesh Chunder, Gopenath, Golam Bassed, Golam Mocksud, Golam Allee, Gopaul Doss, Gopaul Doss Sein, Gopeenath, Golam Allee, Gouree Kanto, Goursoonder, Jugmohun, Juggut Chunder, Juggernath Sein, Jan Allee, Jooromonee, Kisto Chunder Kanongoe, Kisto Chunder Kanongoe, Kisto Mohun Gooho, Koolo Chunder, Luckee Chunder Roy, Mohomed Ashruff Jemadar, Magun Doss Sein, Magun Chunder, Nittanundo Kanongoe, Nittanundo Kanongoe, Nittanundo, Neel Kanto Prohit, Neel Kanto, Nittanundo Kanongoe, Nittanundo Kanongoe, Nemy Churn Roy, Nittanundo, Neahmutoollah, Tooah Bebee, Opendro Chunder, Prossonno Singh, Prossonno Coomaree, Prossonno Chunder Sein, Peary Mohun, Russick Chunder, Ramdoolall, Ramdyal Dey, Ramjoy Poddar, Ramlochun Sein, Ranooca, Surrut Chunder, Shahu Mohomed, Shahabuddeen, Sham Soonder, Teluck Chunder, Tofel Allee, Ramjebun Kanongoe, Golam Moheuddeen, Prossonno Coomaree, Okhill Chunder Sein, minor, Mohesh Chunder, Lall Mahomed Hazee, Neelkunt Sein, and Ram Chunder, exclusive of the shares of Olokah, Ramdyal Sein, Sreemoty Brejo Bashee, Juggut Chunder Sein, Gopaul Doss Sein, Juggut Chunder Roy, Hur Chunder, Kisto Mohun, Obhoya Churn Gooho, Neelkanto, Goureekanto, Nittanundo Prohit, Prankisto, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun, Gour Chunder Kanongoe, Sreemoty Omola Beerunggo, Sreemoty Tarrah Kessorree, Sreemoty Peary, Golam Allee, Jan Allee, Abootaliff Warrish, Golam Basseer, Rahanuddeen, Azabutoollah, Bejoanuddeen, Nojoomonissa, Nadernissa, Goury Dass, Neel Monee, Baker Allee, Mobarruck Allee, Chytonno Churn Sein, Futtehma Bebee, Soojut Allee, Moonsoor Allee, Nojeebullah, Mynuddeen, Cassim Allee, Ram Churn, Ramsebuck Doss, Oodoy Chunder, Ameer Hossein, Mohomed Rohim, Shobdar Allee, Rahanuddeen, Bejonuddeen, Rokemoddeen, minor, Choytonno Churn Dustedar, Runjitram Chowdry, Kisto Mohun Gooho, Mohomed Mossun, Mahomed Kamil, Jan Allee, Sreemoty Shoschondo Mohee, Sreemoty Bissessoree, Magun Doss Sein, Ruttun Monee Sein, Komoruddeen Ahumud, Ramdyal Dey, Goursoonder, Tofel Allee, Sreemoty Sreepoorna, Sreemoty Narainonee, Sreemoty Oloka Soondoree, Nundo Coomar Doss, Gour Hurry Chowdry, Nundo Coomar, Kisto Doss Moozomdar, Asmuth Allee Moonshee, Mohesh Chunder, whose Estates are under Butwarrah and who paid the Revenue, except Neelkanto Sein and Ram Chunder Sein, whose shares will therefore be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Estate is Rupees 826-14-3.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 1st February 1866.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 27th February 1866, corresponding with the 28th Falgoon 1273 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866 :—

Class VI.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

No. 29.—The Right and Interest of Choudhry Doorgapershad Sing and Chundeepershad Sing, debtors in Mouzah Bakhareea and Singahee, Pergunnah Arrah, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietor, Doorgapershad Sing; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 907-11-9.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 262.—Mehal Nawadaben, Pergunnah Arrah; recorded Proprietors, Abhilak Roy and Lutchmi Roy; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 3,765-3-4.

No. 262.—Mehal Nawadaben, Pergunnah Arrah; recorded Proprietors, Ramdenee Roy and Heramun Roy; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 3,765-3-4.

Class VI.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

No. 652.—The Right and Interest of Halkhoree Sing, debtor in Mehal Soorungapore, Pergunnah Powar, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietors, Lutchmun Roy and Sobrun Roy and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 512-0-0.

No. 772.—The Right and Interest of Padarut Roy, Sobrun Roy, and Jugurnath Roy, debtors in Mehal Twâe, Pergunnah Choursah, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietors, Oodit Roy and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 502-5-3.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 879.—Mehal Soupa, Pergunnah Choursah; recorded Proprietors, Radhe Roy, Sirkishoon Roy, Oudh Roy, and Sheupershun Roy; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 651-0-0.

Class II.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No 917.—Mehal Kutthar, Pergunnah Choursah; recorded Proprietors, Achumbhit Roy, Ramsahoy Roy, Oudh Roy, Sirkishoon Roy, Dhoul Roy, Koohoont Roy, Achumbhit Roy Khoord, Ghoorhoo Roy, Bhawani Roy, Bhagwansaran Roy, and Phenkoo Roy; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 675-3-3.

Class VI.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realisable in the same manner as arears of Revenue.

No. 1075.—The Right and Interest of Achumbhit Roy, Bissasur Roy, and Rachpal Roy, debtors in Mouzah Chundosee Soobhan, appertaining to Oomapore, Pergunnah Chynepore, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietors, Bissasur Roy, Goseyen Sidiaul Pooree, and Munnoolall and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 5,948-4-0.

No. 1075.—The Right and Interest of Pudarut Roy, Sewburn Roy, and Jugurnath Roy, debtors in Mouzah Chundosee Soobhan, appertaining to Oomapore, Pergunnah Chynepore, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietors, Bissesur Roy, Gosayen Sidiaul Pooree and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 5,948-4-0.

No. 1278.—The Right and Interest of Munoolall, surety debtor in Mouzah Erazee Jungle Chherahamsarnad Sahooka, Pergunnah Chynepore, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietor, Munnoolall; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 1,400-0-0.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 7th February 1866.

A. T. MACLEAN,
Offg. Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 5.]

[73]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Report on the Annual Fair called the "Baronee," held in the Dacca Division.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 253, dated the 23rd December 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the perusal of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a Report compiled by Mr. A. Clay, Assistant Magistrate of Moonsheegunge, regarding the annual fair called the Baronee, which is held on the banks of the Dullessery, close to Moonsheegunge.

2. It is a very curious sight to see the large city of huts rise suddenly as if by magic from the earth to become the habitation and resort of tens-of-thousands of busy people and when the fair is over it as suddenly vanishes away and the site is left to its former silence and solitude. In some of the earlier chapters of Purchase's travels mention is made of fairs held in temporary cities of the description on the banks of Indian rivers where the European Merchants carried on their trade, and I apprehend that this Dacca Baronee must have been one of the fairs alluded to.

3. The fair is entirely under native management, with the exception of the intervention of the Government Police, as described in Mr. Clay's report. The arrangements of the shops in their different quarters according to their different trades is admirably managed, and the sanitary rules and measures observed are worthy of notice as being entirely of native organization; but I regret to say that the fair is not unfrequently visited by cholera, although it was happily almost free from it this year.

4. Perhaps the Lieutenant-Governor may think Mr. Clay's report of sufficient interest to be published in the supplement to the *Government Gazette*.

From A. L. CLAY, ESQ., Assistant Magistrate of Moonsheegunge, to C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,—(dated the 21st November 1865.)

HAVING been requested by you to furnish a memorandum on the subject of the annual fair held at Moonsheegunge, I beg to submit the following particulars :—

Date and origin.

2. I have been unable to ascertain with any degree of accuracy when the fair was first established. All my informants agree in saying that it is of very long standing, but, beyond the somewhat vague assertion that it has been in existence more than a hundred years, I can gather no information as to the date of its commencement

3. There can, I think, be no doubt that the origin of the fair is a religious one. This is apparent from the localify in which it is held, as well as the traditions current in the place. There is a story that sundry female *Jugis* (*Juginis*) on a pilgrimage to the holy Brahmaputra being unable to cross the Dullessery River, stopped and bathed therein.

4. The spot on which they performed their ablutions was thenceforth held sacred under the name of the Jugnighat and become a place of pilgrimage. It is still customary for the Hindus to bathe in the river on the first day of the fair. In all probability the sacred character of the locality is derived from the fact of its being close to the junction of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, some of the numerous branches of which rivers here unite and join the Megna.

5. There is no doubt that, on whatever grounds the river at this spot is considered holy (and to this fact, in all probability, the fair owes its existence,) numbers of people resorting to the place as pilgrims would naturally be followed by dealers in the necessaries of life. In course of time other merchants would find in this annual gathering an opportunity for selling their goods to advantage, and as numbers increased larger shops would be set up and mercantile transactions extended. Thus eventually a regular fair would be established.

6. That this has been the origin of the present *Mela* appears probable, but it would be a hopeless task to discover a positive date for its commencement when there are no chronicles to consult, and even oral tradition is at fault.

Boundaries, extent, &c.

7. The full moon in the month of Kartic marks the commencement of the fair, which usually lasts about three weeks. There is, however, no fixed day on which it comes to an end. It was formerly held to the southward of its present position near the Village Katakali. It was subsequently removed to the east of where the Magistrate's cutcherry now stands, and has been held some fifteen years on its present site.

8. It is now held on the Guzara Ghater Chur and runs in a line nearly east and west. The boundaries are,—*North* the Dullessery River; *South* the old bed of the Isamuti River, still known in that name, but now reduced to a mere khal in the dry weather; *East* the Moonsheegunge Khal, and *West* Rikabibazaar Khal.

9. The extreme length of the fair is about a mile and a half and it covers some 350 beegahs of land. It is held on the lands of the following Zemindars:—Akhram-Un-nissa, Gholam Mohindeen Moonshee, and Ramnarain Baboo. Rent is paid for the space covered by each shop, and the rates vary from 2 annas to 12 annas per *gat* of four *hats*. The total rent, amounting to about Rupees 1,200, is collected by the Zemindar's Gomashta. For the collection of rents there is a cutcherry in the fair.

10. The huts are built at the shop-keepers' own expense. Some bring their own mats, but the majority hire them for the occasion from three or four mahajuns in the neighbourhood, who make it a part of their business to let out mats for this purpose.

11. The fair being over the huts are pulled down and the materials either taken away and sold by the shop-keepers, or returned to the mahajuns, as the case may be.

12. The fair is divided into *quarters*, one being allotted to each trade represented. The shops of petty dealers are scattered about as most convenient, but the general plan is adhered to throughout.

13. These arrangements are made under the direction of the Zemindar's Gomashta.

Trade represented, &c.

14. The subjoined list shewing the number of shops of each particular trade will give an idea of the various branches of industry represented at the fair.

Clothiers	...	190
Cotton-dealers	...	16
Gold and Silversmiths	...	4
Spice-dealers and general Merchants (Banecahs)	...	106
Bookbinders	...	5
Country paper-sellers	...	3
Sweetmeat and Provision-dealers	...	38
Greengrocers	..	40
Fishermen	..	Numbers fluctuate.
Dealers in fancy articles	..	325
Shoe-sellers	...	60
Dealers in mats	...	42
Dealers in brass, zinc, and copper	...	48
Book-sellers	...	15
Tobacco dealers	...	8
Dealers in necklaces	...	32
Ditto drums	...	23
Ditto earthen pots, &c.	...	70
Dealers in cassia, onions, turmeric, &c.	..	12
Ditto shellac bracelets	..	110
Ditto timber	...	26
Ditto stone utensils	...	58
Ditto toys	...	5
Ditto gunny	...	12
Ditto boxes and chests	...	8
Petty shops of divers articles	...	145

And lastly, prostitutes, of which there are no less than 64 establishments.

15. The number of foreign merchants who come as *sellers* does not appear to be large. There are cloth-dealers from Bhaugulpore, Patna, and Benares, a dealer in shoes, socks, and sundries from Delhi, and one shop is kept by up-country men from Umritsur for the sale of mantles, gold and silver, embroidered shawls, kinkawbs, brocade, &c.

16. The Cloth Merchants, Baneeahs, Mahajuns, Carpenters, Gold and Silversmiths, Mattress-makers, and Cotton-dealers, Blacksmiths, Timber Merchants, Braziers, Potters, Trinket Manufacturers, &c, mostly come from Dacca or places in the District.

17. The principle articles of trade at the fair seem to be cloth and stuffs of all kinds, grain, spices, and other produce, fancy articles, timber, and sundries.

Cloth, &c.

18. Cloth will include carpets and rugs from Mirzapore, shawls, blankets, &c. The Umritsur shawls are very handsome and most delicately embroidered with gold and silver. The kinkawbs and brocade is really gorgeous, somewhat too much so for European taste. The price of the most valuable is about Rupees 250; real Kashmir shawls are not to be had.

19. All kinds of English cloth are procurable as well as Manchester goods, woollens, &c. Blankets are sold of all sorts from the coarsest horse cloth to the *looi*, which is not much inferior in quality to the commoner kind of shawl.

Grain and Produce.

20. The grains sold at the fair do not include paddy, the reason being, I suppose, that there is no object in collecting for sale at an annual mart a grain which is procurable in every bazaar in the neighbourhood. Prepared rice is offered for sale, but not in any quantity, and seems to be brought merely to meet the daily requirements of the shop-keepers and others who frequent the fair.

21. There seems to be a lively trade in spices and other produces. Cassia (*tejpatta*) is brought in large quantities from the Sylhet District. There is a good show of coriander, dâl, chillies, ginger, betel-nut, cinnamon, nutmeg, &c., also of tobacco from the Rungpore District. Trade in this article seems to be a distinct business, as the tobacco shops contain little or nothing else.

22. Gram does not seem very plentiful and no cheaper than in Dacca.

23. There is a considerable demand for *khair*, (Japan earth,) which is brought to the fair by the Mughs, who prepare it in their own country.

24. It is extracted from some tree found in the hills by a process, as I am told, resembling that by which opium is produced.

Fancy goods.

25. All kinds of fancy goods are offered for sale, both of European and Native manufactures; such are—beads, pictures, pins and needles, looking-glasses, drums, fiddles and other musical (!) instruments,

gold and silver ornaments, bracelets, and other cheap trinkets, caps and turbans, children's play things, and a variety of other articles.

26. The pictures are, with few exceptions, native productions drawn and colored in the highest style of Hindu art. The subjects are mostly mythological, and the arbitrary arrangement and number of members in some of the principal figures is rather startling. Moreover, there is a general want of perspective in the pictures but the effect of the whole is very striking.

27. The gold and silver ornaments come from Dacca, but there appears to be no great demand for them. The one or two shops contain bracelets, armlets, anklets, and nose and ear-rings. Also silver cases for the shell of the hooka, and gold coins of all sorts, among which I noticed one English Sovereign.

28. Among the commoner ornaments may be noticed a small kind of bracelets cut out of a marine shell like that of a whelk and neatly colored Shellac bracelets are also in much request.

29. The toy manufacture is well represented and some wonderful specimens of art are produced.

30. The toys are mostly figures of men and animals in clay, wood, and solah; horses, tigers, bullocks, elephants, cockatoos, and parrots are favorite models. The wooden figures are neatly lacquered.

31. The birds made of solah seemed to me the best of all the animals that were caricatured; of course some how the character was, to a certain extent, preserved. The elephants, with mahout and howdahs all complete, are fashioned with a sublime disregard for the laws of anatomy. The chief merit of these figures lies in the extreme absurdity, of their appearance.

32. The only timber procurable at the fair is the *sunder* wood, which is brought from the Backergunge District and made into paddles and oars, long pestles for pounding rice, *dekhis* (worked by foot) for the same purpose, gangway plans for boats, planks for bridges, &c.

Timber, &c.

33. Bamboos for roofing and other purposes (*moolibans*) are brought in large quantities from Sylhet and Tipperah Hills.

34. Under the head of sundries may be enumerated pottery, earthenware, and all utensils for domestic purposes, Monghyr guns and pistols, ammunition, knives, tools, and cutlery of all kinds, chemical and other stores, iron, zinc, steel and other raw materials, which are brought only in small quantities.

Sundries.

35. There seems to be a demand for guns, which are sold at prices varying from Rupees 10 or 15 to Rupees 100 Single guns are common, but double guns may also be had, and I noticed one long Dutch gun, most of these are stamped with the name of Joseph Bourne, London, and the proof marks on the underside of the breech are cleverly imitated, but a very cursory examination of the locks, furniture, and general finish is sufficient to enable one to recognise the Monghyr manufacture

36. Pottery and brass utensils are largely dealt in the representatives of these trades, all coming from the Dacca District. The art of tinning brass and copper utensils is a trade by itself and there are several stalls in the fair where it is carried on.

37. There is a considerable demand for stone utensils, curry-stones, and rollers, grind-stones for rice, &c. They are brought chiefly from Patna and Mirzapore.

38. It would be almost impossible to prepare an exhaustive price list of the numerous articles dealt in at the fair, but the accompanying table will give some idea of the rates at which the goods most in demand are disposed of.

Prices.

		Per Maund. Rs.	As.	P.
Rice		2	8	0
Mustard Oil		11	0	0
Salt		5	0	0
Sugar (*Chini*)		12	0	0
Goor		0	0	0
Tobacco		5	0	0
Turmeric		6	0	0
Chillies		6	0	0
Betel-nut		6	0	0
Coriander		1	0	0
Flour		7	0	0
Moog		3	8	0
Onions		1	8	0
Cassia (*Tejputta*)		2	0	0
Ginger		1	8	0
Gram	From	5	0	0
	To	4	8	0
Peas		2	8	0
Musoor		3	3	0
Ghee		35	0	0
Rock-salt		4	10	0
Iron	From	4	14	0
	To	10	0	0
Brass utensils		50	0	0
Zinc utensils		70	0	0
Copper utensils		80	0	0
Gold per tolah		18	0	0
Silver per tolah		0	13	0

		Per Piece. Rs.	As.	P.
Shirtings according to length and quality	From	5	8	0
	To	15	0	0
Muslin	From	3	0	0
	To	8	0	0
Cambric	From	6	0	0
	To	15	0	0
Long Cloth	From	7	0	0
	To	12	0	0
Other Muslins	From	3	0	0
	To	10	0	0
Shawls	From	25	0	0
	To	250	0	0
Fine Blankets	From	2	0	0
	To	5	0	0
Common Blankets	From	0	12	0
	To	5	0	0
Coarse Shawls	From	4	0	0
	To	7	0	0
Coarse Cloth for Quilts, &c.	From	1	0	0
	To	2	8	0
Mirzapore Carpets and Rugs	From	0	4	0
	To	50	0	0
Sutrunjee or Drugget	From	1	0	0
	To	40	0	0
Silk Cloth	From	3	0	0
	To	40	0	0

		Per Yard. Rs.	As.	P.
French Cloth	From...	0	6	0
	To ...	0	8	0
English Cloth	From..	0	2	0
	To ...	0	8	0
Red Cloth	From...	0	3	0
	To ...	0	5	0
Broad Cloth	From ..	1	0	0
	To ...	8	0	0
Kashmir Cloth	From...	0	14	0
	To ...	3	8	0
Merino	From...	0	12	0
	To ...	1	4	0
Alpaca	From...	0	6	0
	To ...	1	8	0

Who are the purchasers.

39. A tolerably large amount of these goods is disposed of by retail to casual customers, but the great bulk of business is done with the *paikars*, or retail dealers, who resort to the fair to replenish their stock of goods. These men come from the neighbouring Districts—Tipperah, Backergunge, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensing, &c., and purchase a supply sufficient for a whole year. Credit is allowed to those who are known as safe men and part of the price being paid down bills at various dates are given for the remainder. The retail dealers are thus enabled to provide themselves with goods for which they would otherwise have to send to Calcutta at great expense. I should imagine, however, that with the extension of the Railway system and general steam communication, this trade with the *paikars* will be likely to decline, as they will then be able to get their goods direct at a cheap rate of carriage from Calcutta, and will probably prefer doing so to paying, as they now must do, the profits of the fair merchants over and above the actual price of the articles.

40. The demand for the most costly articles, such as fine shawls, carpets, gold and silver ornaments, &c., appears to be inconsiderable, as there is no great show of these goods at the fair. They are purchased chiefly, I apprehend, by the wealthy Zemindars, Merchants, &c., residing in the neighbourhood.

Police and Sanitary arrangements.

41. There are three Police Stations in the fair, a central one and an outpost at each end. The Police force on duty consists of an Inspector, a Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables, and twenty-one Constables.

42. The fair is divided into three beats—east, west, and central. There are four Constables to each beat, and each man is relieved after three hours.

43. The Inspector, Sub-Inspector, and Head Constables exercise a general supervision over the men and take notice of any neglect of duty, reporting the offender in serious cases. The Inspector also patrols the river at night.

44. Four Constables remain on guard at the central station and the five remaining men are always available to accompany the Inspector or other Officer when going on duty. On an arrest being made the party is taken at once to the central station.

45. Bounds are set at a certain distance from the fair within which no person is allowed to commit a nuisance. A breach of this rule is punished by a fine of 4 annas. Conveniences have been erected in some instances by the shopkeepers themselves, but the majority obey the calls of nature in the open. By the above arrangement the fair is kept free from the unpleasant smell that would otherwise result.

46. Prostitutes assemble in considerable numbers from Dacca, Naraingunge, and other places in the neighbourhood, and their huts adjoin the fish market, which is at the back of the fair.

I enclose a rough plan of the fair.

Unusual prevalence of Cholera, and scarcity of food, in Pooree—warning to Pilgrims.

From T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 71, dated the 23rd January 1866.)

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice that cholera is unusually prevalent in Pooree, due probably to scarcity of food. The District Superintendent of Police reports 113 and 50 deaths in the villages of Sorda and Nagpore, in Gope Division, besides numbers in other villages. The Magistrate suggests that every endeavour be made to induce people in all parts of the country to refrain from visiting Juggurnath temple this year, by making known the fact that a more than ordinary risk of famine and sickness will be incurred. With the present population it will be difficult for the poor to obtain food; this will be vastly enhanced by the presence of large bodies of pilgrims in the town of Pooree and along the lines of road, and I apprehend the most disastrous consequences, unless some measures be taken, to dissuade people from undertaking pilgrimage to Pooree this season. I would recommend the wide circulation of information, and a warning on the subject in the newspapers, and along the railway and main lines of road.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 8.] [383]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 2 OF 1866.

A Bill further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure; Preamble.

It is enacted as follows:—

1. In lieu of the word "ditto" in the parts of column 7 of the said Schedule respectively referring to Sections 277 and 278 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Any Magistrate." Amendment of Schedule as regards Sections 277 and 278 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. In lieu of the words "Court of Session" in the part of such column referring to Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Any Magistrate." Amendment of Schedule as regards Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

3. In lieu of the word "ditto" in the part of the said Schedule referring to Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Court of Session or any Magistrate." Amendment of Schedule as regards Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to alter the effect of any other part of the said Schedule immediately before the passing of this Act. Nothing in this Act to alter effect of the rest of the Schedule.

5. This Act shall be read with and taking as part of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This Act to be read with the Code of Criminal Procedure.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable any Magistrate to try the following offences:—

Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir:
Making the atmosphere noxious to health:
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and
Theft in a building, tent or vessel.

The reasons of the proposed change are these: *first*, as the law now stands, the time of the higher tribunals is needlessly taken up in trying cases which might well be dealt with by the lower grades of Magistrates; and, *secondly*, these offences being now often necessarily triable at a great distance from the place of their commission, the prosecutor and his witnesses are exposed to the hardship of a long journey, or the offence is hushed up to prevent that hardship.

H. S. MAINE.

The 30th January 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 3 OF 1866.

A Bill to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 *(relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes.*

WHEREAS Act No. XXXI of 1860 as continued by Act No. VI of 1865 will expire on the first day of October 1866; and whereas it is expedient Preamble.

to continue the said Act No. XXXI of 1860; and whereas it is desirable to render the license mentioned in the 26th and other Sections of the same Act grantable upon conditions; It is enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act No. VI of 1865 and of part of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860.

1. Act No. VI of 1865 and the second Clause of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860 are hereby repealed; but the rest of such Act shall continue in force from the passing of this Act until the Governor General of India in Council shall by an order published in the *Gazette of India* declare otherwise.

Rest of Act No. XXXI of 1860 continued.

Licenses to bear arms may be granted on conditions.

2. The license mentioned in Sections 26, 28, 29 and 30 of the said Act No. XXXI of 1860 may be granted by the Magistrate or other person specially authorized to grant the same, subject to such conditions, if any, as such Magistrate or other person shall think fit; and on breach of any such conditions, or failure to comply therewith, such license shall thereupon be null and void.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as "The Arms' Act Continuance Act, 1866."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to continue Act XXXI of 1860, commonly known as the Arms' Act. An enquiry has been instituted throughout India as to the operation of the Act: the result is that, in the opinion of the Local Governments, the Act has worked excellently, that it has mitigated the character of crime over a great part of India, and that no Europeans and no Natives of approved loyalty have been disarmed under the Act. There is, however, some evidence that the disarming of the country has encouraged the multiplication of wild animals: the Bill therefore enables the Local Officers to make licenses to carry arms dependent on the performance of a condition. The conditions annexed may be such as to render it possible to issue licenses more freely than heretofore.

The Bill does not propose to perpetuate the existing Act, but merely to continue it until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise order.

H. S. MAINE.

The 2nd February 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 14th of March next:—

[PERSONS desirous of making suggestions with reference to the provisions of the Bill, are invited to communicate as early as possible with the Assistant Secretary, in order that their communications may be laid before the Select Committee before the Report is completed and submitted to the Council.]

A Bill to amend Act VI of 1863 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal Affairs in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town and for levying Rates and Taxes therein.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; It is enacted as follows:—

Certain Sections of Act VI of 1863, repealed.

I. Section XIX, XX, XXI, XXXVIII, XL, XLIV, LIII, LIX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXXIV, LXXVII, [illegible]II, CXXI, CXXII, CXLV, CXLVII, CL and CXCVIII of the said Act, are hereby rep[illegible].

Interpretation of "Bazar."

II. The word "Bazar" shall include an[illegible]ce of trade where the[illegible] a collection of shops or [illegible]re-houses, and any place [illegible]ere a market is held.

Time for holding Quarterly and Ordinary Meetings.

III. There shall be four Quarterly Mee[illegible]gs in every year and one O[illegible]dinary Meeting in every month, at which the Justices shall meet for the transaction of general business. The Quarterly Meetings shall be held at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the second Tuesday in the months of January, April, July, and October, and the Ordinary Meetings at the same hour on the second Tuesday of every month; and if any such Tuesday shall happen to be a holiday allowed by Government, then on the next succeeding day which shall not be such a holiday. Provided that no Ordinary Meeting need be called if there be no business to be laid before it by the Chairman or by any of the Justices.

Special and Special General Meetings may be called.

IV. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Justices of the Peace, call a Special or Special General Meeting of the Justices.

Notice convening Meetings.

V. Previous to any Meeting being held, at least seven days clear notice specifying the time and place of such intended Meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertizement in the English Government Gazette, and in at least two of the daily English Newspapers, and in two Vernacular Newspapers published in Calcutta.

VI. No business shall be brought before or transacted at any Meeting other than the business and resolutions specified in the notice given under the last preceding Section, and no amendment other than a verbal amendment and no resolution or amendment of any resolution, either relating to or beyond the matter mentioned in the notice given of such Meeting, shall be submitted to such Meeting by a Justice of the Peace, unless he shall have given notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution or amendment aforesaid at the Office of the Justices at least three clear days previous to the day on which the Meeting is notified to be held; and provided, further, that any Justice may lay before such Meeting any written resolution or amendment of which notice has not been given as aforesaid, and may move that the same be considered at an adjourned Meeting.

What business to be transacted in Meetings.

VII. The owner of every carriage, horse, pony, or mule kept within the Town shall, on or before the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each year, forward to the Office of the Justices a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the vehicles and animals liable to the tax for which he desires to take out a license. The owner shall at the same time pay to the Justices such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of January or July (as the case may be) for the vehicles and animals specified in such statement according to the rates given in the Schedule to the said Act annexed. Any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of a carriage, horse, pony, or mule so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the Office of the Justices a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the unexpired portion of the then current half-year, calculated according to the said Schedule, unless he shall be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Justices that the tax for the half-hear has previously been paid.

Owner of Carriages, &c. to take out license.

VIII. If the owner of any carriage, horse, pony, or mule so kept as aforesaid, shall not have duly taken out a license under Section XXXIX of the said Act, he shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the tax which would have been payable for the entire half-year.

Penalty for keeping a carriage, &c., without license.

IX. Every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs, kept and used within the Town, and every cart, hackery, and other such vehicle plying for hire within the Town, or let for hire within or without the Town, and used within it, shall be registered in the Office of the Justices with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of such registration in such manner as the Justices shall direct. Any owner or driver of such cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, who shall fail to affix the number of registration as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five Rupees. Provided that this Section shall not apply to or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid, kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and used only temporarily and casually in the Town, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government, or to conservancy carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles belonging to the Justices.

Registry and numbering of hackeries.

X. Section XLVII of the said Act shall be read subject to the provision that any person commencing to exercise within the Town any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule B. to the said Act annexed between the 1st day of January of any one year and the first day of January of the succeeding year, shall, previous to commencing to exercise such profession, trade, or calling, pay for his license such portion of the annual sum, as is mentioned in the said Schedule, as shall be proportionate to the unexpired portion of the year calculated from the day of payment.

Proviso to Section 47 of Act VI of 1863.

XI. If any person within the Town shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 47 of the said Act, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Justice of the Peace, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid for the entire year.

Penalty for not taking out a license for exercising certain trades, &c.

XII. To provide for the lighting of the public streets of the Town, an annual lighting rate, not exceeding two per centum of their annual value, may be imposed by the Justices, upon all houses buildings, and lands in the Town, and shall be assessed in the manner in the said Act described: Provided that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding twelve annas and ten pies for every cottah occupied by such last mentioned lands or huts with their appurtenances. Any rate levied under this Section, or under the following Section, shall be payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts respectively, by quarterly instalments, and shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier thereof, and shall be recoverable by the owner from the said occupier by such means and in like manner and in all respects as such rent is recoverable.

Lighting rate.

Proviso.

XIII. The Justices shall carry out a complete system for the supply of water within the Town, and shall, for that purpose, cause such pipes to be laid and such tanks, reservoirs, and other works to be made and constructed as shall be necessary. Such supply shall be deemed, for the purpose of this Act, to be complete within the Town or within any division or portion thereof, so soon as the

Water-Rate.

Justices shall have, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declared, by notification published in the Government Gazette, that the supply is complete within the Town, or within any such division or portion thereof. So soon as the supply shall be completed within the Town or within any division or portion thereof, it shall be lawful for the Justices to impose an annual water-rate, not exceeding three per centum of their annual value, upon all houses and buildings within the Town, or within the division or portion (as the case may be) within which the supply of water is complete, and such rate shall be assessed in the manner in the said Act described. Provided that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of the said rate of three per centum, to levy upon any native huts a fixed annual rate, not exceeding one Rupee three annas and three pies, for every cottah of land occupied by such huts with their appurtenances.

Proviso.

XIV. Every owner shall be liable to the lighting-rate and to the water-rate for the time during which the premises liable to the rate have been occupied; and when such premises shall have been occupied for a part only of a quarter, the Justices shall charge him with only so much of the rate for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days during which the said premises shall have been occupied. No such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied premises for the time during which they may remain unoccupied. Provided always that when any premises liable to the rate cease to be occupied, the owner shall give the Justices notice thereof, or, if he fail to give such notice, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on the said premises for the whole quarter, although they may have been occupied for a part only of such quarter.

Owner liable to the rate for time of occupation.

Proviso.

XV. After the appeals have been enquired into, and after the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the book required to be kept by Section LXVIII of the said Act, shall be authenticated by the seal of the Justices; and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole three years for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter succeeding that in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated.

After revision assessment book to be authenticated by the seal of the Justices.

Rate assessed to be deemed the rate for three years.

XVI. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under the provisions of this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace. But no such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices and unless preferred by the person who at the time the appeal is made may be recorded in the said book as the owner of the premises to which such appeal refers, or by the occupiers thereof or by their agents.

Hearing of Appeals.

XVII. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within eight days after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by the said Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this Section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of birth to be given within eight days.

XVIII. Any person whose duty it may be to afford the information specified in Section CIV, or to fill in any form under Section CVI, or to act as an enumerator under Section CVII, of the said Act, who shall refuse or neglect so to do, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees. Provided that it shall be the duty of the enumerator to fill up all Schedules or Returns for those who are unable to write.

Penalty for non-observance of the provisions of Sections 104, 106, and 107 of Act VI of 1863.

XIX. The Justices, from time to time, may fix the hours within which only it shall be lawful to remove any night-soil or other offensive matter. When the Justices have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also whoever at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Justices or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel other than that approved and sanctioned by the Justices, or who slops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or who does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilled, or who places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter, or who drives or takes or causes to be driven or taken any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street or by any route orther than such as shall, from time to time, be by public notice appointed for that purpose by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence.

Removal of night-soil.

XX. The Justices, from time to time, shall appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of the night-soil, dung, and other filth, and the dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish collected and removed by the Justices under the authority of this Act; and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act; and for any of such purposes the Justices may purchase or take on lease any land or buildings by them considered necessary, or may cause any new building to be made upon any land to be purchased or hired by them.

Places of deposit of filth.

XXI. If any building or land, by reason of abandonment or of disputed ownership, or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons, or become in a filthy or unwholesome state, or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance, the Justices, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the building or some conspicuous part of the premises requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same, and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Justices shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and all expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises, and shall be recoverable as by the said Act provided, or in case of abandonment or disputed ownership, by the sale of any material found upon such building or land, and the provisions of Section CXLIV of the said Act shall be applicable to such sales.

Power to shut up, secure, clear, and clean deserted houses.

XXII. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, within the Town, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with vegetation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued. Provided that the Justices may, in lieu of enforcing such daily penalty, enter on and clean and clear the said house, building, or land; and the expense incurred by the Justices in respect thereof shall be paid to them by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as by the said Act provided.

Filthy houses.

Proviso.

XXIII. Whoever, without the written consent of the Justices first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Justices by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and the Justices may cause such branch-drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit; and all the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch-drain, and shall be recoverable as by the said Act provided.

Penalty for altering or making unauthorized drains leading into public sewers.

XXIV. If it appear to the Justices that a group or block of contiguous houses or buildings may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses or buildings, it shall be lawful for the Justices to cause such group or block of houses or buildings to be drained and improved by a combined operation; and the expenses incurred by the Justices in respect to such operation shall be chargeable to the owners of such houses or buildings in such proportions as shall to the Justices seem fit, and shall, if not forthwith paid by such owners, be recoverable as by the said Act provided.

Group and block of houses, &c. may be drained by a combined operation.

XXV. Sections CLII, CLVII, and CLIX of the said Act shall be read subject to the provision that the Justices themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in said Sections as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses incurred by the Justices in respect to such portions, if not forthwith paid by the owner, shall be recoverable as by the said Act provided.

Proviso to Sections 152, 157, and 159 of Act VI of 1863.

XXVI. It shall be lawful for the Justices to cause the works mentioned in Sections CLII, CLVII, and CLIX of the said Act to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution to order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Justices appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground requisite to secure the complete and perfect working of such works as aforesaid.

Right of the Justices to provide works specified in Sections 152, 157, and 159 of Act VI of 1863.

XXVII. Every owner or occupier or farmer of any market for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any Slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Justices, and (if required so to do by the Justices), shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, or burnt tile; or such other material as may be approved by the Justices, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Justices that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such default is continued.

Markets, Slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

XXVIII. Every place used as a yard, depot, or warehouse for jute, cotton, or other dangerous, combustible, or inflammable substances shall be subject to the provisions of Sections CCIV, CCV, CCVI, and CCVII of the said Act.

Extension of Sections 204, 205, and 206 of Act VI. of 1863.

XXIX. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act VI of 1863.

Construction of Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existing Municipal Act for the Town of Calcutta has been found defective in some

respects, and has been considered to require amendment as regards—

1*st*.—The unnecessary frequency of the Meetings of the Justices, rendered compulsory under the Act, and the absence of sufficient notice of the business to be transacted thereat.

2*nd*.—The unequal incidence of some of the rates and taxes imposed by the Act, and the difficulty of realizing the former from the occupiers direct, instead of through the owners of the premises subject to the rates.

3*rd*.—The insufficiency of the water-rate, at the maximum now fixed, to meet the requirements of the Town.

4*th*.—The unnecessary length of the period allowed for the registration of Births.

5*th*.—The absence of any penalty for the non-observance of the provisions for taking the census of the Town.

6*th*.—The imperfection of some of the existing provisions regarding the conservancy of the Town.

7*th*. and *lastly*.—The absence of any effective power of control over places used for the storage of dangerous, combustible, and inflammable substances.

The present Bill has been drafted in accordance with the suggestions of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and is introduced to amend the existing law with a view to remedy the defects above stated.

V. H. Schalch.

The 3*rd February* 1866.

Walker Marshall,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1261.

Appointments.—*The* 12*th February* 1866.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Examiners, *viz.* :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Pughe, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, ex-officio.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn.
„ W. P. Davis.

The 13*th February* 1866.—Mr. J. Geoghegan to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. C. Bayley, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Mackenzie to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Rashbehary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Khoolnah, is temporarily transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, to be employed under the Commissioner of the Soonderbuns, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie to be a Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Gowhatty, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Kamroop.

The 14*th February* 1866.—Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Jehanabad, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in the Districts of Hooghly and Burdwan.

Baboo Calicadoss Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Cutwa, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in the District of Burdwan.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Dispensary Committee at Bhaugulpore :—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. P Layard, or Superintending Engineer of the Circle for the time being.
Revd. M. C. Mills, or the Officiating Minister for the time being.

Baboo Norottum Mullick, or the Principal Sudder Ameen for the time being.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick.
Baboo Soorj Narain Sing.
„ Hurgouree Persaud.
Moulvie Wahedoodeen.
Abdool Kader Khan.

The 15*th February* 1866.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Noakhally :—

Mr. J. Birkmyre.
„ H. W. Barber.

Mr. W. P. Davis, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is vested with the powers of Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Dr. K. Macleod to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore.

The 16*th February* 1866.—Mr. C. Jennins to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police of Rajshahye.

Baboo Brojololl Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, is transferred temporarily to Dinagepore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 17*th February* 1866.—Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, R A., to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The 19*th February* 1866.—Mr. W. Cornell to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade in Cuttack.

Mr. T. F. Bignold to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sarun, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna.

Mr. W. C. Eades, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Tirhoot, is transferred to Chumparun.

Mr. E. G. Glazier to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Furreedpore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge.

The 20*th February* 1866.—Mr. E. V. Haldane to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 13th February* 1866.—Mr. S. C. Bayley, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, for six months, from the 23rd instant, under Section 9 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 14th February 1866.—Mr. W. J. Money, Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, for thirty-six days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 15th February 1866.—Mr. S. Wright, Principal Sudder Ameen of Dinagepore, for three months, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated the 8th November last, from the date on which he may be relieved by his successor.

The 16th February 1866.—The Revd. H. Smith, D. D., Chaplain of Cuttack, for eighteen months, under Section 5, Clause b. of the Furlough and Leave Rules for Chaplains.

Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, for three months, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated the 8th November last, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. T. Tweedie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, for two months, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated the 8th November last.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 13th February* 1866.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to remove the name of Baboo Hood Gohain, of Luckimpore, from the list of Honorary Magistrates.

The 20th February 1866.—A supplementary Commission of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and for Calcutta, was issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 13th instant, to the under-mentioned Officer:—

Mr. William Parry Davis.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 13th February* 1866.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that the following is to be read as part of Section 18 of Chapter V., Part A., of the "Rules for regulating the transport of Native laborers to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, under Act III. (B. C.) of 1863," published in the Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th August 1865:—

"This report should further shew whether the clothing of the laborers, both at the time of their embarkation and on their arrival at their destination, corresponded with the requirements of the scale laid down in Appendix No. 3 to this Chapter."

NOTIFICATION.—*The 14th February* 1866.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that, from the 1st of May 1866, the Howrah Municipality shall comprise the following Towns and Villages *only*, namely:—

DOORGAPORE.
BALLY.
SULKEA.—(Including) Bandaghat, (with Hurrogunge and Banerjeaparah.)
Ghooséry, (with Bhatbagan.)
Malipunchghurra.
Barrackpore.
Belloore.
Nukshah.
Chuckpara.
Nellooah.
Belgatchia, (with Paikan Belgatchia)
Bamungatchee.
Chowrasta, (with Dhurmtollah, Goghatta, and Baboodanga,) and
Golabarry, (with Pheelkana.)
HOWRAH.—(Including) Punchanuntolla.
Jelaparah.
Chandmarry, (with Sandal Bagan.)
North Bettra.
South Bettra.
Ichapore.
Gholadanga.
Ramkistopore.
Khooroot, (with Kasondia.)
Chuckerbair.
Sautragatchee.
Satghurra.
Godar Hât, (with Kinker Chatterjee's Hât,) and
Battore.
SEEBPORE.—(Including) Baje Seebpore.
Majair Hât.
Bhurparah.
Battotolla.
Sreehurrynowparah.
Bishop's College.
Botanical Gardens.
Puddopooker.
South Buxara.
North Buxara, and
Makooah.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 15th February* 1866.—The following transfers of Thannahs have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Thannah Serajgunge, from the District of Mymensing to that of Pubna.

Thannah Dewangunge, from the District of Bograh to Mymensing.

Thannah Attia, from the District of Dacca to Mymensing.

Thannah Moofutgunge, from the District of Dacca to Backergunge.

Thannah Sibchur, from the District of Furreedpore to Backergunge.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 15th February* 1866.—Under Section 2 of Act XX. of 1856, it is hereby notified that the provisions of the Act shall have effect in the Town of Lohardugga in Chota Nagpore from the 1st instant, and that, for the purposes of this Act, the Villages named in the margin* shall be united.

Lohardugga.
Nigure.
Nuddea.

Under Section 4 of the Act it is also notified that the boundaries of the Union are the following: on the North Hurmoo, Kootmoo, Bamendiah, and the public road from Lohardugga to Chuttra; on the South Budla, Ekagooree, Jorago, and the public road from Lohardugga to Palkote; on the East Jorea; on the West, Chunkopa." Under Section 10 of the Act it is further notified that the tax to be levied upon the inhabitants will be an assessment according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

It is hereby notified that the provisions of Section 34, Act V. of 1861 (for the regulation of Police) have been brought into operation in the Town of Lohardugga, the limits of which are described above, from the 1st instant.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 15th February* 1866.—Under Section 2 of Act XX. of 1856, it is hereby notified that the provisions of the Act shall have effect from this date in the Villages of—

Line Chuttra.
Burh Chuttra.
Chourh Chuttra.
Narain Dee.
Deebaha.
Sooree Chuttra.
Durzeebagh.
Ghur Tur or Khas Chuttra.
Kishenpore.
Nugwan.
Kurthow Teah.
Rugburdee

in union with Chuttra, in the District of Hazareebaugh.

Under Section 4 of the above Act it is also notified that the boundaries of the above are identical with the boundaries of the Villages themselves.

It is further notified that, under Section 10 of the above Act, the rate of tax, &c., is to be fixed according to circumstances and property of the person to be protected.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 19th February* 1866.—Under the authority vested in him by Section 3, Act IV. (B. C.) of 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased hereby to extend the provisions of the said Act to the under-mentioned places near Deoghur in the Sonthal Pergunnahs :—

Rohinee,
Sarawan,
Saruth,
Patrole,
Kurron,
Nulla, and
Baskinath (otherwise called Baskimund) in the Nya Doomka Division.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—*No.* 1266.—*The 8th February* 1866.—Mr. W. J. Money, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

No 1439.—*The 13th February* 1866.—Mr A. R. Thompson, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for information :—

No. 836.—*The 16th February* 1866.—The following Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 290, dated 23rd December 1865, is published for general information :—

PARA 1.—With reference to paragraph 4 of my Financial Despatch, dated the 8th December 1862, No. 205, I have to acquaint you that, having fully considered in Council what arrangements should be made in regard to the pensions of Educational Officers, I have arrived at the conclusion that, taking into consideration the advantages enjoyed by them under the old Rules, as compared with other Members of the Uncovenanted Service, the claims of Educational Officers will be adequately provided for, by continuing to them the benefits of the existing Pension and Leave Rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants generally, with the provision that, in the cases of Educational Officers who may enter the service after having attained the age of 25, periods of service of 12, 22, and 27 years shall be substituted for the periods of 15, 25, and 30 years specified in Sections 6 and 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

2. Officers who may enter the Educational Department at an earlier age than 25 years will be subject to the general Rules for Members of the Uncovenanted Service.

3. Under the old Pension Rules for the Uncovenanted Service, Law Officers and Native Judges, as well as Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, were admissible to pensions after shorter periods of service than were required from other Uncovenanted Servants.

4. The offices included under the designation of "Law Officers" no longer exist. The Rules laid down in this Despatch will consequently apply only to Officers of the Educational Department.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information :—

No 145.—*The 14th February* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon K. McLeod, M. D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 149.—*The 15th February* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

No. 154.—*The 16th February* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

* * * * *

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Herbert Bruce, C. B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 132 of the 9th February 1866 ...	*Meinam*, 3rd February 1866.

The following Extract from the Allahabad *Government Gazette* of the 14th February 1866 is re-published for information :—

No. 393A.—*Dated the 9th February* 1866.—The services of Second Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dinonath Dass, attached to the Colvin Charitable Dispensary at Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the Municipal Railway, in the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land is required averaging 2 cottahs and 12 chittacks, bounded as follows:—

On the West by Upper Circular Road; on the South by Manicktollah Road; and on the East by land in possession of Munecjan Beebee and Ramzan Khan and Brother.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the Police Station of Bancoorah, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, four cottahs and two gundahs of additional land, bounded on the North by the Public Road; South by land rented by Ram Poddar; East by a house occupied by Debnath Chowdry; and West by the existing Police Station of Bancoorah, is required.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 43.

The 13th February 1866.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Mahanuddy Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section VII. (revised), Clause I., Chap. III., of the old Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

2. Mr. F. Bond, Executive Engineer, (Second Grade), Cuttack Division, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Mahanuddy Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Macnamara on privilege leave.

3. Mr. Bond assumed charge of the Mahanuddy Division on the 1st current before noon.

No. 44.

The 14th February 1866.

Notification.—Mr. T. H. Wickes, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, assumed* charge of the Chittagong Division on the 31st ultimo afternoon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 455 of the 29th December 1865.

No. 45.

Transfers.—Mr. J. Robinson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Burrakur to the Lower Assam Division.

Mr. H. W. Stevens, Local Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Tirhoot to the Burrakur Division.

Serjeant H. P. Crane, Overseer, First Grade, from the Cuttack to the Pooree Division.

W. B. MACHONE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Public Works Department.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th February 1866.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	4,42,610	1,89,435	4,99,714	11,31,759
Bombay Kurkutch ...	.....	724	...	724
Madras " ...	... "	2,51,091	...	2,51,091
French " ..	.....	.....	7,541	7,541
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,570	75,787	2,863	82,220
Total ...	4,46,180	5,17,037	5,10,118	14,73,935

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

No. 1520A. of 1865.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 1st May 1865.

Notification.—The following Tea plantations and factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified :—

1. Hawul Bagh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The plantations (including the two small nurseries, *viz.*, Kupeena and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consist of about one hundred acres of land planted with Tea. At a short distance from the plantations there is a Cheer *(Pinus longifolia)* forest of about 100 acres in extent, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber, which is well fitted for making Tea chests, firewood, &c.

There are on the estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers; and the stock and block of the factory are complete for Tea operations and in working order.

2. Ayar Toli in Kuttyoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the estate a slated factory and a large slated godown; slated barracks for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for the Tea operations and in working order.

This plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 360 acres are planted with Tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for Tea-planting, and the remainder covered with pines, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making Tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two estates this season was lbs. 20,000 of Tea and 1,650 maunds of seeds.

These two estates will be sold in one lot in fee-simple, free of all demands, on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses, such as Road, Educational, and Postal cesses, or such as may be hereafter legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.)

A small portion of the plantation of Ayar Toli named Binéolie, belonging to the temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rupees 24 (twenty-four Rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the west of the Town of Deyrah. It consists of about 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with Tea, and the remainder adapted for Tea cultivation.

Through the property a branch of the Beejapore canal runs. At a short distance and to the south of the plantation there is a Forest of Syne, Jamune, &c., consisting of about 500 (five hundred) acres, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber for Tea chests, firewood, charcoal, &c. The timber is well fitted for making Tea chests.

There are on the estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka Tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order.

The yield this season was lbs. 25,099 of Tea, and 1,050 maunds of seeds.

This estate will be sold in fee-simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses for roads, &c., or such as may hereafter be legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st April 1866, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharunpore, until 1st March 1866, if the factories, &c., be not previously sold by private sale, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed—"Tender for Tea plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt in a book, which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody under lock and key.

The highest registered tender at the time being for any lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of the parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The register of tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st March 1866, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, the Judge, and the Collector of Saharunpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend; and the amount of the highest tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender, in writing, above the upset price at 4 P. M., will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

On the tender being accepted by the Committee the purchaser must deposit five per cent. of the purchase money, which will be forfeited if the amount of the purchase money be not paid in full on the date specified.

Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient Powers-of-Attorney.

The above particulars are believed, in good faith, to be correct, but intending purchasers must make their own enquiries, as no reclamation can be listened to after sale.

References may be made to W. Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 54.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th March 1866, at 11 A M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares „	...	1,330
Total Chests	...	3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th March respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th March 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 24th March 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1864-65 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 9th April 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th August „	2,000	1,330	3 330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wednesday, 10th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th November „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. „	2,000	1,370	3,370
Total ...	18,000	12,010	30,010

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th February 1866.

No. 157.

Notice.

IT is hereby notified, with the sanction of Government, that from and after the 1st December 1866 next, the prices of the various descriptions of Salt then remaining unsold in the Government Depôts of Bengal and Orissa will be reduced as follows, exclusive of duty:—

Depôts.			Rs.	Rs.
Presidency, at Sulkea and Ghoosoory.	Pungah (*all sorts.*)	From ..	96	to 70
	Kurkutch, Madras	„ ...	71 „	40
	„ Chilka	„ ...	61 „	35
	„ Scinde	„ ...	93 „	50
Hidgellee	Pungah	„ ...	74 „	60
Tumlook, (Narainpore)	„	„ ...	83 „	70
Pooree	„	„ ...	74 „	60
„	Kurkutch	„ ...	31 „	15

2. These reduced prices are fixed as the minimum, below which no further charge will hereafter be made; but Government reserves to itself the right to raise the prices in the interests of its revenue, after reasonable notice, should circumstances render such a measure expedient.

3. The further sales of Salt by Public Auction are discontinued.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

The 17th February 1866.

Ecclesiastical.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to hold a General Ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 18th March next.

Divine service will commence at ½ past 10 o'clock A. M., and the Sermon will be preached by the Reverend F. O. Mayne, M. A.

The Bishop also purposes, God willing, to hold a confirmation on the 29th March next.

Candidates for Holy Orders, who have not sent in their papers, are requested to send them immediately addressed to the Reverend A. O. Hardy, at the Bishop's Palace.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1866.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. DOWLEANS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1866.

Notice.

MR. F. GRANT has been placed in charge of the Mynagoorie Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

W. AGNEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Commr., Bootan Dooars.

COOCH BEHAR,
The 22nd January 1866.

Orders by the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR W. H. GRIMLEY has been placed in charge of the Bhaugulpore Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from the 5th February 1866.

A MONEY,
Commissioner.

CAMP DROGHUR,
The 10th February 1866.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 8th to 14th February 1866.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
	Ft. In.	
MATABANGAH.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance Shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 6	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	3 3	
Below the Entrance	2 9	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	

Height on Ganga at Berhampore, on the 17th February 1866, 1¼ inch below Zero.
A rise of 1¼ inch since 11th February 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

BERHAMPORE,
The 17th February 1866.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 17th February 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
February ...	11	30·041	80·0	65·4	14·6	69·9	65·6	62·2	0·78	N. E. & E.	1·50	
	12	·007	71·2	62·4	8·8	66·8	62·8	59·6	·79	N. W & N. N. W.	1·20	
	13	·124	71·1	56·4	14·7	62·8	58·2	49·4	·62	N. W.		
	14	·075	73·5	56·2	17·3	64·7	58·8	54·1	·70	W. & N. N. W.		
	15	·057	76·4	58·6	17·8	67·3	60·8	55·6	·68	E. & N.		
	16	·040	78·4	59·8	18·6	69·3	62·9	57·8	·68	W. & S. S. E.		
	17	·046	82·0	63·2	18·8	72·6	67·8	64·0	·75	W. & E. S. E.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet bulb are derived from the Twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day.

The Dew point is computed with the Greenwhich constants. The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week		25·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	82·0
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	84·6
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	2·82
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 17th current	...	5·65
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	1·50
Rain indicated by the Gauge attached to the Anemometer during the past week	...	2·54

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 19th February 1866.

Sheriff's Office, the 31st January 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of 1866 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Friday, the Twenty-third day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him.

S. A. Apcar,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ৩১ জানুআরি ১৮৬৬ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পাত্য জন্য আগামি ২৩ ফেব্রু আরি শুক্রবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টাউনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৬ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৬ সাল তারিখ ৩১ জানুআরি।

S. A. Apcar,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Nov. 21st ...	1 Case, R M B ..	Trafalgar.
„ 21st ...	1 Cask, L C R D G ...	Ditto.
„ 21st ...	1 Package, no mark ...	Ditto.
„ 22nd ...	1 Parcel, M. S. Owen, Esq. ...	Str. Arratoon Apcar.
April 8th ...	10 Quarter Boxes Gun Powder, Moyapore Magazine, [40 S. D. and Co. ...	Rinaldo.
Nov. 10th ...	1 Parcel, H G M M ...	Str. Clan Alpine.
„ 24th ...	1 Box, J M ...	Str. Meinam.
„ 24th ...	1 Parcel, Fornaro and Huni ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, L B ...	Ditto.
Dec. 6th ...	1 Case, Dr. Booth ...	Str. Erymanthe.
„ 6th ...	1 Trunk, no mark ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	1 Chair, no mark ...	Ditto.
Oct. 27th ...	1 Kilderkin, [20] P. and Co. ...	Trafalgar.
Dec. 1st ...	21 Packages, F. H. and Co. ...	City of Calcutta.
Sept. 1st ...	1 Case, no mark ...	Unknown.
Nov. 1st ...	1 Case, [R S C] W ..	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	246 Cases, [U I C A] W. D. and Co. ...	Str. Lawrence.
Oct. 18th ...	3 Cases, [C E] R ...	Trafalgar.
„ 18th ...	1 Case, [32] M. C. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [J. M. and Co.] C and B ...	Ditto.
Unknown ...	1 Cask, [E E M] ...	Unknown.
Ditto ...	2 Casks, no mark ..	Ditto.
Ditto ...	A quantity of Rivets ..	Ditto.

Calcutta Customs,
The 20th February 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1866, Feb. 24th ...	1 Case, L and C ...	Staffordshire.
„ 24th ..	1 Case, [S R D] ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	3 Cases, [F M C] ..	Nile.
„ 24th ...	239 Cases, [I U A C] W. D. and Co. ...	Blenheim.
„ 24th ..	1 Parcel, H G M M ...	Reiver.
„ 24th ...	1 Package, A. Adams ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Package, M. Premjee ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ..	111 Packages, P ...	Princess Somawatty.
„ 24th ...	4 Casks, no mark ...	Golden Fleece.
„ 24th ...	1 Truss, Captain E. Smith ..	Str. Burmah.
„ 24th ..	1 Bundle, L K G ...	Str. Lightning.
„ 24th ...	1 Cask, [S. R. and Co., J D and S] ..	Knight Commander.
„ 21th ..	1 Parcel, J. F. Pereira ...	Str. Madras.
Mar. 3rd ...	1 Case, [B C] ..	Str. Bengal.
„ 3rd ..	1 Glass Case, J. L. Mackay, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 3rd ...	1 Parcel, Hajee Mahomed Jaffer ...	Str. Arratoon Apcar.

Calcutta Customs,
The 20th February 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Packages landed under Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the 24th February 1866, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVI. of Act VI. of 1863:—

		Varuna.	
1866, Feb. 24th	... M L S, 1 Case	.. No mark, 4 Bags	.. No mark, 1 Keg.
		Charlemagne.	
1866, Feb. 24th	... H M B, 1 Cask.		
		Trafalgar.	
1866, Feb. 24th	... [20] P. and Co., 1 Cask	... Mark defaced, 1 Cask.	
		George Croshaw.	
1866, Feb. 24th	.. [S C and C] D and M, 1 Cask.		
		Anglesey.	
1866, Feb. 24th	.. [B] 1 Cask.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 20th February 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, will be advertized for sale:—

		Hotspur.		
1866, Mar. 18th	... [B C] 2 Cases	... G. C. D. and Co., 46 Cases.		
		Imperatrice Eugine.		
1866, Mar. 2nd	.. R and C JE, 1 Case.			
		Ellenborough.		
1866, Mar. 7th	... I E, 1 Case	... S A, 98th Regiment, Umballah, 4 Kegs.	[G. C. D. and Co] 18 Kegs.	
,, 7th	.. F. F. and Co., 1 Case	... [25] E. W. and Co., 1 Case	J S B, 1 Case.	
,, 7th	.. [P] J, 1 Case	... No mark, 31 Casks.		
		City of Brussels.		
1866, Mar. 7th	... P, 12 Packages.			
		Alnwick Castle.		
1866, Mar. 3rd	... [S R D] 1 Case.			
		Scoresby.		
1866, Feb. 25th	... [S. and Co.] 1 Cask	... T S K, 3 Cases	... C Y, 1 Case.	
		City of Calcutta.		
1866, Mar. 18th	... E. H. and Co., 2 Cases	... [I U A C] W. D. and Co., 6 Packages.	[J G] 1 Case.	
		Onward.		
1866, May 3rd	... G C D O, 1 Case	... D N D, 2 Cases	... [D A] 8 Cases.	
,, 3rd	... [L] 9 Cases	... F A, 4 Cases	.. D. P. and Co., 25 Cases.	
,, 3rd	... T S K, 2 Packages	... [P] 3 Casks.		
		City of Pekin.		
1866, April 28th	... [S F] C, 2 Casks	... D N D, 1 Case	... B H D C, 4 Casks.	
		Cossipore.		
1866, Mar. 9th	... B B D, 3 Casks	... [I C M] 2 Casks	.. B S W, 1 Cask.	
,, 9th	... [L] 1 Cask.			
		Newcastle.		
1866, April 29th	... W. N. and Co., 8 Cases	... [J C L] 2 Cases	... C, 2 Cases.	
,, 29th	... [M and B] 1 Package	... [I U A C] W. D. and Co., 40 Cases.	G M, 1 Cask.	
,, 29th	... Dr. J. E. Corbyne, Grindlay and Co., 2 Cases.	Reverend R. C. Mather, Mirzapore, 1 Case.	B M R, 2 Cases.	
,, 29th	... Major Rattray, Colvin, Cowie and Co., 1 Case.	G. G. Morris, Esq. Gordon, Stuart and Co., 2 Cases.	J. F. Goulding, Esq., P. S. D'Rozario and Co., 1 Case.	
,, 29th	... J P C, 4 Packages	.. Miss M. A. Allan, Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co., 1 Case.		
		Star of Denmark.		
1866, April 16th	... Captain Biddle, 21st Hussars, Umballah, 4 Cases.	Captain T. M. Lewin, Gisborne and Co., 4 Cases.	M B, 5 Cases.	
,, 16th	... M and C, 1 Case	.. [180] B. L. and Co., 1 Case	D N D, 24 Cases.	
,, 16th	.. [R] 1 Keg	... [ ] 3 Cases.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 20th February 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 *Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.*

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Jankra, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	5th Feb. 1866	11	15	13	...	..	...	.	...	4	4	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Durrung ...	5th ,,	8	32	12	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Rice dearer.
Gowalparah ...	5th ,,	3½	11½	15	10¾	15½	16⅔	10	9½	6	5	...	...	Pulses and Wheat cheaper.
Kamroop ...	3rd ,,	13	26	16	11	18	20	25	16	8	8	...	...	Same as last week.
Luckhimpore ...	29th Jan. 1866	8	10	9	5½	6⅔	6⅔	11	11	5½	5½	...	...	Ditto.
Nowgong ...	5th Feb. 1866	10	32	9	6	8	9	15	8	6½	5½	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Seebsaugor ...	20th Jan. 1866	8	16	12	7	10	7	8	10	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Bhaugulpore ...	11th Feb 1866	13½	25½	13⅓	9½	22	13⅓	15	10½	12½	7½	41½	16⅔	Rice dearer.
Darjeeling ...	12th ,,	5½	8	10	4	9	10	...	...	5	5½	20	14	Ditto.
Monghyr ...	12th ,,	10	22	13	8	31	14⅔	25	11⅓	17	9	31	14	Same as last week.
Purneah ...	12th ,,	6	32	18	10	30	16	20	11	16	7	...	...	Ditto.
Dooghur ...	4th ,,	...	30	13	9	26	14	18	10	...	...	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Godda ...	10th ,,	10	31½	19	8	20	16	25	15	16	10	50	16	Same as last week.
Nya-Doomka ...	12th ,,	10	28	15	9	20	10	8	5	12	7	40	20	Pulses dearer.
Pakour ...	11th ,,	12	30	14	12	30	13	.	...	16	8	45	22	Pulses cheaper.
Rajmehal ...	12th ,,	11	26	12	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Rice dearer.
Bancoorah ...	10th ,,	11½	27	13⅓	9	20	11⅓	16	7½	11	6½	30	12	Rice, Wheat, and Attah dearer.
Beerbhoom ...	9th ,,	11	28½	11⅓	...	...	...	21	4	15	6	68	16	Same as last week.
Burdwan ...	12th ,,	12	21	12½	9	24	14	..	9	10½	6½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Hooghly ...	12th ,,	9½	15	11	8	18	14	13	8	7½	6	...	...	Wheat and Attah dearer.
Howrah ...	12th ,,	9⅔	20	12½	7½	20	13½	13	9½	10	7	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Midnapore ...	12th ,,	8	22½	11	11⅓	22	12	.	...	..	...	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Chittagong ...	5th ,,	13	20	18	7	18	16	13	10	10	8	...	...	Rice and Wheat cheaper.
Hazareebaugh ...	12th ,,	6½	20	12	9½	21	13⅔	20	8½	16	6½	27	15	Pulses and Attah dearer.
Lohardugga ...	10th ,,	10	32	14	6	20	14	24	9	16	5	40	18	Rice and Pulses dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Maunbhoom ...	10th ,,	9½	28	15	8	23	14	13	7½	8	5	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Singhboom ...	12th ,,	10	35	13	8	30	20	20	7	18	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Balasore ...	12th ,,	7	32	10	6	20	12	16	8	12	6½	..	...	Rice, Wheat, and Attah dearer.
Cuttack ...	12th ,,	7	26	9	10	28	11	24	8	16	6	45	15	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Pooree ...	5th ,,	8½	25	8⅓	7½	13½	8½	12½	7⅓	13	4	32½	19½	Pulses and Janera cheaper.
Backergunge ...	10th ,,	11½	21	13½	8	26	20	12	8	7½	6	...	...	Rice and Wheat dearer. Attah cheaper.
Cachar ...	5th ,,	11½	26½	16	8	16	8½	13	7	6½	6	...	...	Rice cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Dacca ...	12th ,,	11	25	14	7	12	8	13	10	9	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Furreedpore ...	12th ,,	8	20	13½	16	26	20	16	13	...	...	...	..	Pulses dearer.
Mymensing ...	11th ,,	13½	25	18	8	30	16	16	8	10	6	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Sylhet ...	2nd ,,	12	55	16	6½	60	47	14	8½	13	7	...	...	Same as last week.
Jessore ...	11th ,,	6⅔	17	10⅔	10⅔	32	18	20	8	10½	5⅔	...	...	Rice dearer.
Nuddea ...	11th ,,	10	30	.	9⅔	32	15⅔	16	9½	10⅔	6⅔	...	...	Wheat dearer.
24-Pergunnahs ...	12th ,,	...	17	10	7	23	15⅔	15	10	8	7	20	10	Same as last week.
Jya ...	12th ,,	12½	28	13½	8	19	9	26	9½	21	8⅓	32	14½	Pulses dearer. Janera cheaper.
Chumparun ...	10th ,,	7⅓	24	13	7⅓	24	9	28	9	17	6	50	14	Same as last week.
Patna ...	12th ,,	13	25	14	9	25	13	16	10	13	9	28	16	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Sarun ...	10th ,,	7½	23½	13½	9½	20⅔	11	25	10	18½	8	68	16	Janera cheaper.
Shahabad ...	11th ,,	7⅓	24	12½	9	24	10½	23	10½	18	9½	30	18½	Rice and Wheat dearer. Pulses and Attah cheaper.
Tirhoot ...	12th ,,	6½	32	13	10½	30	10½	28	9½	16	8	45	14	Same as last week.
Bograh ...	12th ,,	13	30	17⅔	8	17½	14⅔	15	15	8	8	60	32	Rice and Janera dearer.
Dinagepoor ...	12th ,,	...	25	20	...	19	16	15½	16½	7½	8½	...	...	Rice and Wheat cheaper Pulses dearer.
Maldah ...	12th ,,	13	26½	14	9	35	15	17	11	11	7½	...	...	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Moorshedabad ...	11th ,,	10⅔	22⅔	13½	8½	32½	16⅔	14½	10⅔	12⅔	7	32	15⅔	Nearly the same as last week.
Pubna ...	11th ,,	12	24	14⅔	6⅔	32	19	19½	12	8⅔	6⅔	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Rungpore ...	12th ,,	10½	30	16⅔	8	10	...	17	13½	9	7	...	...	Rice dearer.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

Fort William,
The 19th February 1866.

Commissariat Notice.
No 3.

I. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer, Darjeeling, up to 2 P. M. of the 5th day of March 1866, and opened by him at his Office at noon of the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply by contract of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with "Tenders for here specify the names of Articles."

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash, Treasury Receipt, or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract. Darjeeling Station comprising Sinchal and Commissariat Depôt.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract. On Command.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Maunds.	Maunds			Rs.	Rs.		
1	Firewood ...	From 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867.	1,00,000	.....	Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	At half an hour before sunrise.	250	2,500	Dry and split up.	
2	Salt ...		6,085	600			50	85	Good ration quality.	
3	Potatoes ...		1,35,000	9,000			160	1,800		
	Vegetables, mixed ...		45,000	3,000						
4	Eggs ...		No. 5250	No. 233			50	50	Good fresh and exclusive of bones.	
	Fowls ...		1,216	45	Hospitals. To Medical Officers.	At any time the Medical Officers may direct.	50	70	Good.	
	Chickens ...									
5	Butter ...		720	50						
	Milk ...		9,700	800						
	Ghee ...		30	2						
6	Tinning Cooking Utensils ...		No. 7296	No. 816	Barrack and Hospital.	At any time the Commanding and Medical Officers may direct.	50	75		
7	Beer in quarts ...		98 doss.	.....	To the Commissariat Godowns.	According to Regulation by Commissariat Officer.	50	125	Alsopp's best quality.	
	" in pints ...		50 "	.....					Good ration quality.	
8	Coffee		6,610 lbs.	.....			50	200		
			Mds. Srs.							
9	Lime		200 0	.....	To Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	According to monthly Indents in the proportion prescribed by Government.	50	50	Unslaked.	
10	Lamp Oil ...		130 0	.....			60	210	Good Mustard Oil.	
	Thread for Wicks ...		10 31	.....					Good.	
	Lamp Cloth ..		234 yards	.....					Strong.	
11	Hospital Necessaries and Bazar Medicines		As required ...		Hospitals. To Medical Officers.	At any time the Medical Officers may direct.	100	200	Good.	
12	New Barrack Furniture and repairs ...		Ditto		To Barracks. To Barrack Master, Darjeeling.	According to Indents from Barrack Department. At any time the Barrack Master may direct.	100	200	New Articles according to muster. Repairs to be executed in a workmanlike manner.	

Darjeeling;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 10th February 1866.

G. R. Roberts, *Major,*
Officiating Assistant Commissary General.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice

SEALED Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 19th March, and opened at noon on the day following, for supply to Medical Store-keeper, for one year from the 1st May 1866, of the following Articles:—

Class A. Bazar Medicines.
„ B. Bladders and Skins.
„ C. Charcoal and Coal.
„ D. Cloth Articles.
„ E. Hardware.
„ F. Oils and Wax.
„ G. Jars and Pots.
„ H. Cane and Wooden Articles.
„ I. Packing Cases.
„ J. Coolies and Carts.
„ K. Castor Oil.
„ L. Spirits of Wine.
„ M. Chaulmoongree Oil.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be obtained in this Office.

Deposits to be by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipts.

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
No. 6, Park Street,
16th February 1866.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Asst. Commsy. General.

Advertisement.

LEVEL Forest Land of the finest description can be had in the Chittagong Hill Tracts on the following terms:—

1*st.*—On permanent hereditary transferable lease similar to Zemindaree right at a progressive rent from 1 to 6 annas per Acre, for 30 years, or at such rates as may be considered sufficient and reasonable.

2*nd.*—After 30 years a moderate assessment will be fixed, not to exceed half the gross assets of similar land cultivated with ordinary grain crops.

3*rd.*—For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. C. KILBY,
Supdt., Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONAH;
Hill Supdt.'s Office,
The 16th January 1866.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Lot No. 29 of the unreserved building sites situated at the Civil Station of Yeodoh, in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, (containing about (10) ten Acres of First Class and (2) two Acres of Second Class land,) as shewn in the plan thereof, having been applied for under the Rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder at the upset price of Rupees 50 per Acre for First Class, and Rupees 20 per Acre for Second Class land, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Cherrapoonjee, on the 10th day of March 1866.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by intending purchasers by application to the undersigned.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Cherrapoonjee,
The 26th January 1866.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that four Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 6,767 Acres, situate in Hathazaree and Puttea, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of March 1866, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, the sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 31st January 1866.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

No. 82.—Thannah Hathazaree, estimated area about 1,872 Acres.

North—By the Muddun Dallah, the Meetha Serrah, and the assessed lands of Mouzah Jobrah.

South—By the Dholoneah Dallah and Bhaloo Serrah.

East—By the assessed lands of Jobrah, Soojanugger, and Puschumpatee or Futtehpore.

West—By the Muddun Dallah a line passing along the foot of the high hills and the north-eastern boundary of Lot No. 68.

LOT No. 83.—Thannah Hathazaree, part estimated area 2,138 Acres after exclusion of 31 Acres private property within the boundary.

North—By the Sagurkottah Dallah, the Monderreah Serrah, and the assessed lands of Monderreah.

South—By the Muddun Dallah and Meetha Serrah.

East—By the Meetha Serrah and the assessed lands of Pahartullee and Monderreah.

West—By a line running northerly from where the Muddun Dallah divides into two branches to the Sagurkottah Dallah delineated on the Map of the Lot by Surrut Chunder Sein in the Collector's Office at Chittagong and demarcated by posts on the spot.

LOT No. 84.—Thannah Putteah, estimated area 1,426 Acres.

North—By the Hoolleah Dallah.

South—By the Bhandaljooree Serrah.

East—By the Moorun Khyne Serrah and the Cheringa Serrah.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 67A, or a line from the Bhandaljooree Serrah to the Hoolleah Dallah, with a general bearing of about 345° as delineated on the general Map of Lots 67A, 67B, 84 and 85 by Eshan Chunder Sein, Ameen, filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

LOT No. 85.—Thannah Putteah, part estimated area 1,331 Acres after exclusion of 94 Acres private property within the boundary.

North—By the Cheringa Serrah.

South—By the Hoolleah Dallah.

East—By the Cheringa Serrah.

West—By the eastern boundary of 67B, that is a line running from the Cheringa Serrah to the Hoolleah Dallah, with a general bearing of about 165° as delineated on the Map cited above.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 3,056 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Hoolonga Gooree, Nolonee Pam, Bhorolooah, and Baug Faug, in Zillah Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of March 1866, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

The 29th January 1866.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 1—Area about 709 Acres in Mouzah Hoolonga Gooree, Mehal Oojan Nokbun Khollah, and bounded as follows:—

East—Matee Khannah Jan.

West—Torajan Gong.

North—Boundary of Garden belonging to Rateea Darogah and Rungpoor Mohurir and Jan.

South—Torra Jan.

LOT No. 2.—Area about 1,000 Acres in Mouzah Nolonee Pam, Mehal Seesee Dhamajir.

East—Dhol River.

West—Dhap.

North—Bor Gass and Nollah.

South—Nollah.

LOT No. 3.—Area about 502 Acres in Mouzah Bhorolooah, Mehal Baskattah.

East—Deo Jan and Gendhallie.

West—Jan and part of the Government Road.

North—Lothow Dolonee, Pooronee Pookhurie.

South—Paus Nuddee and Mor Noi Mookh and two Tanks.

LOT No. 4.—Area about 265 Acres in Mouzah Baug Faug, Mehal Cheidowar.

East—Kassie Kottah River.

West—Jungle and long strip of low forest land.

North—Nolonee.

South—Grass land.

LOT No. 5.—Area about 250 Acres in Mouzah Baug Faug, Mehal Cheidowar.

East—Ranga Jan.

West—Boundary line from North to South skirting grass land.

North—Low forest land.

South—Tank and Himoloo Tree.

LOT No. 6—Area about 330 Acres in Mouzah Baug Faug, Mehal Cheidowar.

East—Low forest jungle.

West—Kassi Kottah River.

North—Grass land.

South—Kamptee village.

A. K. COMBER,
Deputy Commissioner.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Moha Raja Sibkisto Bahadoor
versus
Kristo Chunder Ghose and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 6th March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., the Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the several under-mentioned zemindaries, talooks, lands and premises belonging to the Estate of Raja Rajkissen Bahadoor, deceased, upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known and upon such security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

1st Lease.

In Zillah Tipperah Pergunnah Gungamondle, &c.

2nd Lease.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs Pergunnah Mooragatcha, &c., Pergunnah Hattiaghur, &c., including the Lackraj grounds of Pannah and Rogoonathpoore, and the land on each side of Mohatran Road from Behallah to Coolpay, Mouzah Panihattee, Augurparrah Haut, and Bhobaneypore, Mouzah Natagur and ground and Julker, &c.

3rd Lease.

Tanks and fruit trees of Augurparrah Garden.

4th Lease.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs Kismut Barbackpore, &c., with Goady Mohel and Kismut Boja Sreerampore, &c. In Zillah Hooghly Kismut Banshye Surnoparrah, Mohendropore, and Kismut Baneepore, &c.

5th Lease.

In Calcutta Talook Sootanooty, Bazaar Sootanooty, with the tenanted ground thereto belonging, Charles Bazaar, Sham Bazaar grounds, Baug Bazaar grounds, and Cooly Mohel, Dhurrumtollah ground called Feechelwallah ground, Chaundnee ground, Jorasanko ground, Soba Bazaar ground called Bytuckhannah Mohel, Soba Bazar house called Monohur Mookerjee Mohel, Soba Bazaar ground called Mohel Mattah Gossamy, Soba Bazaar ground called Mohel Cally Sunker Newgy, Radha Bazaar Godowns and ground called Ranewallah Bautty. In Toola Bazaar Jorabagan ground and House at Hogulkoorah, ground called Goopey Bagan, &c., with Julkur Intally, Jaun Bazar, and Seedooriaputty grounds, &c. In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs certain Garden at Borranagore and Duckhineshur with tenanted grounds, also Mouzahs Sitty and Joypore and grounds at Santgatcha and Duckhin Rauree. In Zillah Kishnaghur certain grounds near Katchrapaurah called Mullick Baug.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
No. 5, Strand,
The 15th February 1866.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

IN EQUITY.

Nubkissen Mitter and others
versus
Hurris Chunder Mitter and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, the 23rd current, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, C. S. Hogg, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the Bazaar situated in Dhurrumtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, commonly called or known by the name of Chundney Choke Bazaar, upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known and upon such security as he may think fit.

For particulars apply at the Receiver's Office, High Court.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
No. 5, Strand,
The 12th Februry 1866.

PURSUANT to Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction, made in a certain cause wherein Rajcoomar Roy is Plaintiff, and Martha Emma Aubrey, the Widow and Executrix of John Hampton Aubrey, late of Calcutta, Cabinet-maker, deceased, is Defendant, on and bearing date the 18th day of November last past, the Creditors of the said John Hampton Aubrey, who died on the 13th day of October 1865, are, on or before the 1st day of March 1866, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Hon'ble John Paxton Norman, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Saturday, the 17th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims at the said Town Hall. Dated this 12th day of December 1865.

C. T. DAVIS,
Offg. Registrar.

REMFRY AND ROGERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Calcutta Ship Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office, 1, Sukea's Lane, on Friday, the 2nd March, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution for winding-up the Company passed at the Shareholders' Meeting of the 2nd instant, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

C. E. GREGORY & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 3rd February 1866.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 13th February 1866.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,21,419 14 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 13,98,332 10 10	
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	" 91,83,608 15 6	1,35,50,929 10 4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,93,12,398 13 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,54,187 6 5
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	1,6-,305 0 0
Sundries	...	...	9,48,863 9 8
		Rupees ...	5,78,86,604 7 3

ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	50,59,337 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,39,45,750 0 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	8,46,333 11 1
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	1,51,72,526 3 1
Dead Stock	ditto	...	5,38,276 13 0
Stamps	ditto	...	11,124 14 0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	9,04,723 13 11
Sundries	...	...	4,38,953 2 4
			3,70,94,929 5 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	... Rs. 99,56,739 10 3	
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	... " 1,08,34,935 7 7	2,07,91,675 1 10
		Rupees ...	5,78,86,604 7 3

J. Gordon,
Offg. Chief Accts. and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
Geo. Dickson,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Juggenpersaud, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 18th day of November last, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 3rd day of March next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a Statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent, duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Moses, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 19th December 1865.

In the matter of James Charles Dickenson, who was lately carrying on business in partnership with Mr. Howard Clarton, at No. 14, Loll Bazar, in Calcutta, under the firm of Dickenson, Clarton and Company, as Auctioneers, and at present residing at No. 2, Camac Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 8th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Ram Chunder Banerjee, late of Hautcollah, in Calcutta, Sabaith of the Idol Rajballub Takoor, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 13th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday; the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Heeraloll Goopto, of Jorasanko, Chassadhobaparah Street, in Calcutta, lately a Banian in the Firm of N. Sherbourne, carrying on business as Ship Chandler, &c., but at present out of employ, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 12th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Mahomed Ekram, late of Machooa Bazar, in Calcutta, heretofore and up to the Thirty-first day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five carried on the trade or business of Jute Screwer in Moorgeehatta Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 12th day of February instant, it was on the petition of Ramnarain Misser, a Creditor of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Mahomed Ekram hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the said Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Swinhoe, Law and Co., *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th February 1866.

In the matter of Durreah Khan, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in his Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively, except the debt of Gopeenauth Sen for Rupees 2-13, Choytun for Rupees 3-3-6, Surroopchund for Rupees 1-6-6, Collygopaul Mookopadhya for Rupees 25-12-6, Panchoo for Rupees 2-4-3, Mohomodeen for Rupees 1-6, Sibchunder Seal for Rupees 14, Goosee for Rupees 3, and Dinoo for Rupees 1-7-3, who appear not to have been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Kally Churn Khettry and Shamloll Khettry, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvents were adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI, as to all persons named in their Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively, except the debt of Bissen Chund Golaub Chund for Rupees 24-5, who appears not to have been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Dover, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Johann Janssen, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to the claim of Messrs. Kohn, Spyer and Co. named in his Schedule as Creditors.

Dallas and Carruthers, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Munnoololl, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Julius Debrunner, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Gourhurry Bullub, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Nilmoney Mookerjee, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of April next, with liberty to the said Insolvent to amend generally his Schedule filed in this matter, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Johan Anton Hoffman, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent have six months' further time from this day to file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a Statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent, duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Tarrucknath Mookerjee, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Jumenjoy Dutt, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

Weskin, *Attorney.*

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Bemolachurn Dey, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that

unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Baney-madub Auddy, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of James Wood, at present of No. 8, Wood Street, lately carrying on business in partnership with Charles Wood, at Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, as Emigrant Contractors under Act III. of 1863, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 16th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of James Wood, at present of No. 8, Wood Street, lately carrying on business in partnership with Charles Wood, at Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, as Emigrant Contractors under Act III. of 1863, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 16th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of James Wood, at present of No. 8, Wood Street, lately carrying on business in partnership with Charles Wood, at Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, as Emigrant Contractors under Act III. of 1863, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 26th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *" Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous " of opposing such application must appear before " the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Alfred Benjamin Williams and Theodore Earnest Maugey, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 27th day of June 1864 to the 1st day of February 1866, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

☞ *" Any Creditor or other person interested " who may intend to establish or oppose any claim " upon the Estate of the said Insolvents may attend " and be heard having given notice to the Chief " Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

John Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of John Emanuel DeSilva, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1857 to the 1st day of February 1866, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

☞ *" Any Creditor or other person interested " who may intend to establish or oppose any claim " upon the Estate of the said Insolvent may attend " and be heard having given notice to the Chief " Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

John Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Robert John Carbery, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 20th day of September 1858 to the 1st day of February 1866, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

☞ *" Any Creditor or other person interested " who may intend to establish or oppose any claim " upon the Estate of the said Insolvent may attend " and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk " three clear days before the day of hearing."*

John Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Robert Joseph Carbery and Annie Carbery, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 25th day of April 1862 to the 1st day of February 1866, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

☞ *" Any Creditor or other person interested " who may intend to establish or oppose any claim " upon the Estate of the said Insolvents may attend " and be heard having given notice to the Chief " Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

John Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th February 1866.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Printing Company, "Limited," will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, on Wednesday, the 28th February, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which it is intended to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Special Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th January 1866, *viz*:—

"That the Shares be declared of the value of Fifty Rupees each, and the Capital be reduced accordingly to one lac of Rupees, and that a Special Meeting be called to confirm the Resolution."

By Order of the Directors,

ERASMUS JONES,
Secretary and Manager.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting held this day at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 and the Company's Articles of Association

"That Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co. be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property thereof, and that such Liquidators be paid the salary which they have hitherto drawn as Secretaries."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Office of the Company, at noon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming the above Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,
MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office, No. 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the Accounts for the past Half-year, to declare a Dividend for the year ending 31st January, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES YOUNG,
Agent and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6, Church Lane, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1866, at noon.

The Books and Accounts duly audited are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at 3 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th instant, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts for the past year, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Agent.

CALCUTTA;
3, *Church Lane*,
The 12th February 1866.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Shareholders is called for noon, on Saturday, the 24th day of February 1866, for the purpose of considering the following Resolutions to be proposed, *viz.*:—

The reduction of the Capital of the Company and alteration of the Share Certificates accordingly, and also for receiving certain proposals for amalgamating the Company, and for empowering the Secretaries to do all that is necessary for carrying out the above Resolutions, and for the transactions of such other business as may be then brought before the Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

3, FAIRLIE PLACE,
The 6th February 1866.

Notice.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. Henry and Eugene Roquerbe in our Firm ceased on the 1st of January 1866.

CAMIN, LAMOUROUX & Co.

Notice.

Mr. J. M. Scott having resigned his appointment as Secretary of the Indian Daily News Company, "Limited," the undersigned is hereby authorized to sign *pro tem.*

By Order,

E. Hickie,

Acting Secretary.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February 1866, at 4 P. M.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of bringing forward a proposition having for its object the alteration of Clause 23 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Directors,

J. M. Scott,

Secretary.

Notice.

With reference to the above, the Third Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Indian Daily News Company, "Limited," is postponed to the 28th February 1866.

By Order,

E. Hickie,

Acting Secretary.

No. 4, Bankshall Street,
The 10th February 1866.

The Elgin Tea Company, "Limited."

The undersigned having been appointed by the High Court Official Liquidator, hereby gives notice that all arrears of Calls are to be paid over to him, and claims against the Company are to be sent to him for adjustment.

The Estate is for sale, for particulars apply to—

Thos. R. Safe,

Official Liquidator.

5, Wellesley Place,
The 24th January 1866.

Notice.

The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. B. Walton ceased in the Firm of Walton and Co. on the 1st January last. The business will be carried on as usual by Mr. T. F. Hatch, who will receive all outstanding debts and pay all liabilities.

W. B. Walton.

T. F. Hatch.

Calcutta,
The 15th February 1866.

Hope Town Equitable Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 24th March next, at 4 P. M. precisely, to receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 15th March 1866.

The Meeting will afterwards be made special for the purpose of authorizing the Directors of the Company to sell the Company's Estates, to pass a Resolution to voluntary wind up the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting,

By Order,

W. H. Fitze & Co.,

Secretaries.

7, New China Bazaar Street;
Calcutta,
The 14th February 1866.

Dehra Doon Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice.

The Fifth Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Dalhousie Square, on the 26th February, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Directors,

E. Shearin,

Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 15th February 1866.

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited," will be held on Wednesday, the 28th February 1866, at 11 A. M., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 10-2, Strand, for the purpose of considering a Resolution to be then and there proposed for the confirmation of the special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Tuesday, the 30th day of January 1866, whereby it was resolved that the Articles of Association which had been submitted to the consideration of the last-mentioned Meeting should be substituted for the deed of partnership by which the Company is now regulated.

By Order of the Directors,

W. S. Millard,

Superintendent.

The 14th February 1866.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Monday, the 26th of March 1866, at noon precisely, for the purpose of considering the advisableness of altering Article 2 of the Articles of Association as follows, *viz.*:—

1*stly.*—By the insertion after the word "Darjeeling" of the words "and on all other lands wherever situate that may hereafter be purchased or "acquired by the Company."

2*ndly.*—By the insertion after the word "manufactured" of the words "and for the cultivation "on such estates of the Cinchona plant and "the manufacture and sale of its produce."

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Secretaries.

The 16th February 1866.

Central Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, on Wednesday, the 28th February, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN AND CO.,
Secretaries.

3, CHURCH LANE;
Calcutta,
The 16th February 1866.

Notice.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 60 per Share will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 7th of March 1866, at the Office of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited."

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,

W. S. MILLARD,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th February 1866.

Notice.

We have admitted MR. JOHN JAMES ROSS a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

J. H. FERGUSSON AND CO.

The 16th February 1866.

Lost,

THE First-half of Government Currency Note, for Rupees 50, No. A/1 78924.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. A/5 47043, for Rupees 10.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

In the Press.

A Hand-book shewing the Leave, Pay, Deputation, Travelling Allowances, and Pensions claimable by Covenanted Civilians, Military and Medical Officers in Civil employ, Ecclesiastical, Marine, and Uncovenanted Officers.

BY R. C. TULLOH,
Examiner of Claims.

Price 3 Rupees a copy, exclusive of postage to Mofussil Subscribers. Applications to be made to the Compiler, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta.

Caution.

THE Probate of the pretended Will of the late Ramgopaul Banerjee, deceased, having been recalled and cancelled, the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or at all dealing with the following Government Securities, the property of the Estate of the said deceased:—

No.	7523	of	1832-33	for Rupees...	3,000
„	7524	„	„	„ ...	3,000
„ Ct.	4727	„	„	„ ...	500
„ „	13356	„	„	„ ...	4,000
„ „	13778	„	„	„ ...	1,100
„ „	231	„	1854-55	„ ...	3,000
„	26016	„	„	„ ...	3,000
„	26027	„	„	„ ...	10,000
„	33759	„	„	„ ...	3,000
„	5125	„	1842-43	„ ...	5,000
„ Ct.	3382	„	„	„ ...	10,000
„ „	7035	„	„	„ ..	5,000

OWEN AND BANERJEE,
Attorneys for Sreemutty Joycally Dabee, widow of the said deceased.

Lost,

HALVES of three Government Currency Notes, *viz.*, Nos. A/6 23068 and A/5 37803, for Rupees 20 each, and No. A/6 70839, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

No. A/1 95631, dated the 13th July 1861, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

RIGHT-HALVES of Bengal Government Currency Notes of Rupees 10 each, Nos. $\frac{A}{8}$23903 and $\frac{A}{10}$58066.

Lost,

RIGHT-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{15}$07988.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{7}$90945, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

THROUGH the Post Office, the Right-half of Bank Note, No. $\frac{A}{15}$02486, for Rupees 100.

Lost,

THE First-half of Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$60378, for Rupees. 50.

Lost in the Post,

HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. $\frac{A}{15}$09708, for 500 Rupees, posted from Cawnpore to Almorah on 14th August last.

Information received by R. S. T., Post Office, Nynee Tal.

Lost,

IN TRANSIT BY POST,

FIRST-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{13}$59875, for Rupees 100. Payment of which has been stopped.

SAMUEL SMITH, SONS & Co.

Lost,

FIRST-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, No. $\frac{A}{12}$13473, for Rupees 100, and No. $\frac{A}{8}$94303, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

FIRST-HALVES of two Government Currency Notes, No. $\frac{A}{15}$16493 and $\frac{A}{15}$17666 (Calcutta Circle), for Rupees 500 each.

First-half of $\frac{A}{15}$20459 (Allahabad Circle), for Rupees 500.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 86.

THE Public are informed that a Government Bullock Train Establishment on a limited scale has been organized under this Department between Peerpointee and Punkabarree at the base of the Darjeeling Hills *viâ* Carragola, Purneah, Kissengunge, and Titalyah, and another between Titalyah and Santrabarree at the foot of the Buxa Dooar *viâ* Mynagoorie. The train is chiefly intended for the conveyance of Commissariat and other Military Stores, but as it happens that the train sometimes remains idle, it is notified that goods will be received from the non-official public for conveyance by the above train at the stations named below, and that the following rates will be charged upon such goods:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Peerpointee or Sahebgunge to Carragola	... per Md.	0	3	0
Carragola to Purneah	... „	0	8	0
Purneah to Kissengunge	... „	0	12	0
Kissengunge to Titalyah	... „	0	12	0
Titalyah to Punkabarree	... „	0	8	0
Peerpointee to Punkabarree	„	2	10	0
Titalyah to Santrabarree	... „	1	14	0
Peerpointee to Santrabarree	„	4	8	0

Delivery of goods will be made at the above stations, and passengers, when there is available space, will also be carried by the train on pre-payment of the charge for three maunds. Further as the down train from Punkabarree to Carragola is expected to return empty, country produce will be received for despatch and charged for at the following rates:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Punkabarree to Titalyah	... per Md.	0	8	0
Titalyah to Kissengunge	... „	0	6	0
Kissengunge to Purneah	... „	0	6	0
Purneah to Carragola	... „	0	4	0
Carragola to Peerpointee	.. „	0	2	0
Punkabarree to Peerpointee	... „	1	10	0

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1866.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 234.

The 10th February 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Simla* will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd February 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage	Weight.	*Vid* Marseilles.	*Vid* Southampton
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „ „	0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „ „	1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

N. B.—From the 1st September 1865 the postage per ½ Ounce letters to China, Australia, Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena is 8 annas instead of 4 annas.

No. 338.

The 13th February 1866.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 1st March will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on each day, as follows:—

Viâ Southampton ... 21st February 1866.
Vid Marseilles ... 22nd „ „

Inland Postage to Bombay must be pre-paid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Vid Southampton.			*Vid* Marseilles.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Under ½ Ounce ...	0	4	0	0	6	8
„ 1 „ ...	0	8	0	0	13	4

No. 339.

The 13th February 1866.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Friday, the 23rd instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamp at one Rupee per ½ of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage.

Letters for the Express will be received by a Clerk at the Window.

No. 340.

The 16th February 1866.—Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 341.

The 16th February 1866.—The Overland Mails of the 7th February 1866 and Express Packets of the 8th idem arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 344.

The 19th February 1866.—The Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 28th February, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 345.

The 19th February 1866.—Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 28th February, at 6 P. M.

No. 346.

The 19th February 1866.—The Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 6th March 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Debee Bunsh Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

Shahabad Collectorate,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. Maclean,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kaukjoul.	0 3 37 B. C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

Collector's Office;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. Mangles,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale, in the 24-Pergunnahs Collectorate, on the 28th February 1866, corresponding with 18th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, according to the era current in the District. The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Collector at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Sale is to have effect from the commencement of the year 1272 *B. S.*

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
27	412	Shanpookhoorea, &c., Pergunnah Magoorah ...	251 1 27	589 10 10	5 14 4	595 9 2	1,179 5 8	

24-Pergunnahs;
Collector's Office,
The 25th January 1866.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Furreedpore, will be put up to sale, in the Furreedpore Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 6th March 1866, corresponding with 24th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	214	Chur Jalalpore in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Jalalpore ..	4,702 0 14	4,144 2 9	41 7 3	4,185 10 0	...	Under the special orders of the Board of Revenue these Estates will be sold to the highest bidder.
22	216	Chur Jahanabad in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Bykuntpore	1,940 0 39	1,623 12 0	16 4 0	1,640 0 0	...	
25	219	Chur Bunderkhola in Pergunnah Bunderkhola	1,588 1 33	1,057 7 0	10 9 0	1,068 0 0	...	
238	804	Third portion of Chur Hukeekuntpore in Pergunnah Bykuntpore	2,178 3 12	1,178 7 0	14 12 0	1,193 3 0	...	

Furreedpore;
Collector's Office,
The 19th January 1866.

E. E. Lowis,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 24th February 1866, corresponding with 25th Falgoon 1272 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
62	3669	Bhogwanpore, Pergunnah Nyepoor ...	860 1 22	1,771 1 0	17 10 0	1,788 11 0	3,542 2 0	
63	3670	8 annas share of Mouzah Lukhmeenath-poor, Pergunnah Nyepoor	476 3 15	1,195 4 0	11 15 0	1,207 3 0	2,390 6 0	
64	3671	Sreekishenpoor, Pergunnah Nyepoor ...	8 0 8	20 12 0	0 3 0	20 15 0	41 8 0	

MONGHYR ;
Collector's Office,
The 20th January 1866.

E. C. CRASTER,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Hooghly, will be put up to sale, in the Hooghly Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th March 1866, corresponding with 26th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Sale is to have effect from the commencement of the year 1273 *B. S.*

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Upset Price.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
92	2603	Majeepore comprised in Digrooyee, Pergunnah Bhoorsit ...	2 0 8	2 8 0	0 0 5	5 0 0	

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 6th February 1866.

G. S. PARK,
Deputy Collector in charge.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

No. 129.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 22nd February 1866, corresponding with the 12th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th day of January 1866:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 14.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitla, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Radha Churn Roy and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 8,786-3-7¾.

No. 151.—Kismut Pergunnah Buindhotty, &c., Chuck Hattoona, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Bhuggobutty Dossee and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 40,073-10-6.

No. 181.—Kismut Pergunnah Calcutta and others, Kismut Nimtah and others; recorded Proprietors, Sreeram Roy and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 1,118-13-6.

Estates to be sold for other demands.

No. 1367.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bhaugulpore, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Fuckeer Chand Mozoomdar; Government Revenue, Rupees 796-1-3.

No. 1840.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bykaree, &c.; recorded Proprietors, Roy Mothooranath Chowdree and others; Government Revenue, Rupees 712-6-11¾.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
24-*Pergunnahs*,
The 2nd February 1866.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, for arrears of Revenue, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Saturday, the 24th February 1866, or 25th Falgoon 1273 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 35—Jownapoor Roodur, Pergunnah Balagatch; recorded Proprietors, Rughoo Sing and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 1,891-5-7. The rights and interests of Cassee Sing, Awoodan Sing, Roghoobeer Roy, Bedheetha Roy, Dabee Roy, Rummun Roy, Hunnooman Sing, Chutterdhary Roy, Lalljee, Gooroodyal Sing, Bholee Sing, Rambhoorosa Sing, Buxsy Sing, Ramchurn Sing, Khooblall Sing, Bustee Sing, Hunsraj Sing, Baboo Sunkurnarain, Jugoolall, Runglall Sing, Jhubolall Sing, Tafanee Sing, Ramdheen Sing, Gopal Sing, Digumber Sing, Jukhoo, Lutchoo, Sewdyal Sing, Bhujjun Sing, Budree Sing, Nowab Sing, Mussamut Beebhun Koer, Kurtah Roy, Jhubhoolall Roy, Jhoonuck Sing, Dhodaye Sing, Jheetoolall Roy, Joogee Roy, Mussamut Beebhun Koer, Gooroopursaud Sing, Rambhurose Sing, Bhoopnarain Sing, Purtaub Sing, and Hunsraj Sing, Defendants, are to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 55.—Mulickallypoor Boozroog, Pergunnah Balagutch; recorded Proprietors, Gooroodial Sing and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 3,437-5-4. The rights and interests of Goordial Sing, Bhoolee Sing, Rambhorosa Sing, Nowal Sing, Ramtapul Sing, Rajcoomar Sing, Raja Byjeenathnarain Sing, Deepnarain Sing, Runjeet Sing, Baboo Bukrod Sing, Baboo Bickoo Sing, Baboo Butchoo Sing, Baboo Jhitto Sing, and Rampersaud Sing, Defendants, are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 225.—Hattapore Balaputtee, Pergunnah Bhour; recorded Proprietors, Sobah Heeralall Jha and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 965-1-3.

No. 588.—Hurhuth, Pergunnah Dhurour; recorded Proprietors, Nahal Chowdry and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 830-6-1.

No. 774.—Rughoonathpore Donwan, Pergunnah Besah Chuckley Gurjoul; recorded Proprietors, Chilka Misser and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 620-10-11. The rights and interests of Chilka Misser, Sham Misser, and others, Defendants; the 2 annas hissa of Kalleepersaud and Esooreepersaud, in Bhugoowanpore, belonging to Mouzah Rughoonauthpore, are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 1471.—Komurgown, Pergunnah Jakur; recorded Proprietors, Mussamut Doorga Koer and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 774-9-9.

No. 3049.—Chuck Neezum, belonging to Surmustpore, Pergunnah Sureesah; recorded Proprietors, Shah Hussun Ally and others; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 4,449-14-8. The rights and interests of Dhaneeram Mahatoo, Radhay Mahatoo, Pran Chand Mahatoo, Gopaul Chand Mahatoo, Dhurum Chand Mahatoo, and Jewlall Mahatoo, amounting to 6 *as.* 12*g.* 2*cr*, in Mouzah Chuck Neezum and Borawareeputtee, pertaining thereto, will only be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, in exclusion of rights and interests of Shah Hussun Ally and others.

TIRHOOT;
Collector's Office,
The 27th January 1866.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 22nd February 1866, corresponding with 12th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized as arrears of Revenue due on the 25th December 1865:—

Estate to be sold for arrears due on other Estates.

No. 89.—The Rights and Interests of Aman Allee Chowdry, in Turruff Allee Rohollah; recorded Proprietors, Mohomed Jomah, Mohomed Amee, Mohomed Hossein, Atteeollah, and Sonaoollah; the entire Sudder Jumma, Rupees 994-0-6.

Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 57.—Turruff Arrado Barroes; Proprietors, Nittanundo Ruckhet, Sreemoty Aunundo Mohee, Prankisto, Doorga Doss, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebunkisto, Nobokisto, and Rajkisto Roy; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 10,584-4-4.

No. 813.—Turruff Ramhurry Kanongoe; Proprietors, Chundro Kollah, Ramlochun Sein, Ramsoonder Sein, Gopaul Doss Sein, Kisto Mohun Karanee, Groodoss Pal, Doorga Lochun, Ramchunder, Sreemoty Jool-fut-ur-nissa, Mohesh Chunder, Kylus Chunder, Kashee Chunder, Magun Doss, Doorga Churn, Kisto Churn, Grish Chunder, Neel Monee, and Chundro Kanto, exclusive of the shares of Doorga Churn, Kisto Mohun Karanee, Mohesh Chunder, Koilash Chunder, and Kashee Chunder Wadadur, whose Estates are under Butwarrah and who paid the Revenue, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Estate is Rupees 883-12-6.

No. 2933.—Turruff Sachee Ram Kanongoe; Proprietors, Abzol, Iton, Abootaliff, Brindabun, Brindabun Sein, Bissamber, Bhekon Chunder, Bholanath, Suttronarian, Degumber Chunder, Doorga Churn, Doorga Mohun, Gogun Chunder, Gonesh Chunder, Gopenath, Golam Bassed, Golam Mocksud, Golam Allee, Gopaul Doss, Gopaul Doss Sein, Gopeenath, Golam Allee, Gouree Kanto, Goursoonder, Jugmohun, Juggut Chunder, Juggernath Sein, Jan Allee, Jooromonee, Kisto Chunder Kanongoe, Kisto Chunder Kanongoe, Kisto Mohun Gooho, Koolo Chunder, Luckee Chunder Roy, Mohomed Ashruff Jemadar, Magun Doss Sein, Magun Chunder, Nittanundo Kanongoe, Nittanundo Kanongoe, Nittanundo, Neel Kanto Prohit, Neel Kanto, Nittanundo Kanongoe, Nittanundo Kanongoe, Nemy Churn Roy, Nittanundo, Neahmutoollah, Tooah Bebee, Opendro Chunder, Prossonno Singh, Prossonno Coomarre, Prossonno Chunder Sein, Peary Mohun, Russick Chunder, Ramdoolall, Ramdyal Dey, Ramjoy Poddar, Ramlochun Sein, Rancoca, Surrut Chunder, Shaha Mohomed, Shahabuddeen, Sham Soonder, Teluck Chunder, Tofel Allee, Ramjebun Kanongoe, Golam Moheuddeen, Prossonno Coomarce, Okhill Chunder Sein, minor, Mohesh Chunder, Lall Mahomed Hazee, Neelkunt Sein, and Ram Chunder, exclusive of the shares of Olokah, Ramdyal Sein, Sreemoty Brejo Bashee, Juggut Chunder Sein, Gopaul Doss Sein, Juggut Chunder Roy, Hur Chunder, Kisto Mohun, Obhoya Churn Gooho, Neelkanto, Goureekanto, Nittanundo Prohit, Prankisto, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun, Gour Chunder Kanongoe, Sreemoty Omola Beerunggo, Sreemoty Tarrah Kessorree, Sreemoty Peary, Golam Allee, Jan Allee, Abootaliff Warrish, Golam Basseer, Rahanuddeen, Azabutoollah, Bejoanuddeen, Nojoomonnissa, Nadernissa, Goury Dass, Neel Monee, Baker Allee, Mobarruck Allee, Chytonno Churn Sein, Futtehma Bebee, Soojut Allee, Moonsoor Allee, Nojeebullah, Mynuddeen, Cassim Allee, Ram Churn, Ramsebuck Doss, Oodoy Chunder, Ameer Hossein, Mohomed Rohim, Shobdar Allee, Rahanuddeen, Bejonuddeen, Rokemoddeen, minor, Chytonno Churn Dustedar, Runjitram Chowdry, Kisto Mohun Gooho, Mohomed Mossun, Mahomed Kamil, Jan Allee, Sreemoty Shoschondo Mohee, Sreemoty Bissessoree, Magun Doss Sein, Ruttun Monee Sein, Komoruddeen Ahumud, Ramdyal Dey, Goursoonder, Tofel Allee, Sreemoty Sreepoorna, Sreemoty Narainonee, Sreemoty Oloka Soondoree, Nundo Coomar Doss, Gour Hurry Chowdry, Nundo Coomar, Kisto Doss Moozomdar, Asmuth Allee Moonshee, Mohesh Chunder, whose Estates are under Butwarrah and who paid the Revenue, except Neelkanto Sein and Ram Chunder Sein, whose shares will therefore be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Estate is Rupees 826-14-3.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 1st February 1866.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 27th February 1866, corresponding with the 28th Falgoon 1273 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866 :—

Class VI.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

No. 29.—The Right and Interest of Choudhry Doorgapershad Sing and Chundeepershad Sing, debtors in Mouzah Bakhareea and Singahee, Pergunnah Arrah, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree ; recorded Proprietor, Doorgapershad Sing ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 907-11-9.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 262.—Mehal Nawadaben, Pergunnah Arrah ; recorded Proprietors, Abhilak Roy and Lutchmi Roy ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 3,765-3-4.

No. 262.—Mehal Nawadaben, Pergunnah Arrah ; recorded Proprietors, Ramdonee Roy and Heramun Roy ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 3,765-3-4.

Class VI.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

No. 652.—The Right and Interest of Halkhoree Sing, debtor in Mehal Soorungapore, Pergunnah Powar, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietors, Lutchmun Roy and Sobrun Roy and others ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 512-0-0.

No. 772.—The Right and Interest of Padarut Roy, Sobrun Roy, and Jugurnath Roy, debtors in Mehal Twâe, Pergunnah Choursah, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietors, Oodit Roy and others ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 502-5-3.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 879.—Mehal Soupa, Pergunnah Choursah ; recorded Proprietors, Radho Roy, Sirkishoon Roy, Oudh Roy, and Sheupershun Roy ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 651-0-0.

Class II.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 917.—Mehal Kutthar, Pergunnah Choursah ; recorded Proprietors, Achumbhit Roy, Ramsahoy Roy, Oudh Roy, Sirkishoon Roy, Dhoul Roy, Koohoont Roy, Achumbhit Roy Khoord, Ghoorhoo Roy, Bhawani Roy, Bhagwansaran Roy, and Phenkoo Roy ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 675-3-3.

Class VI.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arears of Revenue.

No. 1075.—The Right and Interest of Achumbhit Roy, Bissasur Roy, and Rachpal Roy, debtors in Mouzah Chundosee Soobhan, appertaining to Oomapore, Pergunnah Chynepore, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree ; recorded Proprietors, Bissasur Roy, Goseyen Sidiaul Pooree, and Munnoolall and others ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 5,948-4-0.

No. 1075.—The Right and Interest of Pudarut Roy, Sewburn Roy, and Jugurnath Roy, debtors in Mouzah Chundosee Soobhan, appertaining to Oomapore, Pergunnah Chynepore, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree ; recorded Proprietors, Bissesur Roy, Gosayen Sidiaul Pooree and others ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 5,948-4-0.

No. 1278.—The Right and Interest of Munoolall, surety debtor in Mouzah Erazee Jungle Chherahamsarhad Sahooka, Pergunnah Chynepore, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree ; recorded Proprietor, Munnoolall ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 1,400-0-0.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 7th February 1866.

A. T. MACLEAN,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. of Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 5th day of March 1866, corresponding with 4th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*, Monday, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 414.—Mehal Pudhum, Pergunnah Monghyr; recorded Proprietors, Gunesh Dutt and Nawab Sing and others ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 621-7.

No. 605.—Jaffer Nuggur-Salempoor Jehan, Pergunnah Bullia ; recorded Proprietors, Rughoonath Sahoy and Sewsahoy Sing and others ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,626.

MONGHYR;
Collector's Office,
The 29th January 1866.

E. C. CRASTER,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

NOTICE.

The following Engraved and Lithographed Maps of the Survey of India, published in England or in India, are available, at the prices specified, on application at Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—St. Andrew's Library—and other Booksellers.

ALL applications from Officials for Maps, on *bonâ fide* public service, to be addressed to "The Registrar, Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta.

All applications for Maps from individuals for private purposes to be addressed to Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—St. Andrew's Library—or other Book-sellers, Calcutta, and the cost, with 12 annas additional for packing charges, must be remitted with the order.

Applicants are particularly requested to specify the exact Maps wanted according to the description herein given, in what form, whether folded Book fashion, mounted entire on Cloth, or plain in Sheets.

Maps mounted on Wooden Rollers cannot be forwarded to Out-Stations, but the Maps can be sent mounted on Cloth uncut ready to nail on to the wood.

Maps exceeding 3 feet in length cannot be dispatched by Banghy dawk.

When lithographed, District Maps on Scale 4 miles = 1 inch are applied for, which may not then be available, the engraved Sheets of the Indian Atlas containing the required Districts or any other good Map of the same country will be sent.

DESCRIPTION OF MAPS.	PRICE.					
	Colored and unmounted.		Colored and folded in Book fashion.		Colored and mounted on Rollers.	
General Maps.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Map of Jamoo, Kashmir ...	10	0	12	0	12	8
Map of Kashmere. Scale 2 miles = 1 inch ...	8	0	10	0	11	0
Kashmere Route Map. 32 miles = 1 inch ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
Map of the Countries on the North-West Frontier of India, by John Walker. Scale 22 miles = 1 inch ...	12	0	13	8	14	0
Joseph's Map of the Grand Trunk Road, Section 2nd, improved Edition, Benares to Agra. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch	6	0	7	8	8	0
Ditto Ditto, Section 3rd, Agra to Ferozepore. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Plan of the Agra and Bombay Road, with the Country extending 30 miles to the East and West of it, and exhibiting the Staging Bungalows, Post Offices, &c., from Agra to the Nerbudda River; on the Scale of 4 miles = 1 inch ...	3	0	4	8	5	0
The Kotah and Chukkatta Bhabur, or Terae Forest of Zillah Kumaon, from the Sardah to the Koosee River, with the approaches to Nainee Tal and Almora, surveyed under the superintendence of Lieutenants Vanrenen and Burgess, Revenue Surveyors, in 1851 to 1853, and compiled in the Revenue Surveyor-General's Office; on the Scale of 2 miles = 1 inch ...	2	0	3	4	3	8
Affghanistan, 1840. Scale 8 British miles = 1 inch, in 15 Sections ...	8	0	12	0	13	0

Description of Maps.	Price. Colored and unmounted.		Colored and folded in Book fashion.		Colored and mounted on Rollers.	
General Maps,—(Continued.)	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Topographical Survey of a portion of the Delhi District, shewing the principal Basins of Drainage and the positions of the old Bunds, also the situations of the Ancient Cities, and the objects of Archæological interest, in 16 Sections, surveyed by Lieutenant F. J. Burgess, 74th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in 1849-50. Scale ½ of a mile or 20 Gunter's chains = 1 inch ...	4	0	6	8	7	0
Large Map of India by J. Walker ...	20	0	24	0	25	0
Ditto ditto (Sketch) ditto	6	0	...	...	...	...
Small Map of India, ditto	10	0	11	4	11	8
North-Eastern Frontier, Bengal, in 6 Sheets, at 2 Rs. each ...	12	0	14	0	14	8
Plan of a Survey to trace the line of boundary between the Soonderbuns and District 24-Pergunnahs, as defined by Captain T. Prinsep, between the years 1817 and 1822, traced by Captain R. Smyth, 1849-50, in 5 numbers. Scale ½ mile = 1 inch. Each number ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sketch Map of the Oudh Territory. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch.	2	0	3	4	3	8
Sketch Map of the Bengal Presidency, shewing Military Divisions in 2 Sections. Scale 32 miles = 1 inch ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Map of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories embracing the Districts of Saugor, Dumoh, Hosungabad, Nursingpoor, Jubbulpoor, Baitool, Chindwara, Seonee, Nagpoor, Bhundara, Mandla, and the Native States of Sindhia, Punnah, Rewah, &c., 2 Sections. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Each Section of the above Map is to be had separately and forms an independent Map as follows :—						
Section 1.—Districts Saugor, Dumoh, Hosungabad, Jubbulpoor, Nursingpoor, Baitool, Chindwara, Seonee, Nagpoor, Bhundara, and the Native States of Sindhia, Bhopal, Punnah, &c., &c. ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Section 2.—Districts Mandla, Bhundara, Jubbulpoor, Ryepoor, Ruttunpoor, Sirgoojah, and the Native State of Rewah	3	0	4	0	4	4
Asia from Lat. 20 to 60 ...	3	0	4	0	4	8
Skeleton Map of the Northern portions of Assam and Burmah, with parts of China ...	1	8	2	8	2	12
Sketch Map of Land communication between Calcutta and Pegu	3	0	0	0	0	0
Map of Abor Frontier ...	1	0	2	0	2	4
Map of the Tea localities in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab ...	4	0	5	4	5	8
Map of the Tea localities of Cachar and Sylhet ..	2	0	3	0	3	4
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No. 2, Ditto Nowaghur and Kutras ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Pandra and Doomurkunda	2	0	...	..	..	...
District Mymensing.						
Map, No. 1, Pergunnah Attia ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Kagmaree and Burbazoo ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Pokhureea, &c. ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
No. 6, Ditto Burbazoo ...	1	0	...	..	...	...
Nos. 15 & 16, Ditto Jafurshahee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...

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No. 23, Ditto Mymensing ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 24 & 28, Ditto ditto and Raidoom...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 25, Ditto Hooseynshahee ...	2	0	...	...	..	..
No. 26, Ditto Joarhoseynpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 27 & 31, Ditto Pergunnah Hooseynshahee.	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 29 & 30, portions of Mymensing and Durzeebazoo ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 32 & 33, Pergunnah Nussurrutshahee ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
Nos. 34, 35, & 36, portions of Tuppehs Hazradee and Kooree ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
No. 37, Portions of Pergunnah Soanshahee, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 38 & 39, Pergunnah Khulleeajooree ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 40, portions of Pergunnah Shooshung, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 41 & 42, Ditto ditto Shooshung ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 43 & 44, Ditto ditto Sheyrpoor ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
Nos. 45 & 46, Ditto ditto Sheyrpoor and Pokhureea ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 47, Pergunnah Sheyrpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 48 & 49, Ditto Shooshung ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
District Pubna.						
Map, No. 2, Pergunnah Esuphshahee ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Sindooree ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Bajoochup, Islampoor ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 5, Ditto Bajooras, Mohubutpoor ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 7, Ditto Nusserutshahee ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
District Rajshahye.						
Map, No. 1, Pergunnah Kalligoon, Kallisuffa ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Taigachee and Dhumin ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Muhumudpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Jeasindh ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 5, Ditto Gururhat, Rookunpoor, and Kazeehutta	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 6, Ditto Chandlaie, Bungaon, Bungaon Jageer, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 7, Ditto Lashkurpoor, Malanchee, Taragooneea, &c.	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 8, Ditto Barbukpoor, Baheehar, and Bundaie Khada ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
No. 9, Ditto Gobindpoor, Digha and Chindabajoo...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 10, Ditto Amrool, Kasimpoor, Kalligaon, Burbureea &c. ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 11, Tuppehs Chapula, Pergunnah Bhathooreea, &c., &c.	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 12, Ditto Beeas, Pergunnah Bhathooreea ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 13, Pergunnah Chowgaon and Tuppeh Koosumbee, &c.	2	0	...	...	..	..
No. 14, Ditto Sinabajoo ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 15, Kutturimul, Hurceal, Gungarampoor, &c. ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 16, Mehmanshahee and Dateea Jehangeerpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
District Rungpoor.						
Map, No. 2, Pergunnah Pafeiladaha ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Bahirbund ...	4	0	..	...	...	...
No. 5, Ditto Burobilla Amdahar ...	3	0	..	...	..	...
No. 6, Ditto Koondee Butasun ...	3	0	...	...	...	...

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No. 8, Ditto Bahirbund ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 9, Ditto ditto ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 10, Ditto Bheturbund, Bahirbund, &c....	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 11, Ditto Kakeena, Pangah ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 12, Ditto Futtehpoor, Munthona, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 13, Ditto Kakeena Kazeerhat, &c. ...	4	0	..	...	...	...
No. 14, Ditto Patgram, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 15, Ditto Kazeerhat, Tepah Kakeena ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 16, Ditto Koondee and Surroopoor, &c.	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 17, Ditto Kazeerhat ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 18 & 19, Ditto Chuckle Boodah, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 20, 21&22, Ditto Bykuntpoor, Boodah, &c. ...	4	0	...	..	...	...
District Tirhoot.						
Map, No. 3, Pergunnah Hajeepoor, Opurwar ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 8 & 17, Ditto Moorwah, Khond ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 13 & 16, Ditto Sehoreah, Chukmunnee ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
Nos. 14 & 21, Ditto Bubra Zilla Toorkee, Tureeanee	2	0	...	...	...	
No. 15, Ditto Mohila Zilla Toorkee and Mohila Zilla Tirhoot ...	2	0	...	...	.	...
No. 19, Ditto Tirsuth ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 20, Ditto Tajpoor, Bhurwareh ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 22, Ditto Tiloke, Chawund ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 23, Ditto Kunhowlee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 24, Ditto Dilawarpoor and Nurunga ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 25 & 26, Ditto Shahjehanpoor, Ramchawund	2	0	...	...	..	...
No. 27, Ditto Nowtun and Bisotura ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 29, Ditto Jureyl ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
No. 30, Ditto Bhala ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 31 & 32, Ditto Buchour and Jubdee ...	2	0	..	..	...	...
No. 33, Ditto Alapoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 34, Ditto Hatee, Gopalpoor ..	3	0	...	...	..	...
No. 35, Ditto Fakhrabad, Havee, Loawar, &c.	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 36, Ditto Dhurorour, Ahis, and Hirnee	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 37 & 39, Ditto Ahis and Hirnee Benoopnan...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 38, Ditto Uhilwar, Pursone ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 40, Ditto Padree ...	2	0	...	...	..	...
Pergunnah Bureyal and Juhangeerabad ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Pindarooj ..	2	0	...	...	...	...
Tuppeh Bhutsalla, Pergunnah Bisarah ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Pergunnah Ruttee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Chuckley Nyee, Pergunnah Bisarah ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Pergunnah Nanpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Kusch ...	2	0	..	...	...	...
Ditto Gudeshur ...	2	0	...	..	...	...
Ditto Sureysa ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Tajpoor and Bhurwar ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Hajeepoor and Balaguch ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Chuckley Gyrjoul, Pergunnah Bisarh ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Sketch Map of the Hajeepoor and Balagulleh Decaruhs, shewing Mouzahs of Zillah Patna which are situated in the right and left bank of the River Ganges ...	4	0	...	...	...	...

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No. 3, Gurha ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 12, Pergunnahs Bilheree and Sleemanabad ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 8, 9, 10 & 11, Western Portion of Do. Do...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 13, 14 & 15, Pergunnah Koombee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 16 & portion of 17, Gosulpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
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No. 18, Ditto Soonpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 19, 20 & 21, Pergunnah Burgee and Soonpoor	4	0	...	...	...	...
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Ditto Chyriakote ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Sugree ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Mahoul ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Mahour with Station lands ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
District Allahabad.						
Pergunnah Mirzapoor Chowhura ...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Kurrah ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Arail ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Chail ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Uthurbun and Kuralee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Nawabgung and Soraon ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Meh and Kewaie ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Barah ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jhoseo ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Secundra ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Kyragurh ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
District Banda.						
Map of Pergunnah Seundah ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Aougasee ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Chebo Mow ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bandah ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Simourance ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Dursendah ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Pylanes ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Tirhowan ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bhudousa ..	4	0	...	...	...	...
District Bhurtpoor.						
Main Circuit Nos. 1, 2 & 4, Pergunnah Bhoosawar, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Koombher ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 5, 6 & 7, Byan, &c.	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 8, Pergunnah Oochin ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 9 & 10, Ditto Roopbass, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 11 & 12, Ditto Deeg and Nuggur ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
No. 13, Ditto Gopalgurh ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 14 & 15, Ditto Khama, &c. ...	2	0	...	...	...	...

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District Jawud Neemuch.						
Map, No. 1, Pergunnah Neemuch, Jurion, &c. ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 2, Ditto Jawud ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Ditto Ruttungurh ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Ditto Jat, including a portion of Meywar	3	0	...	...	...	...
No. 5, Ditto Beechore and Songhowlee, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
No. 6, Ditto Taloo Ras, Gungapoor, and Nikoom	4	0	...	...	...	...
District Lullutpoor.						
Main Circuit, Nos. 8, 9, 10 & 11, Pergunnah Talbehut, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 12 & 13, Portion of Pergunnah Bansee, &c. ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nos. 17 & 19, Pergunnah Balabehut, &c...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Bundelcund.						
District Jaloun.						
Jagheers of Rampoor and Juggurmurpoor, each Pergh. Map...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Pergunnah Duboh „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Indoorkee „ ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Madhoghur „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Kunnar „ ...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jaloun „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Tahseeldaree of Ait „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Talooka of Goorserai „ ...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Tahseeldaree of Orai Reasut „ ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
District Jhansee.						
Pergunnah Bhundeeree .. 3 | Jhansee, Mow, and Pundecaha	4	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Mote ... 2 | Kurehra and Peechore ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Pundwaha ... 2 | Peechoora ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Guroutha ... 3 | Kurehra ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Mow Raneepoor ... 3 | Jhansee, &c ...	4	0	...	...	...	...
Nuddengaon Dutteah State 2						
District Humeerpoor.						
Pergunnah Mahobah ...	3	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jeitpoor ...	2	0	...	...	...	...
Goutiaar Jagheer ...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Portions of British and Native States in Bundlekund, including Pergunnahs Punwaree, Chutturpoor, Churkharee, Bijawar, &c. ..	4	0	...	...	...	...
Cantonments, Civil Station, and City Maps.						
The Cantonments of Cawnpoor. Scale 8 inches=1 mile ...	4	0	5	8	6	0
Simms' Engraved Plan of the Fort and City of Calcutta, including Howrah, Seebpoor, Sulkeh, Ballygunge, Kidderpoor, Bhowanipore, Entally, Chitpoor, Cossipoor, with part of the Environs of Dhee Punchanundgram, East of the Circular Road. Scale 390 feet to the inch, in 4 Sheets. Size of entire Map 7½ feet by 4 feet, beautifully engraved in England ...	16	0	19	0	20	0
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Map of the City, Suburbs, and Cantonments of Goruckpoor. Scale 8 inches=1 mile ...	2	0	3	3	3	4
City of Kashmir ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Plan of Simlah ...	3	0	4	0	4	4
Cantonment of Berhampoor ...	4	0	5	8	6	0
Ditto Kamptee ...	3	0	4	4	4	12
Town of Burdwan ...	6	0	8	0	8	8
Station and City of Bunnoo ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Ditto ditto Leia ...	1	0	1	12	2	0

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City and Cantonments of Umballah ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Map of Fort and City of Lahore ...	1	8	2	0	2	4
Cantonments of Meean Meer ...	1	0	1	12	2	0
Ditto Jullundhur ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Ditto Sealkote ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Cantonments and City of Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Ditto ditto Dehra Ishmael Khan ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Cantonments of Ferozepore ...	3	0	4	4	4	8
Civil Station and Town Googaira ...	1	0	1	12	2	0
Plan of Delhi Palace ...	1	0	2	0	2	4
Plan of the City of Delhi ...	2	0	2	12	3	0
Plan of Cantonments of Hazarecbaugh ...	4	0	5	0	5	4
Ditto ditto Bangalore ...	4	0	5	8	6	0
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Plan of the Siege and Capture of Lucknow, 1858 ...	5	0	6	8	7	0
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Index Map to the Locations at Darjeeling ...	2	0	3	0	3	4
Map exhibiting the position of the Collieries in the vicinity of Raneegunge. Scale 4 inches=1 mile ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
City of Dacca ...	6	0	7	8	8	0
Civil Station, Burrisaul ...	4	0	5	0	5	4
Cantonment and Park of Barrackpoor ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cantonments of Dinapoor ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Station of Chittagong ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dum-Dum ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Town and Environs of Serampoor ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Station of Furreedpoor ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Station of Kishnagurh ...	3	0	0	0	0	0
Settlement of Nynee Tal ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Bombay ...	5	0	0	0	0	0
Fort of Bombay ...	3	0	0	0	0	0
Daling Fort—Bhootan ...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Circar Maps of the Nizam's Dominions. Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch. Colored.						
Pyton Circar ...	3	0	0	0	0	0
Baythulwaddy Circar ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kulliannee Circar ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Nuldroog Circar ...	7	0	0	0	0	0
Bassim Circar ...	10	0	0	0	0	0
Patree Circar ...	8	0	0	0	0	0
Maiker Circar ...	10	0	0	0	0	0
Kowlas Circar ...	6	0	0	0	0	0
Puttinda Circar ...	9	0	0	0	0	0
Nurnulla Circar ...	10	0	0	0	0	0
Jalnah Circar ...	9	0	0	0	0	0
Gawilghur Circar ...	12	0	0	0	0	0
Dowlutabad ...	10	0	0	0	0	0
The Engraved Indian Atlas Sheets in accordance with the squares marked on the annexed Index Map. Scale 4 British Miles = 1 inch. Compiled from the Revenue Survey Maps and based on the Trigonometrical Survey ...	2	0	3	0	3	4

List of the Indian Atlas Sheets published.

Number of the Atlas Sheets.	Containing what Districts or Places.
4	Koorum Valley, only ½ filled up.
14	Peshawar, Swat, Hazara.
15	Kohat, Bunnoo, Murwut.
24	Dumaun, Gorah, Gumbheerghur.
25	Bombay, Junjeera, part of Southern Konkun
26	Rutnagheria.
30	Lahore, Umitsur, Forozepoor.
31	Bhutteana, Puttiala, &c.
38	Nassuck, Arungabad, Dowlutabad.
39	Poonah, Puraiuda, Ahmednuggur, Mahabaleshwar.
40	Sattara, Kolapoor, Beejapoor.
41	Goa, Darwar, Belgaum.
42	North Canara, Soonda, Bilghy, and North-West of Mysore.
43	Mangalore, South Canara, Coorg, and South-West of Mysore.
44	Calicut, Cananore, Tellicherry, and part of Malabar.
47	Loodhianah, Simlah, Kangrah, Hoshyarpoor, Bishahir, Kasaoli.
48	Kurnal, Saharunpoor, Umballah, Mozuffurnugur, Dehra, Sirhind, Puttiala, Thaneysur.
49	Delhi, Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Goorgnon, Jheend, Jhujhur, Rohtuk, and part of Hurriana.
50	Agra, Muthra, Bhurtpoor, Dholpoor, Ulwar. and parts of Allyghur and of Jeypoor.
54	Ellichpoor, Gawulghur, Beitool, Aseerghur, Oomrauwutty.
55	Maiker, Bassim, Jalnah, Karinga.
56	Oodgheer, Daroor, Kowlas, parts of Nundair, Beder, &c.
57	Koolburga, Cqilconda, Kulliance, Mulkhaid, Nuldroog and part of Sholapoor.
58	Raichoor, Moodul, Davurkonda, Bellary, and part of Kurnool.
59	Chittledroog, Codyconda, Raidroog, Pennacondah, Hossdroog.
60	Mysore, Seringapatam, Bangalore, Doastacram.
61	Coimbatoor, Ootakamund, Hurdanhully, Chirpool-Cherry, and parts of Malabar and Salem.
62	Cochin, Coimbator, Perk, Pulnee, Dindigul, and parts of Travancore, Tinnevelly, and Madura.
63	Cape Comerin, Tinnevelly, Quilon, Trivandram.
65	Daha, Chaprung, Garoo, or Gartope.
66	Almorah, Sreenugur, and parts of Gurhwal and Bijnour.
67	Bareilly, Pilleebheet, Moradabad, Rampoor, Budaon, and part of Shajehanpoor.
68	Furruckabad, Cawnpoor, Etawah, Mynpooree, Ferozabad, Bhind, and part of Oudh Territory.
69	Jhansee, Kulpy, Banda, Dattia, Humeerpoor, Jaloun, and part of Gwalior.
70	Saugor, Damoh, Huttah, Bejour, Belhari, Teary Punnah.
72	Nagpoor, Seuni, Comptah, Buridara, Omrait, Chindwarra, Deoghur.
73	Chandah, Hingunghaut, Chamoory, Manickdroog.
74	Eilgundel, Warungul, Maiduck, Mullangoor, Ramgeer, Neermul, Mahadepoor.
75	Hydrabad, Bongeer, Nalgunda, Daverconda.
76	Ongole, Moralla, Paumoor, Innaconda, Ardinga.
77	Cuddapa, Nellore, and part of North Arcot.
78	Madras, Arcot, Kistnagherry, Chittoor, Palicut, Sadras.
79	Pondicherry, Tanjore, Tranquibar, Trichinopoly, Salem, South Arcot, Cuddalore, Porta Nova.
80	Point Calymere, Jufnapatam, Ramnad, Nuttam.
81	Tuticorin, Calpentyn.
87	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Oudh &c.
88	Futtehpoor, Allahabad, Mirzapoor, Benares, Chunar, Roy Bareilly, Jounpoor, Sooltanpoor.
89	Rewah, Rajgur, Bandoogurh, Burgowa.
94	Rajamandry, Coringa, Elloor, Condapilly, Golconda.
95	Masulipatam, Guntoor.
102	Khatmandoo, Bettiah, Goruckpoor, Segowlee, Chumparun.
103	Patna, Azimghur, Dinapoor, Arra, Chupra, Tirhoot, Gazeepoor, Behar, Sasseram.
104	Palamow and portions of Hazarecbagh, Sirgoojah, Shahabad, Mizapoor, and South Behar.
106	Sumbhulpoor.
107	Ganjam, Goomsurgurh, Hutghur, Boad, Sohnpoor.
108	Calingapatam, Vizianagram, Ryaguddy, Saloor, Ichapoor.
109	Vizagapatam, Cossimcotta.
111	Nathpoor, Amarpoor, Sikim, Allygunj.
112	Purneah, Monghyr, Bhaugulpoor, Durbunga.
113	Beerbhoom, and portions of Burdwan and Hazarecbagh.
114	Midnapoor, Jungle Mehals, Singhboom, and Manbhoom.
115	Balasore, Cuttack, Keonjur, Dhenkenal,
116	Pooree, and part of Cuttack.
120	Rajshahie, Pubna, Moorshedabad.
121	24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Jessore. Nuddeah.
124	Gowhatty, Goalpara, Nulkar, Kamroop, Durung, Nowgong.
125	Sylhet, Jynteah, Garrow Hills, Cossyah Hills, Nusserabad, or Sowara.
126	Sudiya, Rungpoor, Dibroogurh.
130	Jorhot, Seebpoor, Ghorgon, Lukimpoor, Bissinath, Tezpoor.
131	Muneepoor, Cachar.
138	Sudiya, Chilkoa or Shaykwa, Rungagora.

N. B.—None of the remaining numbers are yet published.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
The 6th September 1865.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Dy. Surveyor-General,
In charge, Surveyor-General's Office.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 6.] [77]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Fourth Quarterly Inspection of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, made on the 6th February 1866.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 3480., dated the 15th February 1866.)

I AM instructed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the Fourth Quarterly Inspection Report of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway by Captain Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer.

2. This Report exhibits the present state of the line, and the progress of the works and stock in view of the prospective requirements of the traffic, in both of which respects the Lieutenant-Governor considers the state of the Railway to be satisfactory.

3. The Report has been communicated to the Agent, and a copy will be sent to the Municipal Commissioners of Canning for their consideration, with special reference to the requirements of the Port for the interchange of traffic between the Railway and the Shipping Company; and the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that the opinion of Government on the present state and progress of the Railway be communicated to the Directors through Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

I.—GENERAL STATE OF THE WAY AND WORKS.

THE permanent way for the single line and sidings is in good order throughout.

The fencing, which is of iron, is properly maintained, but the standards require stiffeners at intervals before the fence can be considered thoroughly efficient. This addition will probably have to be carried out before long, but is not urgent, as no accident from failure of the fencing has yet occurred.

The temporary passenger stations at the termini, though not commodious, serve sufficiently well all the purposes of the existing traffic.

The principal goods warehouse at Sealdah is, for the present, established in the contiguous Market building and is capable of storing 950 tons.

The permanent goods shed on the Railway premises is now awaiting roofing and will probably be finished in six weeks; its estimated capacity is 860 tons.

The existing goods warehouses at the Canning terminus are capable of storing 500 tons.

The general design of the goods yard at this station has lately been submitted to Government and approved. Permanent iron sheding of an estimated capacity of 750 tons has been ordered from England, and its erection will be undertaken this year.

The existing facilities for landing and delivering merchandize over the ship's side, at Canning, have all been provided by the Railway Company, they are—

1. Permanent iron jetty with steam hoists and double line of rails.
2. Temporary wooden jetties with Railway sidings.

The whole shipping business of the port has hitherto, as a temporary arrangement, been conducted by the Railway Company; but the general business will shortly be transferred to the Canning Land Reclamation and Dock Company, which Company is just completing a temporary wooden jetty and is rapidly extending its operations.

The Locomotive Workshops at Sealdah are in course of extension, and additional machinery is being erected to meet the demand for rolling-stock.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

The watering Stations are Sealdah and Basrah, the supply is rather precarious at the latter, and

it is proposed to enlarge the reservoir during the present season.

A pumping engine is about to be erected at Sealdah.

III.—Fuel-Supply.

The only coaling Station is Sealdah, where a permanent coal-and-water Stage is now approaching completion. Coal is delivered on the Company's premises by the Bengal Coal Company.

IV.—Sanitary Arrangements.

The paucity of traffic and the crude condition of the Canning terminus make it premature to enter upon the question of the sanitary requirements of the line.

V.—Traffic Arrangements.

The facilities afforded by the Company for the traffic of the line are liberal in the extreme.

Three passenger trains, up and down, are run daily, though with little encouragement, in hopes of creating a traffic.

All merchandize offered has been carried heretofore at almost nominal rates, the result for the half-year ending 30th June being a loss of Rupees 30 per cent. to the Company.

The tariff has only lately been re-adjusted on the basis of cost price, and shipping goods are still delivered on board, at Canning, without extra charge.

The goods traffic for the quarter under report was as follows:—

Down
2,199¼ Tons.
Up
44¾ Tons.

The down-traffic consisted chiefly of building materials, rice, and seeds.

VI.—Rolling-Stock.

The passenger stock consists of 33 vehicles and is sufficient for all present requirements. The merchandize stock now on the line consists of 156 vehicles and is estimated to carry not more than 500 tons per diem. This is far beyond the average demand, but is sometimes found not to meet the sudden fluctuations of the down-traffic.

Most satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of additional rolling-stock of all classes to meet prospective requirements, and the first batch of wagon iron-work from England is expected in the river daily. The carrying capacity of the Railway will, it is expected, be trebled during the present year.

In further extending its operations in this direction the Company may be guided by reasonable expectations of the rate of increase of their traffic due to a steady development of the Port of Canning, but they cannot expect to keep pace with the growth of the local Land Reclamation and Dock Company, a moiety only of whose shipping traffic can, under the most favorable circumstances, come upon the Railway, and who are seeking to divert the whole trade, of the Eastern Districts, in country produce, to the water route to Canning.

Since the opening of the Railway to Canning forty-five vessels have visited the port, mostly with ballast as inward cargo. In only three instances were the cargoes (consisting of tea, pepper, betel-nuts, orcheds and cases) brought to Calcutta by rail.

All the vessels left the port with outward cargoes of rice and other country produce, excepting three which left in ballast, and three which are now being loaded by the Railway Company.

With two exceptions, all these ships were loaded by the Railway Company.

The total weight of goods carried by the vessels was about 21,511 tons.

A consideration of the above-mentioned circumstances leaves it very doubtful what traffic the Railway Company has to be prepared to meet. The Railway Company, it will be borne in mind, are only bound to deliver merchandize consigned to Canning at their goods warehouses, but they should be prepared, under certain conditions, to undertake to deliver shipping goods direct over the Canning Company's jetties, and in calculating their rolling-stock requirements a sufficient margin has been left for this exceptional traffic along the Canning Company's tramways.

In connection with the arrangements for the interchange of traffic a circumstance, singular, if true, was stated to me during my late inspection, that the Canning Company, who have laid such stress on the due provision of Railway rolling-stock have not yet made a commencement of their own stock. I have also to notice, with regret, that the tramway about to be laid down by the Canning Company along the Strand Road is not adapted for the carrying the Railway rolling-stock—a circumstance which would seem to offer a serious obstacle to the traffic of the port.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th February 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 4 OF 1866.

A Bill to repeal Act No. IV of 1855 (*for incorporating for a further period, and for giving further powers to the Assam Company.*)

WHEREAS the Assam Tea Company is to be incorporated by a local Act of Parliament made and passed in the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her Majesty, No. CXXIX; but, under or by virtue of the second Section of the said Act of Parliament, its operation is deferred until the expiration of two months next after the day of the passing by the Governor-General of India in Council of an Act to repeal the Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. IV. of 1855; and whereas it is expedient to repeal the same Act in order that the said Act of Parliament may be brought into operation; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. Act No. IV of 1855 is hereby repealed, except as to the repeal of Act No. XIV of 1854 effected thereby, and except as to contracts made, acts done, and liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act. Repeal of Act IV of 1855.

2. For the period of two months next after the day of the passing of this Act, the incorporation, powers, rights and liabilities of the said Company shall continue as if this Act had not been passed. For two months the powers, rights and liabilities of Assam Company not to be affected.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Assam Tea Company was originally incorporated by an Act of the Indian Legislature, No. IV of 1855. But in the last Session of the English Parliament the Company obtained a private Act of incorporation, 28th and 29th Vic., No. CXXIX, the second Section of which is as follows:—

"This Act shall commence and have effect on and after the expiration of two months next after the day of the passing by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India of an Act repealing the Society's Act."

It is desirable to bring the English Act into operation. The present Bill accordingly proposes to repeal the Indian Act. At the same time it bridges over the interval of two months by declaring that the incorporation, powers, rights and liabilities of the Company shall continue for that period.

H. S. MAINE.

The 6th February 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1476.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 17th February* 1866.—Mr. F. J. Alexander, on special duty for taking up land for the Chord Line of Railway between Raneegunge and Lukheserai, is vested with the powers of a Commissioner under Rule 20 of the Rules for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of the Charitable Dispensary at Amrita Bazaar, in the District of Jessore, *viz.*:—

Baboo Debnarain Ghose.
„ Chundernarain Ghose.
„ Bussunto Coomar Ghose.
„ Omesh Chunder Mozoomdar.

Subject to the sanction of the Government of India, the following gentlemen are appointed to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, and to be Special Deputy Registrars of Assurances under Act XVI. of 1864 in the Districts noted opposite to their names. They are also appointed to be Deputy Magistrates, under Act XV. of 1843, and Deputy Collectors, under Regulation IX. of 1833, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in their respective Districts:—

Baboo Barodacant Mozoomdar	..	Midnapore.
„ Denobundhoo Sandyal	...	Monghyr.
„ Umachurn Gangolee	..	Noakhally.
„ Lolitmohun Chatterjee	...	Burrisaul.
„ Bhoobun Mohun Sing	...	Dacca.

The 19th February 1866.—Mr. W. Heysham to officiate temporarily as an Extra Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, and to be employed under the Board of Revenue on the duty of taking up lands between the Raneegunge and Lukheserai Stations of the East Indian Railway.

Lieutenant C. Hayter, Assistant Commissioner of Kamroop, is transferred to Luckimpore, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, or until further orders. This cancels Mr. Maclean's appointment to act as Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th instant.

The 20th February 1866.—Mr. G. Graham to act as Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Kishnaghur, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Earle.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kamroop, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Baboo Rada Kanth Boroon, Sudder Ameen of Nowgong, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen in that District.

The 22nd February 1866.—Mr. W. P. Davis to be District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Lieutenant H. M. Ramsay to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Maldah.

The following District Superintendents of Police are transferred, *viz.*:—

Captain Q. D. Parsons, from Moorshedabad to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Lieutenant W. L. Knyvett, from Maldah to Moorshedabad.

Major D. Osborn, on leave, from Burdwan to Gowalparah.

Lieutenant W. B. Birch, from Gowalparah to Burdwan.

Mr. A. H. Giles, from Dinagepore to Nudden.

Captain C. T. Hitchens to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore.

The following Assistant Superintendents of Police are transferred, *viz.*:—

Mr. W. D. Pratt, from Tipperah to Shahabad.

Mr. C. G. Campbell, from Howrah to Tipperah.

Lieutenant G. B. Johnston to be Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

The following Assistant Superintendents of Police are promoted from the Third to the Second Grade, with effect from the 29th ultimo, *viz.*:—

Mr. G. Ridsdale.
„ W. J. Kilby.

Baboo Gonabhiram Surma, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gowalparah, is transferred to Nowgong, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate and of a Sudder Ameen in that District.

Baboo Poornanund Burooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nowgong, is transferred to Gowalparah, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class and of a Moonsiff in that District.

Mr. H. L. Harrison to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Burdwan.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee at Balasore:—

Mr. A. Manson.
„ A. C. Woodward.

The 23rd February 1866.—Mr T. H. H. Shortt, Assistant Magistrate, Bhuddruck, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864.

Baboo Rajchunder Sandyal to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Dinagepore.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensing:—

Mr. T. F. W. Smith.
„ A. D. Dunne.
„ G. S. Andrew.

The 24th February 1866.—Mr. W. P. Davis, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to be a Visitor of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum, under Section II., Act XXXVI. of 1858.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Denonath Doss to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Chittagong.

The 26th February 1866.—Ensign T. B. Michell to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in Assam, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain A. E. Campbell, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 19th February* 1866.—Mr. G. G. Balfour, Judge of Chittagong, for fifteen months, on Medical Certificate, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with three days' preparatory leave, in

extension of that notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th ultimo.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, for one month, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 12th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 21st February 1866.—Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose, First Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, from the 7th instant, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Baboo Koilas Chunder Deb, the Second Principal Sudder Ameen of the District, will remain in charge of the office of the First Principal Sudder Ameen, during Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose's absence.

The 22nd February 1866.—Mr. J. B. Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Manbhoom, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 23rd February 1866.—Mr. A. A. Swinton, Judge of Tipperah, for twenty-eight days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Baboo Goopeenauth Bose, Sudder Ameen of Nudden, for six months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Jogomohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Baboo Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya, for two months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 20th February* 1866.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted one month's privilege leave of absence to the Reverend H. Moule, Chaplain of Hazareebaugh.

Mr. S. C. Bayley, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, made over charge of his office to Mr. J. Geoghegan on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The appointments of Messrs. W. Cornell, T. F. Bignold, and E. G. Glazier, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st instant, will have effect from the 10th idem.

The 19th February 1866.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Committee constituted for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1864, (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta,) and are authorized, under Section 6, to revoke certificates granted under the Act:—

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Ballard, C. B, R. E., Officiating Mint Master.

H. Knowles, Esq.

The 24th February 1866.—The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kally Prosonno Ghosaul, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Chittagong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, from the date on which he may be relieved by his successor, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Denonath Doss.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 17th February* 1866.—With the sanction of the Government of India the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the following alterations in the Schedule of fees for the Registration of Assurances, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th December 1864:—

To be substituted for Clause I. (A) ii.

"For any lease of immoveable property for any period, without payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium, when the rent calculated for a whole year does not exceed Rupees 24	... 4 Annas.
When it exceeds Rs. 24, but does not exceed Rs 50	... 8 „
When it exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100	... 1 Rupee.
When it exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	... 2 Rupees.
When it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	... 3 „
And for every further Rs. 5,000, or part thereof	... 1 Rupee.

Provided that when pottahs and kuboolyuts are brought for registration at the same time, the fees chargeable in respect of the two documents shall not be greater than the fee which would have been charged upon the pottah alone."

To be substituted after the words "to be calculated" in Clause VIII.

"At the rate of 8 annas a mile for Registrars, or 4 annas a mile for other persons, for all distances exceeding one mile from the Registry Office."

To be substituted for Clause IX.

"The fees for serving summonses under the provisions of Sections 31-34 shall be regulated according to the scale in force in the Revenue Courts in the same district or sub-district."

NOTIFICATION.—*The 20th February* 1866.—Official information having been received from the Commissioner of the Cuttack Division that cholera is prevalent in Pooree in an epidemic form, and that it is due probably to scarcity of food, which will greatly be aggravated by the presence of large bodies of pilgrims in the Town of Pooree and along the lines of road, people are hereby cautioned of the risk they incur by undertaking pilgrimage to the Juggernauth Temple this season.

All Magistrates and Railway Authorities are requested to make this Notification as widely known as possible without any delay, and to post copies of it at all Police Stations and Railway Stations for general information.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 22nd February* 1866.—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th instant, extending the provisions of Act XX. of 1856 to the Town of Chuttra, in the district of Hazareebaugh, it is hereby notified that the provisions of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, (for the regulation of Police,) have been brought into operation in the said Town, the limits of which are described in that Notification from the date therein specified.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 19th February* 1866.—It is hereby notified, in continuation of the Declaration of the 12th September 1864, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th October 1864, that the provisions of Act VI. (B. C.) 1864,—entitled "an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta,"—will be enforced from the 1st proximo, on which date the inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime Movers will commence within the suburbs of Calcutta and the Station of Howrah.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Form has been subsituted for Form E. appended to the Rules passed under Section 4, Act VI. (B. C.) of 1864, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th December last:—

SCHEDULE.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 5.)

Form of Inspector's Certificate.

Name of Owner.	Description of Boiler and age.	Description of Prime Mover and age.	Power.	When and where made.	When and where last repaired.	Time for which Boiler or Prime Mover is to be used and certificate to be in force.	REMARKS.
	GENERAL.						
	Index number of boiler ...						Index number of Firm
	Description						Name of
	Maker						Date of inspection
	Date of make						
	Maker of last repairs ...						
	Date of last repairs... ...						
	SHELL.						
	Length						I, the undersigned, having examined the boiler or prime mover herein specified, have entered the above particulars correctly, and to the best of my judgment, the boiler is in good condition for working at a pressure of lbs. for from this date.
	Diameter						
	Thickness of plates ...						
	End of plate						
	Angle iron						
	Lay of plates						
	Seams						
	Manhole mouth piece ...						
	Mudhole mouth piece ...						
	Attachment of mountings ...						
	Dome, diam. size of whole ...						
	Rivetting						Owners of boilers are warned that nothing in Act VI of 1864 interferes with their responsibility for the safe condition and working of their boilers.
	FURNACES.						
	Description and number ...						
	Length						
	Diameter						
	Thickness of plate						
	Angle iron						
	Lay of plates						
	COMBUSTION CHAMBERS.						
	Length						
	Diameter, horizontal and vertical						
	Thickness of plates... ...						
	Stays						
	Angle iron						
	INTERNAL FLUES.						
	Description and number ...						
	Length						
	Diameter						
	Thickness of plates						
	Angle iron						
	FEED APPARATUS.						
	Back pressure valve ...						
	Feed stop valve						
	Relief valve						
	BLOW-OUT APPARATUS.						
	Bottom						
	Surface						
	WATER GUAGES.						
	Glass, description and number ...						
	Taps						
	Float						
	PRESSURE GUAGES.						
	Description and number ...						
	Makes						
	Fusible plugs						
	Particulars of safety valves ...						
	Ditto of stays ...						
	Ditto of prime mover ...						

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 1604.—*The 17th February* 1866.—*Notifications.*—Messrs. W. J. Money and J Browne, of the Bengal Civil Service, reported their departure from India per Steamer *Moolta*n, which vessel was left at sea by the Pilot on the 10th instant.

No. 1627.—*The 19th February* 1866.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Joseph David Ousoley to resign the Civil Service from the 12th of December last.

No. 1790.—*The 22nd February* 1866.—The following Notice to Mariners relating to certain Beacons in the Java Seas is published for general information :—

Notice to Mariners.

The Director of State and Crown Domains hereby notifies that the two Eastern Beacons at the Pan-rif (Nothern entrance of Straits Riouw) have been displaced. On the occurrence of favorable weather, they will be at once restored.

(Sd.) C. CASTENS.

BATAVIE,
16th January 1866.

No. 1814.—*The 23rd February* 1866.—The following "Supplemental Rules" relating to Emigration from the Port of Calcutta have been made by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Section 63 of Act XIII. of 1864, and are published for general information :—

Supplemental Rules.

1. Immediately after the embarkation of Emigrants, it shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants and of the Colonial Emigration Agent to muster the crew of the vessel with a view to ascertain their efficiency.

2. At the time of such muster the Protector of Emigrants shall obtain from the Commander of the ship a certificate of the health of his Officers and crew.

3. The Protector of Emigrants shall satisfy himself, by personal inspection, that the life-buoys on board of every ship engaged for the conveyance of Emigrants are made of proper materials, are of approved manufacture, and are in thoroughly serviceable condition.

4. The survey report which is to be submitted to Government under Section 5 of the "Rules for the guidance of the Protector, Medical Inspector, and Colonial Emigration Agents," shall include a special report on the state of the boats of every ship engaged for the conveyance of Emigrants.

5. The Protector of Emigrants shall not allow any Emigrant Ship to proceed to sea until all the conditions prescribed in these rules shall have been fulfilled.

Memorandum.

In the Memorandum of the additional articles required for each ship, to the words "life-buoys" and "Cork (Europe)."

This "Memorandum" has reference to the Memo. appended to Scale No. 1 of "provisions, &c., for ships conveying Emigrants to British and Foreign Colonies," contained in the original rules as published at pages 510 to 527 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 1st April 1865.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 159.—*The 19th February* 1866.—It is hereby notified that, in the absence of the Chaplain, the Officer Commanding the Station will have charge of Cemeteries in Military Cantonments, the provisions of Clause XII. of the Notification issued in the Home Department, No. 5027 of 26th October 1864, having reference to Cemeteries not situated within the limits of Military Cantonments.

No. 160.—*The 22nd February* 1866.—The services of Ensign T. B. Michell, of Her Majesty's 80th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 175.—*The 23rd February* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant Herbert Sconce, 20th February 1866.

No. 176.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Alterations of Rank.

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In succession to
Medical Department.	Surgeon Alfred Godley Crewe.	24th May 1865	Surgeon-Major R. H. Oakley, retired.
	* * * *	* * *	* * * *
	Surgeon Joseph Ewart, M. D.	25th July 1865	Surgeon-Major F. Douglas, M. D., retired.
	* * * *	* * *	* * * *
	Surgeon Theodore Duka, M. D.	1st Aug. 1865	Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals G. Harper, retired.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Be

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 46.

The 23rd February 1866.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. F. M. Avern, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Berhampore Division, for three months, under the rules* in force, to enable him to pass the prescribed examination in the Native languages.

* Standing Order by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 70 of 1864.

No. 47.

The 24th February 1866.

Posting.—Lieutenant J. M. Heywood, R. E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, attached to the Presidency Division, is transferred to the Darjeeling Division, and will carry on the Executive duties of that Division, during the absence of Captain F. S. Stanton, R. E., the Executive Engineer, now on deputation, or until further orders.

No. 48.

The 25th February 1866.

Notification.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 48 *of the 19th February* 1866.—Mr. E. Durrant, Supervisor, First Grade, is transferred from the Rajpootanna Circle to Bengal.

No. 51 *of the 20th February* 1866.—The services of Mr. R. H. Trotter, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Office of Public Works Accounts, Bombay

2. Mr. Trotter will have the rank of a Controller, Third Class, Third Grade, while so employed.

No 55 *of the 23rd February* 1866.—The under-mentioned passed Military Students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College are brought on the strength of the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department as Overseers of the First Grade, on probation, and posted as follows :—

To Bengal.

Sapper W. Farren, R. E.

* * * * *

W. B. MACRONE,
Offg. Asst Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Public Works Department.

Public Works, (Railway,) Dept.,—Bengal.

Fort William, the 21st February 1866.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the purpose of widening the Bansloi River, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land measuring biggah one, cottahs seventeen, and three three-fourth gunda, more or less, in the district of Moorshedabad, is required. The said land is situated in Village Ratanpore, Turuf Ratanpore, Dihee Saboipoora, Pergunnah Rajshahee. It is bounded on the North, the East and West by the Khamar Garden land of the Putnecdars of the Village, Bepro Churn Doss and Prosanno Coomar Doss, and on the South by the river Bansloi.

2. The Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. Taylor, *Capt., R. E.,*
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1520A. of 1865.

General Department.

Dated the 1st May 1865.

Notification.—The following Tea plantations and factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified :—

1. Hawul Bagh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The plantations (including the two small nurseries, *viz.*, Kupeena and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consist of about one hundred acres of land planted with Tea. At a short distance from the plantations there is a Cheer *(Pinus longifolia)* forest of about 100 acres in extent, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber, which is well fitted for making Tea chests, firewood, &c.

There are on the estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers; and the stock and block of the factory are complete for Tea operations and in working order.

2. Ayar Toli in Kuttyoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the estate a slated factory and a large slated godown; slated barracks for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for the Tea operations and in working order.

This plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 360 acres are planted with Tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for Tea-planting, and the remainder covered with pines, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making Tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two estates this season was lbs. 20,000 of Tea and 1,650 maunds of seeds.

These two estates will be sold in one lot in fee-simple, free of all demands, on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses, such as Road, Educational, and Postal cesses, or such as may be hereafter legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.)

A small portion of the plantation of Ayar Toli named Bincolie, belonging to the temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rupees 24 (twenty-four Rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the west of the Town of Deyrah. It consists of about 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with Tea, and the remainder adapted for Tea cultivation.

Through the property a branch of the Beejapore canal runs. At a short distance and to the south of the plantation there is a Forest of Syne, Jamune, &c., consisting of about 500 (five hundred) acres, in which the purchaser will have the right to cut timber for Tea chests, firewood, charcoal, &c. The timber is well fitted for making Tea chests.

There are on the estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka Tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese Tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order.

The yield this season was lbs. 35,099 of Tea, and 1,050 maunds of seeds.

This estate will be sold in fee-simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses for roads, &c., or such as may hereafter be legally imposed, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st April 1866, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharunpore, until 1st March 1866, if the factories, &c., be not previously sold by private sale, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed—"Tender for Tea plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt in a book, which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody under lock and key.

The highest registered tender at the time being for any lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of the parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The register of tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st March 1866, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, the Judge, and the Collector of Saharunpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend; and the amount of the highest tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender, in writing, above the upset price at 4 P. M., will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

On the tender being accepted by the Committee the purchaser must deposit five per cent. of the purchase money, which will be forfeited if the amount of the purchase money be not paid in full on the date specified.

Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient Powers-of-Attorney.

The above particulars are believed, in good faith, to be correct, but intending purchasers must make their own enquiries, as no reclamation can be listened to after sale.

References may be made to W. Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 54.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th March 1866, at 11 A M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares „	...	1,330
Total Chests	...	3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th March respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th March 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 24th March 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1864-65 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 9th April 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th August „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wednesday, 10th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th November „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. „	2,000	1,370	3,370
Total ...	18,000	12,010	30,010

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th February 1866.

Notification

Is hereby made that the Deputy Commissioner of the districts of Assam have been authorized to make grants of the proprietary rights of Government in coal mines upon the following terms:—

1*st.*—The area of a single grant is not to exceed one square mile, or 640 Acres.

2*ndly.*—Every applicant for a grant under this Notification is to specify the spot at which he proposes to commence operations and to undertake, not to extend his operations beyond *one thousand yards square*, including that spot, until the boundaries of his grant have been authoritatively settled.

3*rdly.*—The terminal boundaries of each grant will be lines at right angles to the strike of the rocks. The precise situation of these terminal lines will be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, after the grant has been surveyed, at his absolute discretion, subject only to an appeal to the Commissioner of Assam.

4*thly.*—Until the boundaries of a grant are finally determined, no grant will be made of any mine involving operations within one mile of the spot on which the first grantee has commenced operations.

5*thly.*—The grants will be, for the present, rent-free; but, from the date of the completion of the survey and demarcation of a grant, an annual surface rent of six annas per Acre, and a royalty of one anna for each maund of coal raised (payable annually) will be imposed.

6*thly.*—As soon as an application for a grant is received, it will be advertized in the form hereunto annexed by the Deputy Commissioner for the period of one month; and if within that time any other application is made for the same grant the grant will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to the conditions imposed by this Notification.

7*thly.*—If *bonâ fide* meaning operations are not actually commenced within three years from the date of a grant, or if at any time such operations cease for a period of five years, the grant shall be forfeited, and all right and title of the grantee in it shall absolutely cease and determine.

8*thly.*—Nothing in this Notification shall be considered to limit the right of the Legislature to impose any regulations for the working of coal mines in Assam which it may consider desirable.

Form of advertisement referred to in Condition 6.

Whereas A. B. has made application to this Office under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. , dated published at page of the *Calcutta Gazette* for 1866, for the grant of the tract of land situate within the boundaries hereunto annexed, and estimated to contain Acres, for the purpose of opening a coal mine, Notification is hereby made that unless any other application is received for the same land on or before the*

the grant will be made to the said A. B. upon the terms prescribed in the aforesaid Notification. Should any other application be received before the said date, the grant will be offered to public competition upon the terms set forth on the 6th Condition of the said Notification.

(Sd.) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
The 13th February 1866.

* Here enter a date not less than one calendar month from the date of the advertisement.

No. 157.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of Government, that from and after the 1st December 1866 next, the prices of the various descriptions of Salt then remaining unsold in the Government Depôts of Bengal and Orissa will be reduced as follows, exclusive of duty :—

Depôts.			Rs.	Rs.
Presidency, at Sulkea and Ghoosery.	Pungah (*all sorts.*)	From ..	96	to 70
	Kurkutch, Madras	„ ...	71	„ 40
	„ Chilka	„ ...	61	„ 35
	„ Scinde	„ ...	93	„ 50
Hidgellee	Pungah	„ ...	74	„ 60
Tumlook, (Narainpore)	„	„ ...	83	„ 70
Pooree	„	„ ...	74	„ 60
„	Kurkutch	„ ...	31	„ 15

2. These reduced prices are fixed as the minimum, below which no further charge will hereafter be made ; but Government reserves to itself the right to raise the prices in the interests of its revenue, after reasonable notice, should circumstances render such a measure expedient.

3. The further sales of Salt by Public Auction are discontinued.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

T. Bruce Lane,

Junior Secretary.

The 17th February 1866.

Ecclesiastical.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to hold a General Ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 18th March next.

Divine service will commence at ½ past 10 o'clock A. M., and the Sermon will be preached by the Reverend F. O. Mayne, M. A.

The Bishop also purposes, God willing, to hold a confirmation on the 29th March next.

Candidates for Holy Orders, who have not sent in their papers, are requested to send them immediately addressed to the Reverend A. O. Hardy, at the Bishop's Palace.

W. H. Abbott,

Registrar and Secretary.

Calcutta,
19th February 1866.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

Notification.

With reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. Dowleans,

Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 10th January 1866.

Orders by the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

Mr. Assistant Collector W. H. Grimley has been placed in charge of the Bhaugulpore Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from the 5th February 1866.

A Money,

Commissioner.

Camp Deoghur,
The 10th February 1866.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Honor Examination in Arts.—

IN ENGLISH.

First Class.

Rash Behary Ghose ... Presidency College.

Third Class.

Kopali Prosono Mookerjee ... Presidency College.

IN HISTORY.

First Class.

Chunder Nath Bose ... Presidency College.

SECOND CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Soshee Bhooshun Banerjee ... Presidency College.
Juggeshur Chunder ... Ditto.

Third Class.

Baney Madhub Dey ... Presidency College.

IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

First Class.

Kali Charan Banerjee ... Free Church Institution.

SECOND CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Gobinda Chunder Ghose ... Presidency College.
Nibaran Chunder Mookerjee ... Ditto.

Third Class.

Oma Canto Chatterjee ... Presidency College.

IN MATHEMATICS.

Second Class.

Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjee ... Teacher.

IN NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

First Class.

Kali Pada Gupta ... Medical College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

In History.

Aukheel Chunder Sen ... Dacca College.

IN MATHEMATICS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ram Lall Banerjee ... Presidency College.
Shumbhoo Chunder Naug ... Dacca College.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar.

The 26th February 1866.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 *Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.*

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	12th Feb 1866	10	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	Rice dearer.
Durrung ...	5th „		32	12	11	20	12½	20	12	8	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Gowalparah ...	19th „	13½	15½	16	11	12	12½	8½	9½	7½	6	...	...	Rice and Wheat cheaper.
Kamroop ...	10th „	13	25	16	12	18	13	25	16	8	7	...	...	Pulses and Attah dearer.
Nowgong ..	12th „	5½	32	8	6	8	9	15	8	6½	5½	...	...	Rice dearer.
Seebsaugor ...	5th „	8	16	12	7	10	7	8	10	4	4		...	Same as last week.
Bhaugulpore ...	18th „	12½	23½	13½	8½	22	13½	15	13½	12½	10 1/2	41½	16½	Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Darjeeling ..	9th „	5½	8	10	4	9	10	...	...	5	5½	20	14	Same as last week.
Monghyr ...	19th „	9½	22	12	8	31	12½	25	10	17	8½	31	13	All articles dearer.
Purneah ...	20th „	15	20	16	13	20	16	20	11	16	7	...	...	Rice dearer.
Godda ...	17th „	10	31½	16	8	20	16	25	15	16	10	50	16	Ditto.
Nya-Doomka ..	19th „	10	28	15	9	20	10	8	5	12	7	40	20	Same as last week.
Pakour ...	17th „	14	33	16	12	38	16	20	10	...	...	41	20	Rice and Pulses cheaper. Janera dearer.
Rajmehal ...	19th „	11	26	12	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Same as last week.
Bancoorah ...	17th „	11¼	27	12½	9	20	11¼	16	7½	11	6½	30	12	Rice dearer.
Beerbhoom ...	19th „	11	26½	11½	...	..	..	21	7½	15	6½	68	15	Attah cheaper. Janera dearer
Burdwan ...	18th „	12	23½	12½	9	26½	15½	13	8½	10	6½	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Hooghly ...	19th „	9	15	12	8	20	14½	10	8	10	8	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Howrah ...	19th „	10	18	11½	8	20	15	11½	9	9	6½	...	...	Pulses cheaper. Wheat and Attah dearer.
Midnapore ...	19th „	8	22½	11	11½	22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Same as last week.
Bullooah ...	12th „	10	33	14	6	15	.	...	...	5	4	...	...	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Chittagong ...	12th „	13	20	18	7	17	16	13	10	10	7	...	...	Attah dearer.
Tipperah ...	16th „	12	45	14½	9	40	16	20	8	12	5	...	...	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Hazaree-baugh ...	10th „	7	20	12	9	21	13½	20	8½	16	6½	27	14½	Pulses and Janera dearer.
Lohardugga ...	17th „	10	32	14	6	20	15	24	8	16	5	40	18	Pulses cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Maunbhoom ...	17th „	9½	28	15	8	23	14	13	7½	8	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Balasore ...	19th „	7	32	10	6	20	12	16	8	12	6½	...	...	Ditto.
Pooree ...	12th „	9	25	9½	7½	13½	7½	12½	7½	13	4	32½	12½	Rice cheaper. Janera dearer.
Cachar ...	12th „	11½	26½	16	8	16	8	13	7½	6½	6	...	...	Pulses dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Dacca ...	19th „	11	25	14	7	12	8	13	10	9	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Furreedpore ...	19th „	8	20	13	16	28	20	16	13	...	...	...	...	Rice a little dearer.
Mymensing ...	18th „	13	25	18	8	30	16	16	8	10	6	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Sylhet ...	9th „	12	55	16	6½	60	17	14	8½	13	7	...	...	Same as last week.
Jessore ...	18th „	7	17	11½	11½	32	18	20	8	10½	6½	...	...	Rice, Pulses, and Attah cheaper.
Nuddea ...	16th „	10	30	12	9½	32	21	16	10	10½	6½	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
24-Pergunnahs ...	19th „	..	20	10½	6	24½	16	14½	9½	9	6½	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
Gya ..	19th „	12½	20	13½	8	19	9	24	9½	20	8½	35	14½	Wheat a little dearer.
Chumparun ...	19th „	7	24	10½	7	24	8	28	7½	17	6	50	11	Rice, Pulses, Wheat and Janera dearer.
Patna ..	19th „	13	15	14	9½	6	13	15	9½	13	8	26	16	Wheat and Attah dearer.
Shahabad ...	18th „	7½	24	12½	9½	24	9½	23	10½	18	9	30	13½	Nearly the same as last week.
Tirhoot ...	19th „	7	32	12	9	30	9½	28	7½	18	8	45	13	Pulses, Wheat and Janera dearer.
Bograh ...	19th „	13	30	18	8	17½	15½	15	15	8	6	60	35	Attah dearer. Janera cheaper.
Dinagepoor ..	19th „	...	25	20	..	19	16	15½	16½	7½	8½	...	...	Same as last week.
Maldah ...	19th „	13½	26½	14½	9	35	15	17	11	11	7½	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Moorshedabad ...	18th „	10½	22½	13	8½	32½	17	14½	10½	12½	7	32	14	Janera dearer.
Pubna ...	18th „	13	24	14½	6½	32	18½	19½	13	9½	6½	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Rungpore ...	19th „	10½	30	16½	5	10	20	17	13½	9	7	...	...	Same as last week.

No. 123A.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th February 1866.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Nov. 10th ...	1 Parcel, H G M M ...	Str. Clan Alpine.
„ 24th ...	1 Box, J M ...	Str. Meinam.
„ 24th ...	1 Parcel, Fornaro and Huni ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, L B ...	Ditto.
Dec. 6th ...	1 Case, Dr. Booth ...	Str. Erymanthe.
„ 6th ...	1 Trunk, no mark ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	1 Chair, no mark ...	Ditto.
Oct. 27th ...	1 Kilderkin, [20] P. and Co. ...	Trafalgar.
Sept. ...	1 Case, no mark ...	Unknown.
Nov. 1st ...	1 Case, [R S C] W ..	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	246 Cases, [U I C A]W. D. and Co. ...	Str. Lawrence.
Oct. 18th ...	3 Cases, [C E] R ...	Trafalgar.
„ 18th ...	1 Case, [32] M. C. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [J. M. and Co.] C and B ...	Ditto.
Unknown ...	1 Cask, [E E M] ...	Unknown.
Ditto ..	2 Casks, no mark ..	Ditto.
Ditto ...	A quantity of Rivets ..	Ditto.
Dec. 16th ...	1 Case, R. W. Lewin, Esq. ...	Sea Queen.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, the Bengal Club, C. H. Garrett, Esq	Guy Manwering.
Unknown ..	1 Cask, [G] M S ...	Unknown.
Sept. 9th ...	34 Frames, no mark ..	Toftcomb.
...	3 Cases, C. Bagram, Esq. ...	Shannon.
Dec. 16th ..	8 Cases, D L ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	2 Cases, D L ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ..	20 Bales, [19] A. B. and Co. ..	Ditto.
„ 22nd ...	1 Case, [W and J H] ...	Ditto.

Calcutta Customs,
The 27th February 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1866, Mar. 3rd ...	1 Case, [B C] ..	Str. Bengal.
„ 3rd ..	1 Glass Case, J. L. Mackay, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 3rd ...	1 Parcel, Hajee Mahomed Jaffer ...	Arratoon Apear.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, R M B ..	Trafalgar.
„ 10th ...	1 Cask, L C G ..	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Package, no mark ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Parcel, M. S. Owen, Esq. ...	Arratoon Apear.
„ 10th ...	10 Quarter Boxes Gun Powder, [40] S. D. and Co.	Rinaldo.
„ 10th ...	2 Cases, B S G C R M ...	Tellas.

Calcutta Customs,
The 27th February 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages, landed under Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the 10th March 1866, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVI. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Scoresby.

[S. and Co.] 1 Cask ... T S K, 3 Cases ...C Y, 1 Case.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 27th February 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships, under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertized for sale:—

	City of Brussels.		
1866, Mar. 7th ...	P, [X] 12 Packages.		
	French Empire.		
1866, Mar. 27th ...	J B D, 1 Parcel	... [27] J. D. and Co., 1 Box.	
	Arundale Castle.		
1866, May 11th ...	[W N] 1 Cask	... [A N] 23 Packages ...	G C M and B, 1 Cask.
	Sea Queen.		
1866, Mar. 29th ...	[N. V. N. and Sons] K S. and Co., 11 Packages.	[B I] 1 Cask ...	[186] B.L. and Co., 1 Cask.
	Shannon.		
1866, April 6th ...	[E A C] 8 Casks.		
	Aphrodita.		
1866, Mar. 3rd ...	M. B. and Co., 18 Packages.		
	Walmer Castle.		
1866, May 19th ...	[D D F] 19 Packages ..	D N D, 11 Packages ...	[C C D] 1 Case.
„ 19th ...	[A N] 32 Packages ..	G C C, 1 Crate ...	[I U A C] W. D. and Co., 24 Cases.
„ 19th ...	C D N, 25 Packages ..	S. E. and Co., 1 Cask ...	No mark, 15 Cases.
„ 19th ...	R D C L M, 2 Cases ..	B R D, 1 Case ...	G C M and B, 2 Casks.
„ 19th ...	R. F. Saunders, Esq., Balfour and Co., 2 Packages.	[A B] J. C. and Co., 1 Cask.	R. and Co., 1 Case.
„ 19th ..	[B W H P C] 1 Case ...	G C D, 2 Casks ...	Mark defaced, Robinson Brother, 1 Case.
„ 19th ...	[R. and Co.] 1 Case ..	M P [20] P I, 1 Case ..	[W. and Co.] Colvin, Cowie and Co., to be forwarded to the Officer Commanding 41st Regiment, 1 Case.
„ 19th ..	No mark, 1 Cask ..	[1202] 2 Cases ...	D B R B, 1 Case.
„ 19th ...	No mark, 1 Case.		
	Ellenborough.		
1866, Mar. 7th ...	I E, 1 Case ...	S A, 98th Regiment, Umballah, 4 Kegs.	[G. C. D. and Co.] 18 Kegs.
„ 7th ...	F. F. and Co., 1 Case ...	[25] E W G, 1 Case ...	[J S B] 1 Case.
„ 7th ..	[P] J, 1 Case ...	No mark, 31 Casks.	
	Cambay.		
1866, Mar. 18th ..	D N D, 10 Casks	... [S] 3 Cases.	
	Harold.		
1866, May 30th ...	[I] 1 Case.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 27th February 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 5th February 1866.

	4 per Cent. Transfer of 1865.	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Comptroller Generals' Statement dated 1st January 1866 ..	12,79,200	48,000	300	23,71,700	24,48,500	1,12,25,900	82,86,400	36,72,500	5,14,48,900	3,13,87,600	17,600	16,000	11,22,02,600
ADD:													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date ...	....	.....	.....	....	....	8,000	21,500	2,500	98,200	25,500	....	....	1,55,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per do. do. do.	....	....	.....	....	8,500	10,300	27,000	19,500	57,000	1,50,900	....	....	2,73,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date ...	5,90,100	....	....	....	9,000	15,900	1,14,000	2,24,400	2,11,500	1,52,200	....	....	13 17.100
Total ...	18,69,300	48,000	300	23,71,700	24,66,000	1,12,60,100	84,48,900	39,18,900	5,18,15,600	3,17,16,200	17,600	16,000	11,39,48,600
DEDUCT:													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date ..	10,400	....	....	2,000	5,600	95,800	1,02,800	10,500	8,11,300	5,56,300	....	....	15.94,700
Total ..	18,58,900	48,000	300	23,69,700	24,60,400	1,11,64,300	83,46,100	39,08,400	5,10,04,300	3,11,59,900	17,600	16,000	11,23,53,900

BANK OF BENGAL;
Public Debt Office,
The 21st February 1866.

(Sd.) GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 24th February 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
February ...	18	30·073	78·3	66·8	9·5	72·8	70·2	68·1	0·86	E. N. E. & S.		
	19	·060	86·0	67·4	18·6	74·9	68·4	63·8	·70	Varible.		
	20	·039	80·2	67·8	12·4	71·9	67·5	64·0	·77	S. by W & N.N.W		
	21	·013	81·8	67·8	14·0	73·7	66·3	61·1	·66	N. W. & N.		
	22	29·992	81·0	63·2	17 8	72·0	62·9	55·6	·58	N.W. & W. N. W.		
	23	30·021	82·6	62·2	20·4	72·7	62·7	54·7	·55	N. & N. W.		
	24	·058	84·8	62·8	22 0	73·0	62 0	54·8	·55	W. & N. by W.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet bulb are derived from the Twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day.

The Dew point is computed with the Greenwhich constants. The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week		23 8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	86·0
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	87·8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·62
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 24th current	...	5·65
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	1·50

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 26th February 1866.

Notice.

The office of Translator to the Judge's Office of Moorshedabad being vacant by the appointment of the incumbent to a Deputy Magistracy, Candidates are requested to apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates of qualification on or before the 15th proximo.

E. W. Molony,
Offg. Judge.

City Moorshedabad;
Dewanny Adawlut,
The 24th February 1866.

Notice.

Wanted for the Jessore Collectorate a Sheristadar, Salary Rupees 80 per mensem. Candidates for the post are requested to send with their applications *copies* of testimonials.

J. Monro,
Offg. Collector.

The 22nd February 1866.

No. 11.

Commissariat Notice.

Sealed Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 5th March 1866, and opened at noon on the day following, for the supply for one year, from 1st May 1866, of the following articles:—

Lime, common, stone.
,, unslaked.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be had in this Office.

Deposits to be by Bank of Bengal Receipt.

G. S. Macbean, *Major,*
Asst. Commsy. General.

Calcutta;
Commissariat Office,
The 22nd February 1866.

Notification.

Deputy Collector Baboo Tarucknath Mullick has been placed in charge of the 24-Pergunnahs Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from 6th December last.

H. L Dampier,
Commissioner.

Jessore,
The 17th February 1866.

Commissariat Notice.

No 3.

I. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer, Darjeeling, up to 2 P. M. of the 5th day of March 1866, and opened by him at his Office at noon of the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply by contract of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with "Tenders for here specify the names of Articles."

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash, Treasury Receipt, or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply	Remarks.
			Darjeeling Station comprising Sanchal and Commissariat Depôt. / On Command.						
			Maunds. Maunds			Rs.	Rs.		
1	Firewood ...	From 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867.	1,00,000 ..... lbs. lbs.	Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	At half an hour before sunrise.	250	2,500	Dry and split up	
2	Salt		6,085 60			50	85	Good ration quality.	
3	Potatoes		1,45,000 9,000			160	1,800		
	Vegetables, mixed ...		45,000 3,000						
	Eggs		No 5256 No. 255 lbs. lbs.			50	50	Good fresh laid exclusive of bones.	
4	Fowls		1,216 45	Hospitals. To Medical Officers.	At any time the Medical Officers may direct.	50	70	Good.	
	Chickens ...								
	Butter		720 50						
5	Milk		9,700 800						
	Ghee		30 2						
6	Tinning Cooking Utensils ...		No. 7296 No. 816	Barrack and Hospital.	At any time the Commanding and Medical Officers may direct.	50	75		
7	Beer in quarts ...		98 dozs.	To the Commissariat Godowns.	According to Regulation by Commissariat Officer.	50	125	Alsopp's best quality.	
	,, in pints ...		50 ,, ...			50	200	Good ration quality.	
8	Coffee		6,610 lbs.						
			Mds. Srs.						
9	Lime ...		200 0	To Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	According to monthly Indents in the proportion prescribed by Government.	50	50	Unslaked.	
10	Lamp Oil ...		130 0			60	240	Good Mustard Oil	
	Thread for Wicks ...		10 31					Good.	
	Lamp Cloth ...		254 yards					Strong.	
11	Hospital Necessaries and Bazar Medicines		As required ...	Hospitals. To Medical Officers.	At any time the Medical Officers may direct.	100	200	Good.	
12	New Barrack Furnitures and repairs ...		Ditto	To Barracks. To Barrack Master, Darjeeling.	According to Indents from Barrack Department. At any time the Barrack Master may direct.	100	200	New Articles according to muster. Repairs to be executed in a workmanlike manner.	

Darjeeling;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 10th February 1866.

G. R. Roberts, *Major,*
Officiating Assistant Commissary General.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 19th March, and opened at noon on the day following, for supply to Medical Store-keeper, for one year from the 1st May 1866, of the following Articles:—

Class A. Bazar Medicines.
„ B. Bladders and Skins.
„ C. Charcoal and Coal.
„ D. Cloth Articles.
„ E. Hardware.
„ F. Oils and Wax.
„ G. Jars and Pots.
„ H. Cane and Wooden Articles.
„ I. Packing Cases.
„ J. Coolies and Carts.
„ K. Castor Oil.
„ L. Spirits of Wine.
„ M. Chaulmoongree Oil.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be obtained in this Office.

Deposits to be by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipts.

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
No. 6, Park Street,
16th February 1866.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Asst. Commsy. General.

Advertisement.

LEVEL Forest Land of the finest description can be had in the Chittagong Hill Tracts on the following terms:—

1*st.*—On permanent hereditary transferable lease similar to Zemindaree right at a progressive rent from 1 to 6 annas per Acre, for 30 years, or at such rates as may be considered sufficient and reasonable.

2*nd*—After 30 years a moderate assessment will be fixed, not to exceed half the gross assets of similar land cultivated with ordinary grain crops.

3*rd.*—For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. C. KILBY,
Supdt., Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONAH;
Hill Supdt.'s Office,
The 16th January 1866.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Lot No. 29 of the unreserved building sites situated at the Civil Station of Yeodoh, in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, (containing about (10) ten Acres of First Class and (2) two Acres of Second Class land,) as shewn in the plan thereof, having been applied for under the Rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder at the upset price of Rupees 50 per Acre for First Class, and Rupees 20 per Acre for Second Class land, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Cherrapoonjee, on the 10th day of March 1866.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by intending purchasers by application to the undersigned.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Cherrapoonjee,
The 26th January 1866.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that four Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 6,767 Acres, situate in Hathazaree and Puttea, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of March 1866, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, the sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 31st January 1866.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

No. 82.—Thannah Hathazaree, estimated area about 1,872 Acres.

North—By the Muddun Dallah, the Meetha Serrah, and the assessed lands of Mouzah Jobrah.

South—By the Dholoneah Dallah and Bhaloo Serrah.

East—By the assessed lands of Jobrah, Soojanugger, and Puschumpatee or Futtehpore.

West—By the Muddun Dallah a line passing along the foot of the high hills and the north-eastern boundary of Lot No. 68.

LOT No. 83.—Thannah Hathazaree, part estimated area 2,138 Acres after exclusion of 31 Acres private property within the boundary.

North—By the Sagurkottah Dallah, the Monderreah Serrah, and the assessed lands of Monderreah.

South—By the Muddun Dallah and Meetha Serrah.

East—By the Meetha Serrah and the assessed lands of Pahartullee and Monderreah.

West—By a line running northerly from where the Muddun Dallah divides into two branches to the Sagurkottah Dallah delineated on the Map of the Lot by Surrut Chunder Sein in the Collector's Office at Chittagong and demarcated by posts on the spot.

LOT No. 84.—Thannah Putteah, estimated area 1,126 Acres.

North—By the Hoolleah Dallah.

South—By the Bhandaljooree Serrah.

East—By the Moorun Khyne Serrah and the Cheringa Serrah.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 67A, or a line from the Bhandaljooree Serrah to the Hoolleah Dallah, with a general bearing of about 315° as delineated on the general Map of Lots 67A, 67B, 84 and 85 by Eshan Chunder Sein, Ameen, filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

LOT No. 85.—Thannah Putteah, part estimated area 1,331 Acres after exclusion of 94 Acres private property within the boundary.

North—By the Cheringa Serrah.

South—By the Hoolleah Dallah.

East—By the Cheringa Serrah.

West—By the eastern boundary of 67B, that is a line running from the Cheringa Serrah to the Hoolleah Dallah, with a general bearing of about 165° as delineated on the Map cited above.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 3,056 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Hoolonga Gooree, Nolonee Pam, Bhoroolooah, and Baug Faug, in Zillah Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of March 1866, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

The 29th January 1866.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 1—Area about 709 Acres in Mouzah Hoolonga Gooree, Mehal Oojan Nokbun Khollah, and bounded as follows:—

East—Matee Khannah Jan.

West—Tonjan Gong.

North—Boundary of Gardon belonging to Rateea Darogah and Rungpoor Mohurir and Jan.

South—Torra Jan.

LOT No. 2—Area about 1,000 Acres in Mouzah Nolonee Pam, Mehal Seesee Dhamajir.

East—Dhol River.

West—Dhap.

North—Bor Gass and Nollah.

South—Nollah.

LOT No. 3.—Area about 502 Acres in Mouzah Bhoroolooah, Mehal Baskattah.

East—Deo Jan and Gendhallie.

West—Jan and part of the Government Road.

North—Lothow Dolonee, Pooronee Pookhorie.

South—Paus Nuddee and Mor Noi Mookh and two Tanks.

LOT No. 4.—Area about 265 Acres in Mouzah Baug Faug, Mehal Cheidowar.

East—Kassie Kottah River.

West—Jungle and long strip of low forest land.

North—Nolonee.

South—Grass land.

LOT No. 5.—Area about 256 Acres in Mouzah Baug Faug, Mehal Cheidowar.

East—Ranga Jan.

West—Boundary line from North to South skirting grass land.

North—Low forest land.

South—Tank and Himoloo Tree.

LOT No. 6—Area about 330 Acres in Mouzah Baug Faug, Mehal Cheidowar.

East—Low forest jungle.

West—Kassi Kottah River.

North—Grass land.

South—Kamptee village.

A. K. COMBER,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of 398 Acres, situate in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder at the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas an Acre, on the 9th day of May 1866, at noon, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

G. C. KILBY,
Superintendent of Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONAH,
The 22nd January 1866.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 46.—398 Acres.

North—By the Leba Churree and a line drawn from it about south-west to a point on the Kurnafooly where it turns from north-east to south-east.

South.
East and West. } By the Kurnafooly.

G. C. KILBY,
Superintendent of Hill Tracts.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Estate, in the Settlement of Darjeeling, will be put up to public sale, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the 2nd day of April 1866, (under Rule 15 of the Waste Land Rules,) for arrears of interest and balance of purchase money:—

No. of Estate in Register	...	No. 13.
Situation	...	Rinchingtong.
Area of Estate	...	305 Acres.
Recorded Proprietor	...	Mr. H. Blunt.
Interest due	...	Rs. 633 15 7
Balance of purchase money, being eight instalments or eight-tenths	...	„ 6,339 12 0
Total,		Rs. 6,973 11 7

B. REID, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 15th February 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Estate, in the Settlement of Darjeeling, will be put up to public sale, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the 2nd day of April 1866, (under Rule 15 of the Waste Land Rules,) for arrears of interest and balance of purchase money:—

No. of Estate in Register	...	No. 34A.
Situation	...	Seetong Spur.
Area of Estate	...	3,000 Acres.
Recorded Proprietor	...	Captain P. G. Cornish.
Interest due	...	Rs. 2,700 0 0
Balance of purchase money, being nine instalments or nine-tenths	...	„ 27,000 0 0
Total,		Rs. 29,700 0 0

B. REID, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 15th February 1866.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 15th to 21st February 1866.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles ...		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ..	3 6	
Below the Entrance	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 1	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 24th February 1866, 2¼ inches below Zero.
A fall of ¼ inch since 18th February 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

BERHAMPORE,
The 24th February 1866.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Moha Raja Sibkisto Bahadoor

versus

Kristo Chunder Ghose and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 6th March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., the Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the several under-mentioned zemindaries, talooks, lands and premises belonging to the Estate of Raja Rajkissen Bahadoor, deceased, upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known and upon such security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

1st Lease.

In Zillah Tipperah Pergunnah Gungamondle, &c.

2nd Lease.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs Pergunnah Mooragatcha, &c., Pergunnah Hattiaghur, &c., including the Lackraj grounds of Pannah and Rogoonathpoore, and the land on each side of Mohatran Road from Behallah to Coolpay, Mouzah Panihattee, Augurparrah Haut, and Bhobaneypore, Mouzah Natagur and ground and Julker, &c.

3rd Lease.

Tanks and fruit trees of Augurparrah Garden.

4th Lease.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs Kismut Barbackpore, &c., with Goady Mohel and Kismut Boja Sreerampore, &c. In Zillah Hooghly Kismut Banshye Surnoparrah, Mohendropore, and Kismut Baneepore, &c.

5th Lease.

In Calcutta Talook Sootanooty, Bazaar Sootanooty, with the tenanted ground thereto belonging, Charles Bazaar, Sham Bazaar grounds, Baug Bazaar grounds, and Cooly Mohel, Dhurruntollah ground called Feechelwallah ground, Chaundnee ground, Jorasanko ground, Soba Bazaar ground called Bytuckhannah Mohel, Soba Bazar house called Monohur Mookerjee Mohel, Soba Bazaar ground called Mohel Mattah Gossamy, Soba Bazaar ground called Mohel Cally Sunker Newgy, Radha Bazaar Godowns and ground called Ranewallah Bautty. In Toola Bazaar Jorabagan ground and House at Hogulkooreah, ground called Goopey Bagan, &c., with Julkur Intally, Jaun Bazar, and Seedooriaputty grounds, &c. In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs certain Garden at Borranagore and Duckhineshur with tenanted grounds, also Mouzahs Sitty and Joypore and grounds at Sautgatcha and Duckhin Rauree. In Zillah Kishnaghur certain grounds near Katchraparrah called Mullick Baug.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
No. 5, Strand,
The 15th February 1866.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Emily Temple

versus

Chundernauth Biswas.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., the Receiver of this Court, will put up at his Office to public sale, in pursuance of an order of Court made in the above suit on and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of January last, the right, title, and interest of the Defendant abovenamed, being a one undivided equal fifth share of, and in certain properties now in the possession of the said Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., as Receiver in a certain suit, wherein the said Chundernauth Biswas is Plaintiff, and Bissonauth Biswas, Sumboonauth Biswas, Cassinauth Biswas, and Tarrucknauth Biswas are Defendants, which properties formerly belonged to Prawnkissen Biswas, deceased, namely,—

1. All that eight annas share of Mohul Mudrassa, Pergunnah Calcutta, No. 145, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

2. All that eight annas share of Mohul Sreebatty, Pergunnah Calcutta, No. 147, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

3. All that sixteen annas share of Turruff Sunkerpore, Pergunnah Magoorah, No. 124, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs

N. B.—The above with other properties are now subject to a lease granted by the Receiver. The lease expires on the 30th Choytro 1272.

For further particulars apply to the Receiver, or to Messieurs Temple and Fenn, 3, Old Post Office Street.

No. 5, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Notice

Is hereby given that by Indenture dated 22nd February 1866, Messrs. James Steel, William Douglas, and Kenneth Campbell Maciver (with the consent of the Inspectors and Trustees of William Douglas and James Smith as regards their separate Estates, and their interest in the Firms of Messrs. Smith, Douglas and Company, and James Smith and Company, and of Mr. William Grant as regards himself and his interest in the Firms of Grant Smith and Company, William Grant and Company, and James Smith and Company) have assigned all their Estate and interest in the several Firms for some time past carried on in Calcutta under the style of Grant, Smith and Company to Messieurs Ferdinand Schiller and Robert Scott Moncrieff, for the benefit of the Creditors of the said several Firms of Grant, Smith and Company; and by such Deed it is agreed that the name, firm, and style of Grant, Smith and Company (save for the purposes of the said Deed) has ceased to exist as from the said 22nd instant. Dated 26th February 1866.

BERNEUS, SANDERSON, & FERGUSSON,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

WITH reference to the above advertisement all persons having any claims against the late Firms of Grant, Smith and Company are requested to send them in forthwith to Mr. Kenneth Campbell Maciver at No. 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

FERDINAND SCHILLER.
R. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 17th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the twenty-second day of March next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will be put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court premises, by virtue of an *alias* Writ of *fieri facias* in his hands against the Effects of Sreemutty Khettermoney Dossee.

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Sreemutty Khettermoney Dossee, of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz*:—

1. An upper-roomed brick-built family dwelling-house, with rent-free land appertaining thereto, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chandpore, *alias* Russa, in Pergunnah Khaspore, and in the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.

2. Also a piece of rent-free garden land, with a tank, measuring five biggahs, more or less, adjoining the inner apartment of the said house, situate at the same place.

3. Also a Garden House, with a Boytuckhannah and rent-free land, appertaining thereto, measuring one biggah, more or less, situate at the same place.

4. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, in the occupation of Gopaul Roy and others, situate at the same place.

5. Also a Tank, with rent-paying land, measuring one beegah, more or less, situate at the same place.

6. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land, purchased by Babooram Ghose, deceased, and in the occupation of Dwarkanauth Roy, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

7. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Ramdoollub Coondoo, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

8. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Sittanauth Coondoo and others, measuring eight cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

9. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Ramjoy Coondoo and others, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

10. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Purrickit Poddar and Sreemunto Poddar, measuring fifteen cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

11. Also a piece of tenanted rent-free land in the occupation of Goluck Chunder and Nilmoney Chunder, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

12. Also an old untenanted Boytuckhannah House with land, measuring five cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

13. Also a tenanted House, with rent-paying land appertaining thereto, in the occupation of the late Pearylall Mundle, deceased, measuring thirteen cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Chuckerbara, in Dhee Punchannogram, and Zillah aforesaid.

14. Also a piece of rent-paying land in the occupation of Surroop Chunder Saha, measuring one beegah and ten cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Norsetollah, in Dhee and Zillah aforesaid.

15. Also two bundo or pieces of tenanted land, formerly in the occupation of Goorace Napit, and afterwards in that of Jootal Peadah, measuring one beegah and fifteen cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Khannapore, in Pergunnah Khaspore, and in the Zillah aforesaid.

16. Also two bundo or pieces of tenanted land, formerly in the occupation of Goornee Napit, and afterwards in that of Bachoo Khansamah, measuring one beegah and twelve cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

17. Also a piece of tenanted land in the occupation of Jootal Peadah, measuring ten cottahs, more or less, situate at Mouzah Nucatollah, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

18. Also a piece of tenanted land in the occupation of Jootal Peadah, measuring fifteen cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

19. Also a piece of tenanted land in the occupation of Neemoo Mundle and Bahadoor Khan, measuring two beegahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

20. Also a piece of tenanted land in the occupation of Neemoo Mundle and Bahadoor Khan, measuring two beegahs and fourteen cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

21. Also several pieces of tenanted land in the occupation of Noymoodee Mallee and Kannoye Mallee, measuring five beegahs and seven cottahs, more less, situate at the same place.

22. Also several pieces of tenanted land in the occupation of Basoo Mundle and Zurroo Mundle, measuring six beegahs and nineteen cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

23. And also several pieces of tenanted land in the occupation of Mooteeram Luskur and Issur Luskur, measuring seven beegahs and ten cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the same place.

S. A. APCAR,
Sheriff.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Josceline Frederic Watkins and Thomas Robert Stokoe are Plaintiffs, and Soonder Bebee is Defendant, on and bearing date the sixth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, by the Officiating Registrar of the said Court, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, (that is to say), a 6 pie or $\frac{1}{2}$ part or share of, and in all that three-storied brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece of land or ground on which the same is erected, containing in the whole 9 cottahs and chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Burra Bazaar, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, (that is to say)—On the South by the public road; on the North by the house of Dhurmosallah; on the East by a drain and the house of Ramtonoo Mullick, and on the West by the house of Callypersaud Ghose.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Office of Baboo Gocoolnauth Chatterjee, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

C. T. DAVIS,
Offg. Registrar.

HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
The 19th February 1866.

GOCOOLNAUTH CHATTERJEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 20th February 1866.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,21,419 14 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs.	69,58,340 3 11	1,61,29,219 0 2
Ditto ditto at Branches	"	91,70,878 12 3	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,68,91,646 13 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,54,400 15 4
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	1,66,830 0 0
Sundries	...	...	8,76,361 4 11
	Rupees	...	5,79,39,678 0 6

ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1 ...	...	...	50,89,337 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,32,85,500 6 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	14,47,973 6 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	1,62,28,945 2 10
Dead Stock	ditto	...	6,26,680 13 0
Stamps	ditto	...	11,230 5 0
Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	4,65,639 9 11
Sundries	...	...	4,81,940 2 1
			3,74,46,407 3 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	...	Rs. 1,93,80,137 4 0	
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches ...	...	" 1,01,13,033 9 2	
			2,94,93,170 13 2
		Rupees ...	5,79,39,578 0 6

J. GORDON,
Offg Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal.

UNDER the XVIIth Section of the Charter (Act IV of 1862) a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 10 A. M., to elect two Directors in the room of the Hon'ble John N. Bullen and Alexander Walker, Esq., who have resigned.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1866.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Khonamull and Hurnamdass, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of December instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvents do, on or before the 3rd day of March next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a Statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvents duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 12*th December* 1865.

In the matter of Juggenpersaud, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 18th day of November last, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 3rd day of March next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a Statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent, duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Moses, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 19*th December* 1865.

In the matter of Bemolachurn Dey, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Baneymadub Auddy, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of James Wood, at present of No. 8, Wood Street, lately carrying on business in partnership with Charles Wood, at Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, as Emigrant Contractors under Act III. of 1863, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 16th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fink, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th February 1866.

In the matter of Albert Phillips, lately of Soudpore, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, but now of No. 11, Elysium Row, in Calcutta, and Thomas Agars Harris, lately of Chowringhee, in Calcutta, but now of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, trading together in co-partnership as Merchants and Agents, lately at No. 12, Loll Bazar, in Calcutta, and now at No 4, Mission Row, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style or firm of Phillips and Harris, Insolvents.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvents, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 5th day of March next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvents desirous "of opposing such application must appear before the "said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Thomas, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Albert Phillips, lately of Soudpore, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, but now of No. 11, Elysium Row, in Calcutta, and Thomas Agars Harris, lately of Chowringhee, in Calcutta, but now of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, trading together in co-partnership as Merchants and Agents, lately at No. 12, Loll Bazar, in Calcutta, and now at No. 4, Mission Row, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style or firm of Phillips and Harris, Insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 27th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Thomas, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Albert Phillips, lately of Soudpore, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, but now of No. 11, Elysium Row, in Calcutta, and Thomas Agars Harris, lately of Chowringhee, in Calcutta but now of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, trading together in co-partnership as Merchants and Agents, lately at No. 12, Loll Bazar, in Calcutta, and now at No. 4, Mission Row, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style or firm of Phillips and Harris, Insolvents.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 27th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Thomas *Attorney.*

In the matter of Issur Doss, lately in co-partnership with Ramrutton, carrying on trade and business at Moyapatty, Burrabazar, in Calcutta, as Merchant, under the name and style of Ramkissen Ramrutton, and also carrying on business of Merchant at Mirzapore, in the North-Western Provinces, under the style and firm of Ramraik Ramkissen, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 20th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of James Braganca, formerly of No. 11, Hill's Lane, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the employ of Amelia Johannes, widow, carrying on business at Lucknow, under the firm of Johannes and Company, Merchants, but at present out of employment, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 23rd day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of James Braganca, formerly of No. 11, Hill's Lane, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the employ of Amelia Johannes, widow, carrying on business at Lucknow, under the firm of Johannes and Company, Merchants, but at present out of employment, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 23rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 27th February 1866.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that a Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of March next. Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to forward the bank's Receipt, with their Scrip, to the undersigned for endorsement.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 24th January 1866.

Calcutta Ship Company, "Limited."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office, 1, Sukea's Lane, on Friday, the 2nd March, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution for winding-up the Company passed at the Shareholders' Meeting of the 2nd instant, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

M. GREGORY & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 3rd February 1866.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Printing Company, "Limited," will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, on Wednesday, the 28th February, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which it is intended to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Special Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th January 1866, *viz*:—

"That the Shares be declared of the value of Fifty Rupees each, and the Capital be reduced accordingly to one lac of Rupees, and that a Special Meeting be called to confirm the Resolution."

By Order of the Directors,

ERASMUS JONES,
Secretary and Manager.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6, Church Lane, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1866, at noon.

The Books and Accounts duly audited are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held this day at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 and the Company's Articles of Association

"That Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co. be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property thereof, and that such Liquidators be paid the salary which they have hitherto drawn as Secretaries."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Office of the Company, at noon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming the above Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,

MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

The Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office, No. 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the Accounts for the past Half-year, to declare a Dividend for the year ending 31st January, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES YOUNG,
Agent and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited," will be held on Wednesday, the 28th February 1866, at 11 A. M., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 10-2, Strand, for the purpose of considering a Resolution to be then and there proposed for the confirmation of the special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Tuesday, the 30th day of January 1866, whereby it was resolved that the Articles of Association which had been submitted to the consideration of the last-mentioned Meeting should be substituted for the deed of partnership by which the Company is now regulated.

By Order of the Directors,

W. S. MILLARD,
Superintendent.

The 14th February 1866.

Notice.

Mr. J. M. Scott having resigned his appointment as Secretary of the Indian Daily News Company, "Limited," the undersigned is hereby authorized to sign *pro tem.*

By Order,
E. Hickie,
Acting Secretary.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February 1866, at 4 P. M.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of bringing forward a proposition having for its object the alteration of Clause 23 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Directors,
J. M. Scott,
Secretary.

Notice.

With reference to the above, the Third Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Indian Daily News Company, "Limited," is postponed to the 28th February 1866.

By Order,
E. Hickie,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4, Bankshall Street,
The 10th February 1866.

The Elgin Tea Company, "Limited."

The undersigned having been appointed by the High Court Official Liquidator, hereby gives notice that all arrears of Calls are to be paid over to him, and claims against the Company are to be sent to him for adjustment.

The Estate is for sale, for particulars apply to—

Thos. R. Safe,
Official Liquidator.

5, Wellesley Place,
The 24th January 1866.

Notice.

The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. B. Walton ceased in the Firm of Walton and Co. on the 1st January last. The business will be carried on as usual by Mr. T. F. Hatch, who will receive all outstanding debts and pay all liabilities.

W. B. Walton.
T. F. Hatch.

Calcutta,
The 15th February 1866.

Central Cachar Tea Company, "Limited"

Notice.

The Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, on Wednesday, the 28th February, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
William Moran and Co.,
Secretaries.

3, Church Lane;
Calcutta,
The 16th February 1866.

Notice.

A Dividend at the rate of Rupees 60 per Share will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 7th of March 1866, at the Office of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited."

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,
W. S. Millard,
Superintendent.

Calcutta,
The 16th February 1866.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened for Saturday, the 24th March, at noon, to consider the reports of Mr. Davis on the condition and requirements of the Gardens and the means of providing the necessary expenditure, or in default of the necessary funds being provided giving power to the Directors to sell the Estates by auction, or otherwise as they shall think best, with liberty to the Directors and all other Shareholders to bid at such auction sale.

By Order of the Directors,
William Moran & Co.,
Secretaries.

3, Church Lane;
Calcutta,
The 21st February 1866.

Dehra Doon Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice.

The Books of the Company for transfer of Shares will be closed from 27th February to 12th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
E. Sherarin,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 22nd February 1866.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

Proceedings of a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal River Steam Company, held on Saturday, the 24th day of February 1866.

MR. FERDINAND SCHILLER *in the Chair.*

Shareholders Present:

Mr. W. Barnfather.	Major J. A. Angus.
„ A. H. Brooks.	Mr. T. Lane.
„ J. P. Smith, M. D.	„ L. Putz.
„ H. Reinhold.	Baboo Boycantnauth Sen.
„ T. H. Bennertz.	„ Punchanun Ghose.
„ G. Struthers.	Mr. G. Ham, and
„ F. Schiller.	„ J. F. Watkins.

Mr F. Schiller having been voted to the Chair, and the notice convening the Meeting read, the following Resolutions were put to the Meeting and unanimously carried—

First.—That the valuation of the Company's Block, prepared by Messrs. Heckford and McRitchie, be received and adopted.

Second.—That the nominal Share Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs 9,32,500 to Rs. 6,52,750, being the amount of the Company's Capital after payment of the debenture debt.

Third.—That the Share Certificates be called in, and that the Secretaries alter those for Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 700, and those for Rs. 500 to Rs. 350, in order that they may represent the value of the Capital of the Company.

Fourth.—That Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co., Secretaries to the Company, be, and they are, hereby authorised and empowered to carry out the proposed amalgamation with the India General Steam Navigation Company and any other River Steam Companies, and to do all necessary acts in connection therewith.

Fifth.—That the Solicitors to the Company be requested, on the amalgamation being completed, to take the necessary steps for winding up the Company.

Sixth.—That a Special Meeting of Shareholders be called for the 26th day of March 1866, for the purpose of confirming the above Resolutions.

The Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FERDINAND SCHILLER,
Chairman.

Punjab Trading Company, "Limited."

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, at 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday, the 26th day of March next, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1865, declaring a Dividend, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. H. FITZE & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

7, NEW CHINA BAZAAR STREET;
Calcutta,
The 22nd February 1866.

Notice.

UNION STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED," IN LIQUIDATION.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1, Suken's Lane, on Monday, the 5th March 1866, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and any other business that may be brought forward.

M. GREGORY & Co.,
Liquidators.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1866.

Notice.

WE have admitted MR. JOHN JAMES ROSS a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

J. H. FERGUSSON AND Co.

The 16th February 1866.

Caution.

THE Probate of the pretended Will of the late Ramgopaul Banerjee, deceased, having been recalled and cancelled, the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or at all dealing with the following Government Securities, the property of the Estate of the said deceased :—

No.	7523	of 1832-33	for Rupees...	3,000
„	7524	„ „	„	3,000
„ Ct.	4727	„ „	„ ...	500
„ „	13356	„ „	„ ...	4,000
„ „	13778	„ „	„ ...	1,100
„ „	231	„ 1854-55	„ ...	3,000
„	26016	„ „	„ ...	3,000
„	26027	„ „	„ ...	10,000
„	33759	„ „	„ ...	3,000
„	5125	„ 1842-43	„ ...	5,000
„ Ct.	3382	„ „	„ ...	10,000
„ „	7035	„ „	„ ..	5,000

OWEN AND BANERJEE,
Attorneys for Sreemutty Joycally Dabee, widow of the said deceased.

Notice for sale on account of concerned.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND Co. will sell by public auction at the Custom House new Opium Godown, on Friday, the 2nd March 1866, at noon, 2 Casks containing Brass Wire, marked G. C. M. and B., Nos. 3-5, landed damaged by sea-water ex *Walmer Castle.*

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{18}$47043, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

THE First-half of Government Currency Note, for Rupees 50, No. $\frac{A}{17}$78924.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

In the Press.

A Hand-book shewing the Leave, Pay, Deputation, Travelling Allowances, and Pensions claimable by Judges of the High Court, by Covenanted Civilians, Military and Medical Officers in Civil employ, Ecclesiastical, Marine, Uncovenanted Officers, and Officers in the Public Works Department.

BY R. C. TULLOH,
Examiner of Claims.

Price 3 Rupees a copy, exclusive of postage to Mofussil Subscribers. Applications to be made to the Compiler, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 13859B., for Rupees 25.

Lost,

THE Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{11}$72422, 85215, and 86737, for Rs. 50 each.

Lost,

THE First-half of the Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$11398, for Rupees 500.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{16}$10506, for Rupees 1,000. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{13}$65828, for Rupees 100.

Lost,

Two First-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{13}$54066 for Rupees 100, and $\frac{A}{1}$99579 for Rupees 50. Payment of which was stopped at the Mint.

The 15th February 1866.

Lost,

THE Left-half of the Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{1}$29981 of 13th July 1861, for Rupees 50.

Notice.

LOST OR STOLEN.—The First-half of a Currency Bank Note, for Rupees 10, No. $\frac{A}{13}$08154. This is to give notice to stop payment.

Lost,

RIGHT-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{10}$24990, for Rupees 20.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 86.

THE Public are informed that a Government Bullock Train Establishment on a limited scale has been organized under this Department between Peerpointee and Punkabarree at the base of the Darjeeling Hills *vid* Carragola, Purneah, Kissengunge, and Titalyah, and another between Titalyah and Santrabarree at the foot of the Buxa Dooar *vid* Mynagoorie. The train is chiefly intended for the conveyance of Commissariat and other Military Stores, but as it happens that the train sometimes remains idle, it is notified that goods will be received from the non-official public for conveyance by the above train at the stations named below, and that the following rates will be charged upon such goods:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Peerpointee or Sahebgunge to Carragola	... per Md.	0	2	0
Carragola to Purneah	... „	0	8	0
Purneah to Kissengunge	... „	0	12	0
Kissengunge to Titalyah	... „	0	12	0
Titalyah to Punkabarree	... „	0	8	0
Peerpointee to Punkabarree	„	2	10	0
Titalyah to Santrabarree	... „	1	14	0
Peerpointee to Santrabarree	„	4	8	0

Delivery of goods will be made at the above stations, and passengers, when there is available space, will also be carried by the train on pre-payment of the charge for three maunds. Further as the down train from Punkabarree to Carragola is expected to return empty, country produce will be received for despatch and charged for at the following rates:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Punkabarree to Titalyah	... per Md.	0	8	0
Titalyah to Kissengunge	... „	0	6	0
Kissengunge to Purneah	... „	0	6	0
Purneah to Carragola	... „	0	4	0
Carragola to Peerpointee	.. „	0	2	0
Punkabarree to Peerpointee	... „	1	10	0

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1866.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 344.

The 19th February 1866.—The Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 28th February, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 345.

The 19th February 1866.—Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 28th February, at 6 P. M.

No. 346.

The 19th February 1866.—The Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 6th March 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 347.

The 23rd February 1866.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, Countries in the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Ports *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and [illegible] for transmission per French Mail Steamer [illegible]nam, will be closed at this Office on Friday, 2nd March 1866, at 6 P. M.

Postage to the United Kingdom.

Weight	½ oz.	Rs.	0	6	8
	1 „	„	0	13	4
	2 „	„	1	10	8

No. 349.

The 23rd February 1866.—Mails for Chitagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 5th March, at 6 P. M.

No. 350.

The 24th February 1866.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 14th March will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on each day, as follows:—

Vid Southampton ... 6th March 1866.
Vid Marseilles ... 7th „ „

Inland Postage to Bombay must be pre-paid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Vid Southampton.			*Vid* Marseilles		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Under ½ Ounce	... 0	4	0	0	6	8
„ 1 „	... 0	8	0	0	13	4

No. 351.

The 24th February 1866.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Thursday, the 8th March, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamps at one Rupee per ½ of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage.

[illegible]TIONS[illegible]tters for the Express will be received by a Clerk at [illegible] the window.

No. 352.

The 24th February 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Nemesis* will be closed on Thursday, the 8th March 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.			*Vid* Marseilles.			*Vid* Southampton.		
	Under ½ Ounce			Rs. 0	6	8	Rs. 0	4	0
	„ 1 „			„ 0	13	4	„ 0	8	0
	„ 2 „			„ 1	10	8	„ 1	0	0

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale, in the 24-Pergunnahs Collectorate, on the 28th February 1866, corresponding with 18th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*, according to the era current in the District. The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Collector at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Sale is to have effect from the commencement of the year 1272 *B. S.*

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
27	412	Shanpookhoorea, &c., Pergunnah Magoorah ...	251 1 27	589 10 10	5 14 4	595 9 2	1,179 5 8	

24-Pergunnahs;
Collector's Office,
The 25th January 1866.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Furreedpore, will be put up to sale, in the Furreedpore Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 6th March 1866, corresponding with 24th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	214	Chur Jalalpore in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Jalalpore ..	4,792 0 14	4,144 2 9	41 7 3	4,185 10 0	...	Under the special orders of the Board of Revenue these Estates will be sold to the highest bidder.
22	216	Chur Jahanabad in Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Bykuntpore	1,940 0 39	1,623 12 0	16 4 0	1,640 0 0	...	
25	219	Chur Bunderkhola in Pergunnah Bunderkhola	1,588 1 33	1,057 7 0	10 9 0	1,068 0 0	...	
238	804	Third portion of Chur Hukeekutpore in Pergunnah Bykuntpore	2,178 3 12	1,478 7 0	14 12 0	1,493 3 0	...	

Furreedpore;
Collector's Office,
The 10th January 1866.

E. E. Lowis,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Debee Bux Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

Shahabad Collectorate,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. Maclean,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B. C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

Collector's Office;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. Mangles,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Hooghly, will be put up to sale, in the Hooghly Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th March 1866, corresponding with 26th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Sale is to have effect from the commencement of the year 1273 *B. S.*

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Upset Price.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
92	2603	Majeepore comprised in Digrooyee, Pergunnah Bhoorsit ...	2 0 8	2 8 0	0 0 5	5 0 0	

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 6th February 1866.

G. S. PARK,
Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Chyte 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
97	1806	Erskine Inglis, Jonesh Monsoome Bhyro Tewary, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	31 1 7½	61 8 7	0 9 10	62 2 5	123 1 2	
154	2735	Hirdé Sarái, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	253 3 12	355 13 0	3 3 6	359 5 ∞6	711 10 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 15th February 1866.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. of Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 5th day of March 1866, corresponding with 4th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*, Monday, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 414.—Mehal Pudhum, Pergunnah Monghyr; recorded Proprietors, Gunesh Dutt and Nawab Sing and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 621-7.

No. 605.—Jaffer Nuggur Salempoor Jehan, Pergunnah Bullia; recorded Proprietors, Rughoonath Sahoy and Sewsahoy Sing and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,626.

E. C. CRASTER,
Collector.

MONGHYR;
Collector's Office,
The 29th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that in execution of Decree No. 484 under Act X. of 1859, (Decreeholder, Rakhall Dass Mookerjee, *versus* Sreemoteah Janokee Daie, Debtor,) the right, title, and interest of the Debtor in the under-mentioned Estate which contributing a Sudder Jumma of Rupees 1,603-3-5, in Zillah Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale on the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 17th Choyte 1273 *F. S.*, in the Office of the Collector of that District.

Estate Baragur, No. 159 of the Midnapore Rent-Roll, Pergunnah Shohapore; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,213-7-2; recorded Proprietors, Sreemoteah Janokee Daie and others.

J. GRANT,
Covenanted Deputy Collector,
in charge of Office for Collector.

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 19th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 14th March 1866, corresponding with the 2nd Choitro 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th day of January 1866 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 141.—Turuff Koolchara, Pergunnah Mahomedshye; recorded Proprietors, Meer Bakherally Chowdry, Meer Khorshedally, Ramcoomar Mojoomdar, Ramsunkur Mojoomdar, Madhub Chunder Mojoomdar, Jadub Chunder Mojoomdar, Mohima Chunder Mojoomdar, Moorarce Dhur Mojoomdar, Gobindo Chunder Mojoomdar, Noyan Chunder Mojoomdar, Grish Chunder Mojoomdar, Gunga Prosad Chuckerbutty, and Goda Dhur Ghose; Sudder Jumma Rupees 984-8-9.

No. 242.—Turuff Rajapore, Pergunnah Mahomedshye; recorded Proprietor, Ranee Goluck Shoondary Debbya; Sudder Jumma Rupees 661-10-6.

J. MONRO,
Officiating Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Jessore,
The 22nd February 1866.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

No. 30.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the application in Register A. and name of applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and residence of purchaser.	Amount paid for survey, clearance, and advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
10	71 Judoo Kanto Adhikor.	Mehal Chaporee, Thannah Jaggee.	Mouzah Dhing	Area about 84 Acres. On the North by Soemoloo, Bhelow, and Korai Trees. On the South by Bursolah Beel or a Lake and a straight line. On the East by Kooja jan or pool and rent-free land of Doomdomia. On the West by Koroigooree jan or pool and a straight line.	1866. 2nd February.	Hollodhur Borooah on part of Dehingeah Gossain, of Roha.	59 11 0	703 14 0, at Rs. 9-1-6 per Acre.
11	82 Kandoo Ram Surmah, Ramsoonder Dey, Seekoo Ram, and Nadoo Ram.	Mehal Mikir Hill Mouzah, Thannah Koliahur.	Mouzah Doorr Bagoree.	Area about 25 Acres. On the North by Kalpanee River. On the South by Soony Jooree or stream. On the East by Dewpanee River. On the West by Meeree Jooree or stream.	Ditto ...	Kandooram Surmah, Ramsoonder Dey, and Seekooram Mohafez, (Nadooram the applicant said to be dead) of Nowgong.	26 12 6	62 8 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Nowgong, Assam,
The 2nd February 1866.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 39.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the application in Register A. and name of applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of sale.	Name and residence of purchaser.	Amount paid for survey and advertisement.	Price for which sold.
						1866.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	17	1 J. D. Campbell, Esq., for Capt. Lees.	Mehal Chardwar, Thannah Tezpore.	Mouzah Majbat	150 Acres. North—By a line running south-east from mound of earth marked E. to mound of earth marked F., 150 tars long. South—By a line running north-east from mound of earth marked I to mound of earth marked J., 150 tars long. East—By a curved line running north-west from mound of earth marked J. to mound of earth marked F., 300 tars long. West—By east bank of Kuckrakate Julie from mound of earth marked I. to mound of earth marked H., 30 tars long; a line running north-west from mound of earth marked H. to mound of earth marked G., 120 tars long; and a line running north-east from mound of earth marked G. to mound of earth marked E., 150 tars long.	2nd Feb.	Major W. N. Lees, Calcutta.	77 14 0	375 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.
2	17	2 J. D. Campbell, Esq., for Capt. Lees.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100 Acres. North—By a line running north-east from mound of earth marked A. to mound of earth marked B., 100 tars long. South—By a line running north-east from mound of earth marked G. to mound of earth marked F., 100 tars long. East—By a line running south-west from mound of earth marked B. to mound of earth marked C., 20 tars long; a line running south-east from mound of earth marked C. to mound of earth marked D., 80 tars long; a curved line running in a south-easterly direction from mound of earth marked D. to mound of earth marked E., 30 tars long, and a line running south-west from mound of earth marked E. to mound of earth marked F., 120 tars long. West—By a line running south-west from mound of earth marked A. to mound of earth marked H., 90 tars long, and a line running south-east from mound of earth marked H. to mound of earth marked G., 110 tars long.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	64 12 0	250 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in register No. 79 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the application in Register A. and name of applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of sale.	Name and residence of purchaser.	Amount paid for survey and advertisement.	Price for which sold.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
3	17	3 J. D. Campbell, Esq., for Capt. Lees.	Mehal Chardwar, Thannah Tezpore.	Mouzah Majbat.	125 Acres. North—By a line running south-east from mound of earth marked A, to mound of earth marked B., 150 tars long. South—By a line running east from mound of earth marked C. to mound of earth marked D., 150 tars long. East—By a line running north from mound of earth marked D. to mound of earth marked B., 250 tars long. West—By a line running north-east from mound of earth marked C. to mound of earth marked A, 250 tars long.	1866. 2nd Feb.	Major W. N. Lees, Calcutta.	89 2 0	312 8 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.
4	17	4 J. D. Campbell, Esq., for Capt. Lees.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	150 Acres. North—By a line running south-east from mound of earth marked A. to mound of earth marked B., 150 tars long. South—By a line running north-east from mound of earth marked C. to mound of earth marked D., 150 tars long. East—By a line running north-west from mound of earth marked D. to mound of earth marked B., 300 tars long. West—By a curved line running south-west from mound of earth marked A. to mound of earth marked C., 300 tars long.	Ditto ..	Ditto	89 2 0	375 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.

ZILLAH DURRUNG;
Revenue Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 2nd February 1866.

T. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 46.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
Consecutive numbers of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the application in Register No. 40 and name of applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of sale.	Name and residence of purchaser.	Amount paid for survey, clearance, and advertisement.		Price for which sold and rate per Acre.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	343 Ramchorun Doss	Dhopabur Jaipoor.	Obhoypore ...	About 500 Acres. North—Nokocharee foot path or 522 tars from the western boundary line to Daodoobeejan on the East. South—Rajgurh or 538 tars from the western boundary line to Daodoobeejan. East—Daodoobeejan or 342 tars from the north boundary to Rajgurh. West—A line cut through forest from Nokocharee to Rajgurh 262 tars.	2nd Feb. 1866.	Mr. Sherlock Hare, Seebsagur.	Survey and advertisement expenses ... 203 8 0 Deposit for boundary cutting ... 62 8 0 Total ... 266 0 0		3,372 8 0, at Rs. 6-10 per Acre.
2	344 Mr. S White, on behalf of Mr. G. Williamson.	Karsolee Joreshaut.	Khorekotea...	About 500 Acres. North—Dhudoralloo and Dholee Nuddee. South—Continuation of southern boundary of Mr. Williamson's Khorekotea grant to Mr. Minto's western boundary. East—Dholee Nuddee and Mr. Minto's west boundary. West—Eastern boundary of Mr. Williamson's old Khorekotea grant.	Ditto ...	Hemokonto Shurma, Report Nuvees, Seebsagur Collectorate.	Survey and advertisement expenses ... 203 8 0 Deposit for boundary cutting ... 62 8 0 Total ... 266 0 0		6,468 12 0, at Rs. 12-15 per Acre.
							Total, Rs. ...	532 0 0	9,781 4 0

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 2nd February 1866.

E. Y. WALCOTT,
Assistant Commissioner in charge.

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No. 7.] [79]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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Mymensingh Agricultural Exhibition.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 436T., dated the 26th January 1866.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a report from Mr. Henderson, late Collector of Mymensing, and Vice-President of the Divisional Agricultural Exhibition, with its enclosures, regarding the Agricultural Exhibition held at Mymensing on 28th November 1865.

2. In a financial point of view the exhibition has been most successful, the subscriptions, &c., having amounted to Rupees 27,746, whilst, after defraying all expenses, there remains a balance in hand of Rupees 5,000, which it is proposed to expend in building a vernacular school and in other works memorial of the late exhibition.

3. I have requested the Committee to abstain from appropriating the surplus in the manner proposed until they receive the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor. It seems to me that such a balance would be much more appropriately and beneficially applied to the establishment of a model farm, which I consider should be maintained in each district as the best and most permanent means of improving agricultural stock, and of introducing economical machinery with a prospect of eventually illustrating the best modes of manuring land and increasing produce of all sorts.

4. The difficulty of establishing a model farm lies in the necessity of finding a competent manager to superintend its working. It is not every man who has a turn for farming or management, and it is not at present proposed to establish an examination in agriculture as one of the subjects for competition for admission to the Indian Civil Service. But if a good manager, either in the service or out of the service, is procurable, I feel sure that the benefits of a model farm would soon make themselves felt, especially in these eastern districts where the simple necessaries of life, such as milk and butter, and bread and eggs and fowls, are now procurable only with difficulty.

5. With regard to the exhibition itself, I have no hesitation in saying that its success was chiefly due to Mr. Henderson, and next to him to Mr. Taylor, with much assistance from Mr. Dunne and Mr. Simson and Baboo Ramsunker Sein. But I regret to state that the labour of getting up a great exhibition falls too heavily on the officers of Government and interferes with the discharge of their official duties, and I could not recommend that an exhibition on such a scale as that which has recently taken place should be held again in a district like Mymensing, where non-officials are so very few in number.

6. The Raja of Shooshung was the only native of rank who attended the exhibition, and he was also the largest subscriber. But the assemblage of rich and influential zemindars was very large, and the attendance of the natives was considerably in excess of the attendance at the Dacca exhibition last year. This was perhaps partly due to the machinery exhibited by Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Lepage and Co., of Calcutta, who gave to the natives every facility of seeing the power of machinery in motion.

7. The Committees of the other districts were not equal to the Mymensing Committee in their efforts, and were not so well represented as I could have wished; but the immense distance, and the painfully slow water-communication, are sufficient to deter exhibitors and spectators coming from other districts. This part of the country is very different from England, or even those parts of India where Railway communication is established, and it is much easier and quicker to convey goods from Russia to London than from Cachar to Mymeasing. However, I beg that the thanks of Government may be given to the District Committees for their labours.

From W. H. HENDERSON, Esq., Collector of Mymensing, to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division,—(No. 55, dated the 25th January 1866.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the final report, accounts, and proceedings connected with the Agricultural Exhibition lately held in the district of Mymensing. The separate reports I have received from the respective Committees are herewith attached.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was pleased to give his consent to the exhibition being held at Mymensing. The idea was warmly taken up by the native gentlemen of the district, who all eagerly desired that the distinction might be awarded to their district, and from first to last they did their best to support and aid the labours of the Central Committee to promote the welfare of the scheme.

The first meeting was held on the 16th May 1865 to collect necessary funds for the undertaking. On this occasion the efforts of the Committee were admirably supported for the zemindars, *en masse*, came forward with great liberality, nearly half the sum collected altogether in this district having been then subscribed. The sum amounted to Rupees 16,449 which, with subsequent donations, eventually reached a total of Rupees 27,746-6-6,—a sum far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine, and speaking highly for the enlightened liberality of the land-holders of the district, as well as for the cordiality with which they have heretofore shewn themselves ready to co-operate with the Government in any undertaking intended to promote their welfare and improvement.

The following is the amount of contributions received from the several districts of the Division :—

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Mymensing	... 19,716	6	6	
Dacca	... 2,000	0	0	
Backergunge	... 2,000	0	0	
Sylhet	... 1,000	0	0	Promised.
Furreedpore	... „			
Cachar	... „			

This is exclusive of the sum expended by each Local Committee in the transmission of cattle and produce from each district to Mymensing. Of this sum—total Rupees 10,028 have been awarded in prizes, and the accounts now submitted will shew the various items of expenditure.

The exhibition was opened on 29th November 1865. The yard was judiciously selected and occupied an imposing position in an open space in the centre of the station and was approached from the river side by an avenue of handsome old trees. The entrance gateway was very simple, merely constructed of tastefully cut sooparee stems which produced a graceful and rustic effect. An iron gateway completed the entrance. It was exhibited by Messrs. Thomson and Company, and it was decided that the position it occupied shewed it to greater advantage than the shed would have done which was set apart for Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company's wares. The Committee judged rightly, for having done duty in enhancing the effect of the entrance, it soon found a ready purchaser.

There were in all nine sheds. Tables running the whole length of the sheds were spread with the several products of each district. One measuring 488 feet was allotted to produce. Mymensing, naturally enough, exhibited the largest quantity, but was closely followed by Cachar with its tea, Dacca with its safflower, and Backergunge with its cotton. I will not enter into lengthy details. The judges of that Department have forwarded their report which appears to me quite satisfactory. A shed measuring 240 feet was allotted to horses of which there were some fine specimens, but (I would observe) only one animal out of this class was exhibited by a native gentleman. This, I am glad to say, deserved and carried off the hackney prize. Of the ponies exhibited, of which there were a large number, many were good specimens. They were tethered under the trees, but their hardy tittle frames in no way suffered from the exposure. This would not, however, have occurred had timely notice been given to the Committee as to the number of horses and ponies each district would exhibit. As it was, so much larger a number arrived than was expected, that shed room failed. It is not out of place to remark here that the delay in the submission of such particulars inconveniences considerably the members of the Central Committee, in as much as it leaves them quite in the dark as to the quantity of space required. The same may be said of the cattle: the two sheds set apart for them, one measuring 264 feet and one measuring 250 feet, were completely filled and a large number had to be fastened to temporary stalls hastily erected out in the open air. There were some very fine specimens of cattle, the Dacca "white breed" was adjudged superior to any other, and undoubtedly it is the best breed from which to raise and improve the terribly deteriorated race of cattle of Eastern Bengal. The Cachar Local Committee sent some fine meknahs and a bull, the result of a cross between the meknah and the ordinary Bengalee cow. The meknahs themselves are scarcely, in my opinion, adapted for the plains. They are delicate and cannot stand the heat and sun. The cross might thrive better and would certainly improve the breed of Bengalee cattle. Sylhet shewed a fine white bull and some black bald-faced cows. These were not, in my opinion, genuine Bengalee cattle, but a cross with some up-country breed. Mymensing and Dacca undoubtedly produced the best show of cattle. Those from Backergunge were scarcely up to the mark, whilst Furreedpore exhibited none. A few buffaloes were shewn but nothing very particular of that class, except one from Cachar which boasted of a splendid pair of horns, and moreover was not an unruly beast and scarcely required the very cautious tethering he received at the hands of the Committee. Of the sheep, as a rule, very little can be said. There is great room for improvement in the Bengalee breed, and it is very much to be desired that zemindars should turn their thoughts seriously to this matter.

With care and good food alone much may be done for the breed itself, without even the introduction of foreign blood. There were some fine goats. The best came from Furreedpore, but they were of the Jumna Paree breed.

The show of poultry was very good. Very few specimens came from any of the neighbouring districts Mymensing alone succeeded almost entirely in filling the two handsome octagonal

sheds set apart for that class. There were some fine ducks from Backergunge, a cross between the China and Bengalee breed. The geese exhibited were fair specimens, but nothing out of the way. So likewise the pigeons, turkeys, and rabbits.

Of the manufactures there is scarcely any thing to be said, the jails seemingly producing all that was shewn in that line. Much is scarcely to be expected, as the districts in this corner of Bengal are purely agricultural. The cane furniture of Backergunge was good and a marked improvement is visible in its manufacture within the last few years.

I have now arrived at the two last sheds, which were set apart for machinery and implements. One occupied a picturesque position on the banks of a tank and was filled with articles sent up for sale and exhibition by Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co., of Calcutta. The other was allotted to the use of Messrs. R. C. Lepage and Co., of the same city. We were much indebted to those firms for their cordial and ready co-operation, and they deserve our best thanks for adding so much real interest to the exhibition. Their machinery was first rate and attracted great attention on all sides. The natives are as yet not sufficiently advanced to appreciate properly these grand feats of science. When they are able to do so a great improvement will doubtless be seen in the products of these wealthy districts, as they are not backward in purchasing and adopting such modern inventions. It is, however, only by perseverance in bringing such agents to their own homesteads that we shall succeed in opening their eyes to their value at all. Improvement will be slow if we wait for the natives of Bengal to make pilgrimages to Calcutta for that purpose, and therefore I am convinced that ultimately good will arise from these exhibitions. It is useless to expect them to bear fruit at once. It was to be regretted that the Burhampooter River dried up after the rains so suddenly and rapidly this year. It has not been so low for years. This was the cause of immense labour and great difficulty in the shipping and unloading of all the ponderous machinery which was sent from Calcutta. Its transmission here was marvellous, and had it not been for the untiring energy of Mr. Lyall, of Dacca, and the cordial and friendly help of Mr. Gregg, of Naraingunge, the machinery would never have reached Mymensing at all. It is impossible for me to thank these gentlemen as they deserve for the aid they afforded.

The exhibition yard was entirely guarded by peadahs paid out of the funds of the exhibition. At that time there was a great call on the police of the district owing to treasure parties, &c., and their services were not consequently obtainable; but notwithstanding this I would beg to bring to your notice that the yard was not the less orderly or well guarded. Not a single case of theft occurred either of articles or animals exhibited or of any thing else. This is exceedingly creditable, as it is computed that at times no less than 6 to 8,000 people were in the yard at once, and it may be presumed that from 15 to 20,000 persons visited the exhibition.

In conclusion, I would beg to tender the thanks of the Committee to Colonel Innis and the officers of his Regiment for the loan of their band which helped so greatly to enliven the scene.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Mymensingh Agricultural Exhibition held at the Circuit House on Monday, the 8th January 1866:—

PRESENT:

Vice-President.

W. H. HENDERSON, ESQ.

Members.

F. B. SIMSON, ESQ.
W. C. TAYLOR, ESQ.
E. M. REILY, ESQ.
SYUD ALLEE NEWAZ KHAN.
R. HOPE ELLIS, ESQ.
E S. ANDREW, ESQ.
F. J. G. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Secretary.

A. D. DUNNE, ESQ.

The following propositions were moved and carried unanimously:—

1*st.*—Proposed by F. B. Simson, Esq., seconded by E. M. Reily, Esq.

That the financial report laid on the table by the Vice-President be adopted and considered highly satisfactory.

2*nd.*—Proposed by W. C. Taylor, Esq., seconded by F. J. G. Campbell, Esq.

That the Vice-President and Secretary be requested to make arrangements for the Medals, that the sum set apart for that purpose be placed at their disposal, and that the Medals be awarded according to the accompanying list:—

1. Gold Medal, J. P. Wise, Esq., for the best bull, 12.
2. Gold Medal, R. C. Bell, Esq., for the best specimen of tea, 13.
1. Silver Medal, W. Foley, Esq., cotton, 14.
2. Silver Medal, W. B. Manson, Esq., jute.
3. Silver Medal, A. C. Monier, Esq., indigo.

Bronze Medal, J. P. Wise, Esq., for best cow.

Bronze Medal, W. H. Henderson, Esq., for Munnipore pony.

Bronze Medal, E. E. Lowis, Esq., for best she-goat.

4. Silver Medal, T. E. Thomson and Co., general machinery.
5. Silver Medal, R. C. Lepage and Co., general machinery.
6. Silver Medal, W. Bays, Esq., special service.
7. Silver Medal, W. Moore, Esq., special service.
8. Silver Medal, J. A. Gregg, Esq., special service.
9. Silver Medal, F. Fooks, Esq., special service.
10. Silver Medal, D. R. Lyall, Esq., c. s., special service.
11. Silver Medal, W. V. Westmacott, Esq, c. s., special service.

3. Proposed by W. H. Henderson, Esq., seconded by W. C. Taylor, Esq.

That the photographs of the exhibition taken by Mr. Baker meet with the approval of the Committee, and that Mr. Baker be requested to prepare thirty sets of twenty-five pictures, and that a set be presented to each of the members of the Committee of Management and to the Collectors and Secretaries of the Local Committee of the other districts of the Division. That the sum of Rupees 1,800 be placed at the disposal of the Vice-President and Secretary for the purchase of the above. That the President be requested, on

the part of the Committee, respectfully to offer an Album containing a set of photographs of the exhibition to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and that similar Albums be presented to the President and Vice-President as memorials of the exhibition and as remuneration to Mr. Baker.

List of Photographs selected by the Committee.

No. 1. Vignette likeness of Mr. Buckland.
„ 2. Committee of Management.
„ 3. Group of Native Zemindars.
„ 4. Entrance Gate, large size, with buggy.
„ 5. Entrance Gate from the inside.
„ 6. Durbar Shed.
„ 7. Back view of Durbar Shed.
„ 8. Thomson and Co.'s Machinery Shed.
„ 9. Lepage and Co.'s Machinery Shed.
„ 10. Steam Engines at work.
„ 11. Poultry and Cattle Sheds.
„ 12. Poultry and Horse Sheds.
„ 13. Stallion Property of A. D. Dunne, Esq.
„ 14. Prize Pony Property of W. H. Henderson, Esq.
„ 15. Prize Cow Property of W. H. Henderson, Esq.
„ 16. Elephant Property of A. D. Dunne, Esq.
„ 17. Prize Bull "Meknah" Property of Colonel McCulloch.
„ 18. Mymensing Church.
„ 19. House occupied by Mr. Henderson.
„ 20. Avenue through the Exhibition ground.
„ 21. House occupied by Mr. Dunne.
„ 22. The main group of Elephants.
„ 23. Hindoo Mutt.
„ 24. The Mymensing Eleven.
„ 25. Prize Buffaloe.

4. Proposed by F. B. Simson, Esq., seconded by W. H. Henderson, Esq.

That, as owing to the liberality of the Mymensing Zemindars and others connected with the exhibition of 1865, there remains a surplus of upwards of Rupees 5,000 at the disposal of the Committee of Management, it is proposed to devote this amount to erect a suitable memorial of the exhibition, which will not only gratify the subscribers but tend to promote a worthy and useful object, it is therefore proposed to build a vernacular school close to the present Government school to purchase a strong Fane clock to be placed in a conspicuous position in the memorial school house and also to erect a marble tablet containing the names of the principal subscribers engraved in neat gold letters. That from the present Committee of Management a Sub-Committee be formed to carry out the object in view and build a suitable school-house according to the funds at their disposal, after which, should any balance remain over, it will be disposed of as a sinking fund for repairs. The Sub-Committee to consist of President, F. B. Simson, Esq., C. S., Members, F. J. G. Campbell, Esq., C. S., and A. D. Dunne, Esq., with powers to add to their number.

5. Proposed by E. M. Reily, Esq., seconded by R. Hope Ellis, Esq.

That Mr. Henderson be requested to vacate the chair.

6. Proposed by F. J. G. Campbell, Esq., seconded by A. D. Dunne, Esq.

That Mr. Simson be requested to take the chair.

7. Proposed by A. D. Dunne, Esq., seconded by W. C. Taylor, Esq.

That the sum of Rupees 200 be awarded to Joyna Bewah, the mother of the coolie, Saboo Sheik, who was accidentally killed by one of the engines, to be paid at the rate of Rupees 5 per month while the money lasts; that the money shall be made over to the Judge who has kindly offered to make the monthly payment while he remains in the district.

8. Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by E. S. Andrew, Esq.

That the Committee tender their cordial thanks to W. H. Henderson, Esq., C. S., their late Chairman and Vice-President of the Committee of Management, for the untiring assiduity with which he superintended every detail connected with the arrangements for carrying through the exhibition and the unvarying courtesy with which he met the many difficulties he had to contend with. The Committee consider that general success of the Exhibition was chiefly owing to his management, &c.

From F. B. Simson, Esq., President of Sub-Committee, Department I., to W. H. Hendkrson, Esq., Vice-President of the Central Managing Committee for the Agricultural Exhibition, Mymensing,—(No. , dated the January 1866.)

As President of the Committee for Department I., I have the honor to make the following report:—

The show of horned cattle was decidedly fine, and Mymensing, Dacca, Sylhet, and Cachar were well represented. Backergunge did not send good specimens, and Furreedpore had none.

Mr. Wise's famous bull—the prize bull at Alipore in 1864, and afterwards at the Dacca Exhibition—took the first prize. There were other very fine bulls in the show.

The prize for the best cow was awarded to Sylhet for a very fine English looking animal of the patted breed—black with a white face—brought to the show in splendid condition. Cachar sent beautiful specimens of the mekna cattle which have since been bought for transmission to England. There were half breds also between the meknas and Bengallee cattle.

A few pairs of fine draught bullocks were exhibited.

The buffaloes were found so troublesome that finally only one was allowed to remain within the precincts of the exhibition.

In Class II. there was no great show of stallions, this is strongly indicative of the peculiar nature of the Mymensing climate which has been this season specially unhealthy to the best stallions, many valuable animals having gone in the loins. Some admirable hacknies and brood mares were exhibited.

The show of ponies was excellent, but the words "bred in the division" and "bred in the districts" prevented competition for a large number of prizes, as most of the ponies were either Munipoorie, or brought from beyond the boundaries of the division.

The sheep were not strongly represented. With the exception of sheep bred in Mymensing, several of which were excellent, no specimens worth commenting on were sent. There were some good goats from Furreedpore, but all of breeds from drier parts of Bengal.

The poultry show was magnificent. The arrangement of prizes was scarcely fitted to meet the results of contributors who had expended their

efforts principally on capons. Numerous pens were filled with capons of great size and weight and special prizes were liberally awarded principally to the district of Mymensing. Dacca and Mymensing alone competed in turkeys. The best ducks were sent from Backergunge, and some admirable pens of large ducks, crosses between the Bengalee and China breed, were exhibited from the same district.

Geese mustered strong, and were large and healthy.

The competition for rabbits was confined to Mymensing. There were good bucks and does from several competitors.

The pigeon show was not so good as the Committee had anticipated.

The value of the prizes amounted in this Department to Rupees 2,809.

The whole live stocks were healthy. No illness of any kind occurred. There were no complaints about food, and the animals were removed without any trouble or discontent whatever.

From J. G. FRENCH, ESQ., M. D., President of Sub-Committee, Department II., to W. H. HENDERSON, Esq., Vice-President of the Managing Committee for the Agricultural Exhibition, Mymensing,—(dated the 21st January 1866.)

I HAVE the honor, as President of the Committee on Department No. 2, to submit the following report:—

1st.—The south-west part of the yard was set apart for machinery and agricultural and irrigating implements. On this piece of ground two long admirably constructed and commodious sheds were erected. One of these sheds was occupied by Messrs. T. E Thomson and Co's articles, and the other by those belonging to the establishment of Messrs. Lepage and Co., both these firms sent up their foreman and workmen. On the whole the show of machinery and agricultural implements was most excellent, and in my opinion was the best part of the whole exhibition.

2nd.—Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. exhibited a very fine double cylinder 10-horse power steam engine, and Messrs. Lepage and Co. two smaller single cylinder engines. These engines were constantly worked, and being attached by patent india rubber betting to a saw bench did very good work by cutting large pieces of timber.

There were very good arrangements for horses or cattle-power for driving farm yard machines.

There was no water wheel adapted for tidal streams.

In Class II.—The show of implements for tillage was as good as could be wished for. There were fine poloughs, harrows, cultivators or grutters, and good collections of hand tools. There was a very nice light simple broad-cast sowing machine exhibited by Messrs. Lepage and Co.

Class III.—The native improvements on the native plough were not very good. Messrs. Lepage and Co. exhibited a good one.

Class IV.—Under the head "farm yard implements" there was a good threshing machine worked by cattle-power, a fanner for winnowing corn, four or five different sized chaff cutters, a bruising mill, an oil cake crusher, and a good collection of feeding troughs exhibited.

Class V.—Under the head "implements for preparing produce for the market" there were native cotton gins and improvements on native cotton gins, a native machine for expressing the juice from the sugarcane, an iron rice cleaning machine, and three or four different flour mills exhibited.

Class VI.—Under the head of "irrigating implements" there were exhibited a portable bullock or horse-power machine to deliver water at the surface of the ground, a cattle-power arrangement for lifting water from wells or tanks, a cattle-power arrangement for working the common China pump, and one or two others of like variety.

Class VII.—There was no show of agricultural carriages or harness, except two common native-made hackries.

Class VIII.—There were some good churns, butter workers, and milk pans exhibited.

Class IX.—Under the head "miscellaneous machines," &c., there were exhibited a portable forge and bellows, a collection of field "kodalees," felling axes, hand implements used in draining, tile and brick-making machines, saw mills or benches, and a few other useful and well made articles.

Class X.—The only thing exhibited under the head of "tea making machines" was a wooden tea box.

Some special prizes were awarded for extra articles, such as those which were not included in the regular list. They were the two single cylinder steam engines, an oil cake crusher, a *Wankyn's* cotton gin, an American cotton gin, a native made feeding trough, and a collection of garden pumps or irrigators, &c., &c. The total amount of money given in prizes in this Department amounted to about Rupees 2,630.

The exertions made by Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. and Messrs Lepage and Co. were truly praiseworthy. I am certain that such an exhibition of machinery as we had here must prove ultimately beneficial to the agricultural interests of this country. A man may form some idea of a good horse, cow, or goat, but a man must *see* a steam engine working before he can form any idea as to its capabilities for performing various and many kinds of labor, and of dispensing with a good many hands in a thinly populated district or country.

In conclusion, I (as President of the Sub-Committee) beg to congratulate you on the success of the undertaking.

From A. D. DUNNE, ESQ., Secretary to the Sub-Committee, Department III., to W. H. HENDERSON, Esq, Vice-President of the Managing Committee of the Mymensing Agricultural Exhibition,—(dated the 24th January 1866)

IN the absence of any report from the Judges of this Department, I beg, as requested, to furnish you with the following information:—

A large shed, 488 feet in length by 20 breadth, was constructed for this Department, down the middle and along one side of which was a row of conveniently sized tables made of neatly cut beetle-nut trees covered with mats. Each district, according to its requirements, had a number of tables allotted to it, and its position in the shed was indicated by the name of the district in large coloured letters upon strips of white cloth hung cross ways over its tables. The arrangement of the shed was satisfactory, and although the number of specimens exhibited very much exceeded our expectations, there was no confusion, each class having its own position allotted to it on the tables.

Class 1.—Gram occupied a large space upon the tables of Dacca, Mymensing, and Backergunè. It was of course chiefly confined to paddy and rice. Of the former some exhibitors had upwards of seventy different kinds, but only those who have made paddy-growing their particular study could separate the varieties. It appeared to me, judging paddy as I should judge oats or barley from bright heavy-thin husked, full grain, that for practical purposes, the valuable descriptions were confined to a few samples, and that most of the varieties were simply the produce of different descriptions of soil and cultivation. Numbers of the specimens bore a very small market value. The exhibition of rice was very fine. The collection of millets was small and does not call for any remark.

Class 2.—Pulse—"Kulaees" and chillies were well represented, both in variety, and the number of specimens exhibited, and one chilly tree, sent up by Mr. Levien, the Collector of Dacca, was about seven feet high and bushy and the branches were literally covered with fine bright chillies, half a dozen such plants in the garden of a villager would supply an ordinary family for a year.

Class 3.—Tubers were exhibited freely. Some of the yams were of enormous size.

Class 4.—Fibres. Jute and sunn were the prominent features of this class. The first prize for the former was given to Mr. Manson, of Mymensing, for a very fine sample grown in the district. There were a large number of very good samples exhibited. The manufacture of jute in Mymensing is evidently improving, and the district produces very fine qualities; but I am informed that it is necessary to please the Calcutta market which has a preference for either "Callygunge" or "Rungpore" jute under which names a large portion of Mymensing produce finds a ready sale at that place.

The specimens of sunn were well worthy of notice. Baboo Kallee Narain Roy, of Bowal, Dacca, sent in some specimens of a new fibre resembling coarse jute, but as no description of the plant or particulars as to yield, name, &c., accompanied the sample, it did not obtain any particular notice.

Class 5.—Cotton. There was a very marked improvement in this article as compared with that exhibited last year. The class was very well represented by the number of exhibitors, and the different varieties, and some exceedingly fine specimens were shewn, particularly from Backergunge, grown by W. Foley, Esq., a gentleman, whom I am given to understand, devotes much time and attention to this subject. I regret that no memoranda accompanied the different specimens shewing from what seed they were produced and nature of the soil in which they were planted. Two of the finest specimens appeared to be from American and Persian seed, some information on these points would have been very satisfactory. Mr. Foley's cotton, both cleaned and in the ball, shews a marked superiority over the indigenous article from the same or other districts, so much so that looking at the two it would appear a waste of labour and time to plant the latter, and hope for a satisfactory quality of cotton suited for exportation. I am, however, satisfied that the district might produce large quantities of cotton, particularly in the Shooshung direction, but a good description of seed is essential. I never saw finer balls than amongst some of the specimens grown in the Shooshung Hills, but the staple was short and useless, difficult to detach from the seed, and very hard and wirey. Some few specimens of Dacca cotton were exhibited, but they were inferior and unsatisfactory.

Class 6.—(Raw Silk.) The specimens were very poor. A few samples of tusser and silk on the cocoons were exhibited.

Class 7.—Dyes. Some very fine samples of safflower were exhibited, chiefly from Dacca and by traders in the dye. Most of the samples were described as "pannia," and, having had many years of intimate acquaintance with the safflower trade, I am aware that "pannia" produces about 20 maunds of safflower yearly. Judging from the colour and the size of the cakes, I think the specimens exhibited were correctly described, and that they were almost all selected from the same small batch. I do not think they can be called fair specimens of the safflower of the Dacca district. Within the last ten years the price and demand for safflower has trebled in Dacca, and yet there is a falling off in quality. There is no improvement in manufacture, and high prices have caused the ryots to turn their attention to modes of adulteration by which they can improve the colour of ill-washed stuff and give it a "pannia" look and add to the weight as well.

A ryot with a large family can produce no more valuable crop than safflower. He realizes a large profit from the dye and has the oil from the seed and a stock of firewood as well, and men, women, and children assist in preparing it. Yet there is perhaps no article of produce so systematically adulterated during its manufacture by means of jungle seeds, saw dust from heavy descriptions of wood, pounded crockery, pounded rice, rice water, tamarind juice, pounded dhall, &c., but the ryot feels pretty secure in the knowledge that competition in the early part of the season is smart and his roguery will be slurred over.

Class 8.—Oil Seeds. Numerous samples were exhibited, but none call for any special remark except, perhaps, the cocoanuts which were magnificent.

Class 9.—Tobacco. Some fine samples were exhibited but do not call for special remark.

Class 10.—Tea. A very good collection of teas of all classes was sent in. Some of them were of a very fine description, and boxes of tea, sold after the exhibition, realized high prices. I would suggest that in future exhibitors might be requested to send in a correct memorandum with each collection, stating the nature of the seed, ground, and age of the garden.

The first prize for indigo was awarded to Mr. Monier, Mr. Ree's manager. There were several samples from Furreedpore, Dacca, and Mymensing. The fine colour of the first prize indigo, is very much owing to the clear deep water of Luckhia, upon the bank of which it was manufactured.

Class 11.—Coffee. Very few samples were exhibited, they were in the husk and were not worthy of remark.

Class 12.—Sugarcane. Some few good specimens were exhibited, but as a rule the canes were poor and stunted.

From T. F. W. SMITH, Esq., President, Sub Committee, Department IV., to W. H. HENDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, District Exhibition, Mymensing,—(No. , dated the 23rd December 1865.)

I HAVE the honor, herewith, to submit the report of the Sub-Committee on Department IV. of the late exhibition.

It was not to be expected that districts almost wholly agricultural should furnish a very extensive display of manufactured goods, but the Committee venture to think that, on the whole, the specimens shewn are creditable to the division. The native cotton cloths, for example, while inferior in cheapness to English fabrics, are from the avoidance of a false economy in the use of the raw materials, infinitety more durable, especially the excellent cloths and rugs of Kooki manufacture exhibited by Cachar. The collection of silk fabrics, exhibited by Colonel McCulloch, was deserving of the same character as the cotton goods.

The specimen of gunny cloth sent by the Dacca Jail, while perhaps too expensive for ordinary use, left nothing to be desired in thoroughness of workmanship, and other specimens pressed it close. The furniture morah exhibited by Mr. Sutherland was, if of a plain, of a substantial and useful kind

It would be impossible for the Sub-Committee to draw your attention to any meritorious object displayed. They only desire to add an expression of their hopes that the judgment of the Central Committee will so far coincide with theirs as to consider the department of the exhibition under their special charge creditable on the whole to contributors of the districts.

Dr. The Vice-President of the Mymensing Agricultural Exhibition in account with the Subscribers. Cr.

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Government Grant Cash ...	3,000	0	0	By building Sheds ...	4,789	1	5
„ Subcription from Mymensing ...	16,449	0	0	„ Mellah ...	335	0	0
„ „ „ Dacca ...	2,000	0	0	„ Fireworks ...	892	0	0
„ „ „ Backergunge	2,000	0	0	„ Lanterns and artificial works ...	39	2	0
„ „ „ Sylhet ...	1,000	0	0	„ Printing advertisement, &c. ...	95	11	6
„ Sale of entrance tickets ...	2,499	12	0	„ Postage ...	3	6	0
„ „ of Materials ...	797	10	6	„ Stationery ...	1	12	0
				„ Establishment ...	215	0	0
				„ Guard and light for the exhibition ...	146	3	4
				„ Fodder for Cattle ...	208	12	0
				„ Gumlas for Cattle ...	28	0	0
				„ Boat hire for Machinery to and from Naraingunge ...	318	12	0
				„ Coolie hire for loading and landing the Machines, &c. ...	200	0	0
				„ Flags ...	33	12	0
				„ Miscellaneous ...	700	11	6
				„ Prizes ...	10,028	0	0
				„ Medals ...	1,500	0	0
				„ Photographs ...	1,200	0	0
				„ The mother and family of a coolie accidentally killed ...	200	0	0
				„ Gratuities ...	250	0	0
				„ Unadjusted accounts ...	1,000	0	0
Total ...	27,746	6	6	Total ...	22,185	3	9

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division,—(No. 998, dated the 17th February 1866.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 436T., dated 26th ultimo, submitting the report of the Agricultural Exhibition held at Mymensing on the 28th November last, and in reply to request that you will convey to the gentlemen* named by you the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor for the services rendered by them in promoting the success of the exhibition.

Mr. W. H. Henderson.
„ W. C. Tayler.
„ A. D. Dunne.
„ F. B. Simson.
Baboo Ramsunker Sein.

2. In regard to the disposal of the surplus funds of the exhibition, I am to request that you will submit somewhat in detail your proposal for the establishment of a model farm in each of the districts of your division.

Sale of Government Salt.

From T. Bruce Lane, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 56, dated the 17th January 1866.)

With reference to my letter No. 1053 of the 1st November 1865, I am directed to report the steps since taken by the Board with a view to dispose of the remaining stocks of Government Salt.

2. The results of the second auction sale held on the above date were communicated to the Commissioners of Cuttack and Burdwan, who were requested to submit draft Notifications for the local sale of the stocks of Pungah still unsold in their Divisions in lots of 200 maunds, and at an upset price of about Rupees 60. The Commissioners were, however, invited to propose modifications on these points if considered expedient.

3. A draft Notification has now been received for the sale of the Orissa stocks; but it is accompanied by a strong expression of opinion from the Collector of Pooree that the old preference for Pungah over Kurkutch no longer exists, and that no sales of the former kind can be expected, unless either the upset price is reduced to a figure actually less than the present fixed price of Kurkutch, or Rupees 31-8 per 100 maunds, or the Pungah Salt is removed for delivery to some spot accessible by the existing lines of traffic. The cost of this removal is estimated by the Collector at about Rupees 6-4 per 100 maunds.

4. A copy of the letter No. 95, dated 20th December 1865, containing these details is now forwarded, and I am directed to remark that the Board consider that it would be quite useless to attempt to hold in the Cuttack Division the local sales which were at one time contemplated by them. With regard to the Burdwan Division a further report will be hereafter made to Government when the Commissioner's reply has been received.

5. In May 1863, when the expediency of disposing of the stocks of Government Salt, on the final abandonment of Government manufacture, was discussed, it was further declared by Government that the fixed prices need no longer be determined by the full cost of production, plus the fixed duty, but that a price more nearly approaching the actual value of the salt in the market, as compared with other kinds of salt, might be fairly adopted. The sale by auction of a certain portion of the stocks in each year was then determined on, the upset price being fixed at the opening of each sale. Opportunity was thus offered to the trade to supply themselves with Government Salt at the market rate, but they declined to take advantage of it. The high and prohibitive fixed rates took effect again immediately on the sales being closed.

6. During the two years 1863-64 and 1864-65, immediately preceding the auction sales, the sales of Government Salt, under the Board's Rowannahs, at the prices fixed by the Notification of the 9th May 1863, were maunds 5,01,805 and 2,57,911 respectively. The steady previous decrease, as shewn in the returns of former years, was noticed in the Board's Salt Report for the first quarter of 1863-64. From the 1st May 1865 to the date of the first auction sale, on the 5th July following, sales under Board's Rowannahs amounted to maunds 68,505. The results of the auctions held in July and November last have been separately reported in my letters to you noted on the margin. The total quantity of Pungah sold on both occasions amounted to maunds 5,27,000, making the entire sales since the 1st May 1865 up to maunds 5,95,505, or more than double the quantity sold under the Board's Rowannahs during the year 1864-65. From the above details the result of the direct competition between Government Salt and Liverpool Salt may be gathered, but to complete the actual statement of sales of Government Salt during the periods referred to, I am to add the sales made in Orissa and Chittagong, as follows:—

No. 747, dated 7th July 1865.
„ 1053, „ 1st Nov. „

	1863-64.	1864-65.	*May to Oct.* 1865.
Orissa ...	4,23,730	3,79,465	1,80,354
Chittagong	1,63,373	2,21,239	86,617

The effect of the introduction of Liverpool Salt cannot be traced here as in the preceding details, but there is every reason to believe that in Chittagong, where no Government Pungah now remains in store, salt will soon and largely be imported from Liverpool.

7. In your letter No. 332T. of the 11th July 1865, it was suggested that Rupees 70, which had been fixed as the upset at the first auction sale, should be adopted as the fixed price for all Pungah Salt then remaining in store. The Board, however, were opposed to any such change while the auction system was on its trial, more especially as shipments of Liverpool Salt had latterly been small, and there was a probability, therefore, of the Government Salt again coming into demand at the full fixed prices.

8. It has now become evident that the remaining stocks of Government Salt, notwithstanding its former popularity, cannot be disposed of in any quantity in a market already amply stocked with a superior kind of salt. Even though offered at an upset considerably below the current rates of Liverpool Salt, the inducement to the trade has proved insufficient. Further, the later advices received from Liverpool shew that the shipments of salt for Calcutta have very largely increased, the total quantity reported from the 17th June up to the 16th October 1865 being 61,231 tons, or 16,66,844 maunds. There can be little doubt that, when the result of the second auction sale is known at Liverpool, further large shipments of salt will be made for Calcutta, and that the demand here will be amply met by these importations. Consequent on this increase in the trade the price of Liverpool Salt in Calcutta may be expected to fall, even below the low rate which has generally prevailed since the abandonment of the Government manufacture; and the present prices of Government Salt, which were last fixed after a season in which the cost of production had considerably increased, can no longer be retained with any prospect of sales to an appreciable extent.

9. It appears to the Board, on full consideration of the above circumstances, that a considerable reduction in the fixed prices of Government Salt, should be now made after due notice has been given to those engaged in the Foreign Salt Trade, so that their arrangements may be modified accordingly. From the statement annexed to

this letter the relative cost of protecting the stocks at the different existing depôts will be seen, and in proposing the prices at which each kind of salt should be offered for sale in future, the necessity for clearing off, as soon as possible, the more expensive depôts has been carefully kept in view, as well as the expediency of allowing for the cost of removal from the local depôts.

10. I am directed, therefore, to recommend that it be now notified to the public that six months after the date of notice the fixed prices of all Government Salt then remaining unsold, exclusive of duty, will be reduced as follows:—

Depôt.	*Pungah.*	*Kurkutch.*	
Presidency	... From 90 to 70	... From 71 to 40	... Madras.
		„ 61 „ 35	Chilka.
		„ 93 „ 60	Scinde.
Hidgulee	... From 74 to 60		
Tumlook (Narainpore)	„ 85 „ 70		
Pooree	... „ 74 „ 60	... From 31-8 to 15.	

With regard to the Pooree Kurkutch Salt the Board have proposed a general reduction which, for special reasons connected with the recent distress in Pooree, has been already sanctioned for the sale of salt at the depôts of Pareecood and Goorbai. This change may now be properly introduced for all the Pooree Kurkutch stored on the Coast, largely increased imports having arrived in Balasore from the Madras ports, shipped thence at the rate of Rupees 15 per 100 maunds; and the Board believe that with such a reduction the importers might be most probably induced to clear off the above stock very rapidly.

11. Generally, these reduced prices are proposed as the minimum, below which no further change would be hereafter made, though Government should reserve to itself the right to raise the prices, in the interests of its revenue, after reasonable notice, in case of a falling off in importations or other circumstances rendering such a measure expedient.

12. In the above Statement the stocks still left in the districts of Cuttack and Chittagong have not been entered, the balance in the former being less than 1,400 maunds, and in the latter consisting of about only 90,000 maunds of Madras Kurkutch, which would be, in all probability, completely cleared off before the expiration of the period of six months above referred to. But, in connection with this subject, I am desired to add, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, particulars of two proposals made for the purchase of the Chittagong Kurkutch stock, and the Pungah stock at Malood, in Pooree.

13. In September 1865 Messrs. Halliday, Bullock and Company of Chittagong offered to purchase all the Kurkutch then in store, (about One lakh of maunds,) with payment of ten per cent. of the price, exclusive of duty, at once, and of the remaining 90 per cent. within three months, the duty to be paid as delivery might be thereafter taken. Upon a further enquiry from the Board when delivery of the entire quantity would be taken, Messrs. Halliday, Bullock and Company stated that they could not undertake to clear the stock in any given time, but hoped to do so by the end of April 1866. The Board did not think it advisable to entertain an offer which left this point indefinitely settled, seeing that this salt is likely to be disposed of by regular sale at fixed prices within a reasonable period. The quantity sold since September is nearly 20,000 maunds, though it has had during that interval to compete with the large Pungah stock sold at the July sale.

14. A further offer was received during the present month from Baboo Puddolochun Mundul to purchase the remaining stock of Pungah at Malood, the fixed price of which is now Rupees 74 per 100 maunds. But the rate tendered was only Rupees 20 per hundred maunds, and the offer was therefore rejected as altogether inadequate and unreasonable.

Statement referred to in paragraph 9.

Depôt.	Stock believed to be in store on the 10th January 1866.	Charges for Establishment and Contingencies for 1866-67.	Rate of charges per 100 maunds.
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Rs. As. P.
Presidency, comprising Sulkea and Ghoosery...	28,73,508	78,370	2 12 0
Hidgellee ...	A. 6,14,227	9,438	1 8 6
Tumlook ...	B. 26,875	1,964	7 5 0
Pooree ...	11,16,881	13,075	1 2 9

A. Exclusive of 1,50,000 maunds supposed to be lost in the Cyclone.
B. Exclusive of 52,688 maunds „ „

From G. N. Barlow, Esq., Collector of Pooree, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,—(No. 95, dated the 20th December 1865.)

Under orders communicated in the Commissioner's letter No. 13½ of 3rd instant, (received yesterday,) I have the honor to submit direct to the Board a draft Notification of sale of Pungah Salt stored in this district, called for in their letter No. 1114 of 22nd November 1865, to the address of the Commissioner.

2. Having been instructed to frame the draft in the form similar to that used for Board's Notification, No. 886 of 21st August 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Exchange Gazette*, I have done so, keeping as nearly as possible to the terms of the specimen form supplied; where however some modification appeared called for in connection with the instructions issued in the Board's letter to the Commissioner, I have made changes which are now submitted for approval. I have left the spaces in the draft for entry of the date of sale and the upset price at which the Salt should be offered, to be supplied by the Board's direction, and in respect to the last matter I beg to offer the following remarks.

3. Owing to the position of the places where this stock of salt now offered is stored and the difficulty and expense of removal, it is almost certain, so far as an opinion may be trusted, that no purchasers at an upset price of Rupees 60 (named by the Board) will be found, unless, combined with the offering for sale of this Pungah Salt, an order be issued to entirely discontinue the sale of Kurkutch now going on so as to force the market; as I do not anticipate that so harsh a measure would be approved, it arises, as the next consideration, to determine what terms could be offered sufficiently advantageous to induce purchasers to bid for the salt now desired to be disposed of. It is the opinion of experienced officers of the old department here, in which I concur, that there is now no preference for Pungah, in so

much that if it were offered at its present position at the Golahs at the same price as Kurkutch, (Rupees 31-4 per 100 maunds) there would be no demand found for it; to rectify this impediment it would appear necessary to offer the Pungah Salt at a price which, while obviating the disadvantages in respect to removal from the place of storage, would enable it to compete in the trade with Kurkutch. This may be effected in either of two ways—either take off the cost of transport incurred in conveying this salt across the lake to some of the ordinary lines of communication, from a cost price fixed at same figure for Pungah and Kurkutch, allowing the purchaser then to remove from present Golah, or it would be open to Government itself to transport the salt to another place for storage, and thence offer for sale at the full Kurkutch price. Of these courses I would certainly advocate the adoption of that first suggested, as it saves a double wastage, which would require to be granted in case of removal of the salt from present situation prior to sale, and a multitude of incidental expenses.

4. The cost of transporting the salt from the Golahs, now shewn in margin of the draft Notification, would come to an average of about Rupees 6-4 per 100 maunds, either to convey it to Tanghi, adjoining the Madras and Cuttack road, or to Puggee point, a place situated on the river at the east end of the lake, within reach of the Pooree to Cuttack road; were this amount deducted from a price of Rupees 31-4 fixed for Pungah Salt per 100 maunds, and the upset price thus set for the sale, placed at Rupees 25, I think it is most probable a clearance of stock would be effected; but even acting in this manner there seems to be some doubt of success.

5. Should the Board decide to publish a Notification modified in any manner, I request the favor of your furnishing me with a copy, in order that a translation may be published in the *Ooriya Gazette*.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that maunds 2,19,070-3-12 of the Government stock of Pungah or boiled salt, stored in the depôts of Pooree District, noted in the margin, will be put up for sale by public auction on

The sale will be held in the office of the Collector of Cuttack.

Depôts		Mds.	S.	Ck.
Of Parricood	Sandee of 1266, 1268, and 1269 ...	56,468	0	0
	Morarer of 1268 and 1269	30,647	0	0
	Kolinassee of 1269	6,266	0	0
		93,381	0	0
Of Mallood	Futtehpore of 1267, 1268, and 1269 ...	37,062	20	0
	Nundlah of 1267, 1268, and 1269 ...	39,410	23	12
		76,473	3	12
Of Bhoosundpore	Meetacoah of 1267 and 1268 ...	27,506	0	0
Of Hurridoss	„ of 1268	21,710	0	0
		2,19,070	3	12

The quantities here stated are those computed to be in store on the next. Deficiency in stock of any year will be provided for by delivery of like salt other year at the depôt, or by a refund of price.

N. B.—The whole of the above depôts are accessible to the sea or to the Chilka Lake by cart carriage, crossing the lake by boat to Kallouparrah; the Cuttack and Ganjam high road lies about two miles distant, or proceeding by boat to Puggee point on the Bargon river, thence a cart tract of about six miles leads out upon the Pooree and Cuttack road at Dammuderpore, five miles distant from Pooree.

The following are the conditions of sale:—

1*st.*—The salt will be offered for sale at an upset price of , and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price, or at that price should no higher be offered.

2*nd.*—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., of the day above mentioned, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the collector, be resumed on the next day following, (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on, until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd.*—Each lot will comprise (2) two hundred maunds of Salt, the maund being of 40 seers of 80 tolahs to the seer.

4*th.*—The Salt will be deliverable from the store depôts.

5*th.*—A Promissory Note for the sum of Rupees (50) fifty shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale-room, and before the lot is registered in the sale-book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at Collector's office by cash, Bank of Bengal receipts, or by substitution of other public securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after sale; or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no cash, Bank of Bengal receipts, or deposit of other public securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times, and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall think fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th.*—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the last mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th.*—No tender of money, Bank of Bengal receipts, or public securities on account of salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th.*—The price of the salt shall be paid for within fifteen days from the day of sale; and in case any lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition or any public securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots shall be forfeited, and the salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good

any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale, and the amount at which the salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—The duty on the salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes, only under conditions specified in next paragraph, to bond it, be paid within sixty days from the day of sale. For any lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be so bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of 4 Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The salt may be bonded in a Government or private Golah, under the Bonding Rule applicable to sea-imported salt only, in cases where the same purchaser may purchase exceeding five lots from the same depôt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the lots sold, and the description of salt purchased, will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition fifth, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the office of the Collector before any orders or Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any lot of salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Rule 27 prescribed by the Government of Bengal, under Section 11, Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864.

14*th*.—No deposit of public securities under the fifth of the present conditions will be received in Collector's office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the sale book, or his authorized agent. The receipt for deposit of public securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the security so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Cash, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities of a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the fifth of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession at the same price and under the same conditions any number of lots of the same salt not exceeding altogether one hundred lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the salt to complete the said one hundred.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall be tried and decided in the Court of Civil Jurisdiction at Cuttack.

From T. Bruce Lane, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 110, dated the 31st January 1866.)

In continuation of paragraph 4 of my letter No. 56, dated 17th instant, I am directed to submit, herewith, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 333 of the 18th idem, from the Commissioner of Burdwan.

2. The Commissoner, it will be seen, entirely agrees with the Board in their opinion as to the inexpediency of holding local auction sales of the stocks of Pungah Salt still left unsold in his division.

From C. F. Montresor, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,—(No. 333, dated the 18th January 1866.)

With reference to your letter No. 1115, dated the 22nd November last, conveying the proposal of the Board of Revenue for disposing of the Government Salt Pungahs by public auction at the several depôts in the Midnapore District, I have the honor to communicate as follows:—

2. The Collector of the district, whom I consulted on the subject, states that neither of the two Deputy Collectors in charge of salt in Tumlook or Contai have any idea that the sales will reach more than one year's consumption (less than a lac.) The number of traders in the district from whom he receives returns is 101, and their stock in hand is about 15,000 maunds, at which figure it more or less stands. There are not above six of these whom the Collector thinks are at all likely to bid for as much as one year's stock for themselves as they are residents of Calcutta and have there large dealings in salt as well. It would be necessarily their interest to avoid competition either at Tumlook or Contai, Midnapore being out of question as a place for sale. The small traders would be allowed to take their fill and the two or three wealthy Calcutta merchants would buy either a large quantity at the upset price, if it suited them to give that price at all, or would not embark at all in the speculation if there were any competition above that price. I do not, therefore, see any reason for shifting the place of sale from Calcutta.

3. Again, the total amount which the small traders would purchase would be sure to go off during the year only and would not, in the Collector's opinion, exceed six months' consumption or 40,000 maunds. To reduce the price would not make much difference to petty dealers whose purse limits their purchases, while as regards the wealthy ones, they can as easily be accommodated in that way in Calcutta.

4. To the petty dealers the privilege of bonding would be of very little use, it is a contrivance out of their line at present, and they would not fall into it in time to make any difference to the sales.

From S. C. Bayley, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue Lower Provinces,—(No. 557, dated the 9th February 1866.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 56 and 110, dated, respectively, the 17th and 31st ultimo, and in reply to state that, under the circumstances represented, the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to the Board's proposal to reduce the prices of Government Salt still remaining unsold, and he accordingly sanctions the rates fixed by the Board, which seem reasonable. His Honor, however, directs the extension of the period of notice to nine months, in order that no ground of complaint on the score of insufficient notice may be left to importers. As regards the local auction sales, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that such sales would not answer.

Orders of the Government of India regarding "Precedence," "Confidential," and "Clear Line" Messages by Electric Telegraph.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, (Electric Telegraph,) No. 1283, *under date the 8th February* 1866.

READ the following Extracts from a letter No. 2148, dated the 21st December 1865, from the Director-General of Telegraphs in India:—

Para. 4.—*Clearing the line* is a very injurious practice, obstructing as it does all traffic instantaneously, leading to confusion of work, and mutilation and loss of messages from half being sent at one time, and the rest when the line is available again.

Para. 5.—"*Precedence,*" which gives priority to messages, but allows partially transmitted messages to be completed before the precedence messages are brought on, is almost as rapid, and so much less detrimental to the interests of the public, that I am sure that if those officials who think it necessary to send every political message "*confidential and clear line,*" only gave the subject a moment's thought, they would rarely call for one or the other. "*Clear line,*" as I observed before, clears the line used; but "confidential" clears the *Offices also,* and thus stops not only the traffic on the line used, but also the traffic on all the other lines whose wires pass through any of the Offices in that line.

Para. 6.—I have seen a good many confidential messages of late, the contents of many of which were really not of sufficient importance to warrant such grievous obstruction.

Para. 7.—Should the Government agree with me, that this practice is to be strongly deprecated, a Circular to this effect might be transmitted to those officials who are interested, stating briefly the practical injury done, and also calling to their remembrance that Signallers are bound by heavy penalties to keep *all messages* secret.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council desires that the attention of Government Officers be directed to the above remarks respecting the inconvenience caused by claiming unnecessarily for Telegraph messages the privileges of "clear the line," "confidential," and "precedence."

2. Officers who have the right to claim the above-mentioned privileges should be very careful to claim them only where it is really necessary to do so.

3. The distinction between the privileges of "clear the line" and "precedence," and the less amount of inconvenience caused by the use of the latter, as pointed out by the Director-General, should be borne in mind.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, and to all Local Governments and Administrations, in view to the necessary steps being taken for impressing upon the Officers subordinate to them the importance of avoiding the unnecessary use of the privileges referred to.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded for information to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 10.] [439]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. V of 1866.

An Act to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a summary procedure for the recovery of money due on dishonored Bills of Exchange, Hundis, and Promissory Notes; and whereas inconvenience is felt by persons engaged in trade by reason of the laws of British India being in some particulars different from those of England in matters of common occurrence in the course of such trade; and whereas, with a view to remedy such inconvenience, it is expedient to amend the laws of British India as hereinafter is mentioned; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation Clause.

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"British India." "British India" shall mean the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106 (An Act for the better Government of India.)

"High Court." "High Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be:

"Local Government." And in every part of British India in which this Act shall operate, "Local Government" shall mean the person authorised by law to administer executive Government in such part.

From and after 1st May 1866, in all suits upon Bills of Exchange, &c., if plaintiff desires to proceed under this Act, the summons shall be in the form given in the Schedule.

2. From and after the first day of May 1866, all suits upon Bills of Exchange, Hundis, or Promissory Notes commenced in any High Court within six calendar months after the same shall have become due and payable may, in case the plaintiff shall desire to proceed under this Act, be commenced as hereinafter is mentioned, (that is to say,) the plaint shall be in the form prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act; and in any case in which the plaint and summons shall be in such forms respectively, it shall not be lawful for the defendant to appear to or defend the suit unless he shall obtain leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend; and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

Defendant shewing a defence upon the merits to have leave to appear.

3 The High Court shall, upon application within the period of seven days from the service of such summons, give leave to appear and to defend the suit upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing, and recording issues, or otherwise, as to the Court may seem fit.

Court may, under special circumstances, set aside decree.

4. After decree the High Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside exe-

cution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it shall seem reasonable to the Court so to do and on such terms as to the Court may seem just

Court may order Bill to be deposited with Officer of Court in certain cases.

5. In any proceedings under this Act it shall be competent to the High Court to order the Bill or Note sought to be proceeded upon to be forthwith with deposited with an Officer of the Court, and further to order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff shall have given security for the costs thereof.

Remedy for recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonored Bill.

6. The holder of every dishonored Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonor, as he has under this Act for the recovery of the amount of such Bill or Note.

Civil Procedure Code and rules made thereunder to apply to proceedings under this Act.

7. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all rules made under or by virtue of the said Code shall, so far as the same are or may be made applicable, extend and apply to all proceedings to be had or taken under this Act.

Local Government may extend Act.

8. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct that all or any part of the provisions in Sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of this Act shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all or any Courts or Court in the territories under such Government other than a High Court, and within one month after such order shall have been made and published in the Official Gazette, such provisions shall extend and apply in manner directed by such order, and any such order may be in like manner from time to time altered and annulled. In and by any such order the Local Government may direct by whom any powers or duties incident to the provisions applied under this Act shall and may be exercised with respect to matters in such other Courts or Court, and may make any orders or regulations which may be deemed requisite for carrying into operation in such Courts or Court the provisions so applied.

Consideration for guarantee need not appear by writing

9. No special promise to be made by any person after the passing of this Act to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person, being in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith or some other person by him thereunto lawfully authorised, shall be deemed invalid to support a suit to charge the person by whom such promise shall have been made, by reason only that the consideration for such promise does not appear in writing, or by necessary inference from a written document.

Guarantee to or for a Firm to cease upon a change in the Firm, except in special cases.

10. No promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another made to a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or to a single person trading under the name of a Firm, and no promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or of a single person trading under the name of a Firm, shall be binding on the person making such promise in respect of anything done or omitted to be done after a change shall have taken place in any one or more of the persons constituting the Firm, or in the person trading under the name of a Firm, unless the intention of the parties that such promise shall continue to be binding notwithstanding such change shall appear either by express stipulation or by necessary implication from the nature of the Firm or otherwise,

Acceptance of a Bill, Inland or Foreign, to be in writing on it and signed.

11. No acceptance of any Bill of Exchange, whether Inland or Foreign, made after the first day of May 1866 shall be sufficient to bind or charge any person, unless the same be in writing on such Bill, or, if there be more than one part of such Bill, on one of the said parts, and signed by the acceptor, or some person duly authorised by him.

What are to be deemed "Inland Bills."

12. Every Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made in any part of British India, and made payable in or drawn upon any person resident in any part of British India, shall be deemed to be an Inland Bill; but nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the stamp duty, if any, which, but for this enactment, would be payable in respect of any such Bill or Note.

Protest by Notary Public to be *prima facie* evidence of dishonor.

13. Protest of a Bill of Exchange, whether Inland or Foreign, when purporting to be made by a Notary Public, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the Bill has been dishonored.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

14. In case of any suit founded upon a Bill of Exchange or other negotiable instrument, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, it shall be lawful for the Court to make such decree as it would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

Rights under marine and fire policies to vest in assignees.

15. Every assignee, by endorsement or otherwise, of a policy of marine insurance or of a policy of insurance against fire, in whom the property in the subject insured shall be absolutely vested at the date of the assignment, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit as if the contract contained in the policy had been made with himself.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Suit.

In the High Court of at

Plaintiff
Defendant

To [*here enter the defendant's name, description, and address.*]

Whereas [*here enter the plaintiff's name, description, and address*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Act No V of 1866 *(to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India)* for Rs.

principal and interest [*or* Rs. balance of principal and interest] due to him as the Payee [*or* Indorsee] of a Bill of Exchange [*or* Hundi, *or* Promissory Note] of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from

the Court within seven days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such seven days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. [*here state the sum claimed*] and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration shewing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit,

[*Here copy the Bill of Exchange, Hundi or Promissory Note, and all endorsements upon it.*]

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th February 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 4 OF 1866.

A Bill to repeal Act No. IV of 1855 *(for incorporating for a further period, and for giving further powers to the Assam Company.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Assam Tea Company is to be incorporated by a local Act of Parliament made and passed in the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her Majesty, No. CXXIX; but, under or by virtue of the second Section of the said Act of Parliament, its operation is deferred until the expiration of two months next after the day of the passing by the Governor General of India in Council of an Act to repeal the Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. IV. of 1855; and whereas it is expedient to repeal the same Act in order that the said Act of Parliament may be brought into operation; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act IV of 1855.

1. Act No. IV of 1855 is hereby repealed, except as to the repeal of Act No. XIV of 1854 effected thereby, and except as to contracts made, acts done, and liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act.

For two months the powers, rights, and liabilities of Assam Company not to be affected.

2. For the period of two months next after the day of the passing of this Act, the incorporation, powers, rights, and liabilities of the said Company shall continue as if this Act had not been passed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Assam Tea Company was originally incorporated by an Act of the Indian Legislature, No. IV of 1855. But in the last Session of the English Parliament the Company obtained a private Act of incorporation, 28th and 29th Vic., No. CXXIX, the second Section of which is as follows:—

"This Act shall commence and have effect on and after the expiration of two months next after the day of the passing by the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India of an Act repealing the Society's Act."

It is desirable to bring the English Act into operation. The present Bill accordingly proposes to repeal the Indian Act. At the same time it bridges over the interval of two months by declaring that the incorporation, powers, rights, and liabilities of the Company shall continue for that period.

H. S. MAINE.

The 6th February 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 6th February 1866, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1866.

An Act to amend certain provisions of Regulation VI of 1819 *(for rescinding Regulation XIX.* 1816, *and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define more exactly the limits within which persons are prohibited from employing a ferry-boat plying for hire in the vicinity of a public Ferry, and also to provide some penalty for the wilful disregard of such prohibition; It is enacted as follows:—

Section VI, Regulation VI. 1819, repealed.

I. Section VI of Regulation VI of 1819 of the Bengal Code, so far as it relates to the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is hereby repealed.

Exclusive right to public Ferries vested in Government, and the employment of private Ferries within two miles prohibited.

II. Every Ferry which has been or may be declared to be a public Ferry under the provisions of the said Regulation VI of 1819 shall belong exclusively to Government, and no person shall, except with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire within a distance of two miles above or below the place where such public Ferry is established.

Provision for the establishment of subsidiary Ferries.

III. On the requisition of the Magistrate of the District, the person in charge of such public Ferry shall maintain at one or more places, in addition to the place at which the said public Ferry is established, and within two miles therefrom, such

number of subsidiary Ferries as may seem to the said Magistrate to be necessary for the public convenience, and all the provisions of the said Regulation VI of 1819, in regard to the management of public Ferries, shall be deemed applicable to any subsidiary Ferry maintained under the orders of the Magistrate as aforesaid.

Claims for compensation how to be dealt with.

IV. All claims for compensation which may be preferred by any person or persons for any loss which may be sustained by them in consequence of any Ferry having been declared public as aforesaid shall be enquired into by such Magistrate, who shall award compensation to any such person or persons who may appear justly entitled thereto. Such compensation shall be calculated upon an estimate of the annual net profit actually realized by such person or persons from such Ferry on an average of the five years next preceding such declaration, and shall in no case exceed the amount of fifteen times such net annual profit.

Penalty for acting in contravention of Section II.

V. Any person who wilfully acts in contravention of the provisions of Section II of this Act shall be liable to the punishment provided by Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code.

WALKER MARSHALL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 30.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 22nd February* 1866.—Baboo Luchmeeputh Dooghur to be a Member of the Nizamut School Committee at Moorshedabad.

The 24th February 1866.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of the Charitable Dispensary about to be established at Nabootolla, in the District of Jessore, *viz.*:—

Baboo Koylas Chunder Mitter.
„ Rojonee Kant Mitter.
„ Omesh Chunder Mitter.
„ Buroda Kant Mitter.
„ Gooroo Churn Mitter.
„ Huri Chunder Mitter.
„ Kali Kant Mitter.

The 26th February 1866.—Mr. R. C. Sterndale to be an Honorary Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, and those under Section 1, Act X. of 1854, in that District.

Baboo Hurree Mohun Bose, Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in Medical charge of the Police Force at Mynagoree, to be also in Medical charge of the Civil Station.

Baboo Gopeekissen Banerjee to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. Wright, or until further orders.

Moulvie Busseerooddeen Mohamed to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Rungpore and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, and Major C. Reay to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Mozufferpore.

The 27th February 1866.—Baboo Shamdhone Mookerjee to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Nuddea, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of the District, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gopeenauth Bose, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Balfour, Deputy Collector of Howrah, is appointed, under Section 3 of Act VI. of 1857, to take order for the acquisition of the lands required by the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company in that District.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Serajgunge:—

Mr. A. W. Murdock.
„ J. Tawse.
„ J. Ogilvie.
Baboo Ummar Nauth Pundit.
„ Sarut Chunder Roy Cowdhry.
„ Nanuck Ram.

Dr. W. J. Ellis to officiate as Medical Officer of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. E. C. Bensley, or until further orders.

Mr. P. Hurley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, is transferred to Chittagong, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Mr. G. L. T Harris to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. A. Pepper, or until further orders. Mr. Harris will, however, continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca until relieved by Mr. A. Levien.

Mr. J. C. Price to officiate, temporarily, as Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally until the arrival of Mr. G. L. T. Harris, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Westland to be an Assistant Commissioner in Maunbhoom, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Principal Sudder Ameen in that District. Mr. Westland will, however, continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom until Lieutenant Money's return from leave.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott to be an Assistant Commissioner in Hazareebaugh, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class and those of a Moonsiff in that District.

The 28th February 1866.—Mr. H. R. Madocks, Judge of Bhaugulpore, is vested with the powers of a Special Commissioner in that District under Regulation III. of 1828.

The 1st March 1866.—Mr. H. Smith to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Beerbhoom.

Baboo Gunga Churn Sircar to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Berhampore.

Mr. T. F. Bignold to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Patna, and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for that Town.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Serajgunge, *viz.*:—

Mr. A. W. Murdock.
„ J. Tawse.
„ J. Ogilvie.
Baboo Sarut Chunder Roy Chowdry.
„ Ummar Nauth Pundit.

Dr. J. B. Allen to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares during the

absence, on leave, of Dr. A. Christison, or until further orders.

The Executive Engineer of the Cuttack Division for the time being to be an ex-officio Member of the Unnochutter Committee.

Mr. W. M. Clay, Assistant Commissioner, is vested with the powers of a Moonsiff in the Dooars of Bootan.

Mr. J. E. A. Eyre to be a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Sarun, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

The Assistant Magistrate of Baraset to be ex-officio President of the Charitable Dispensary Committee at that Station, and the following gentlemen to be Members, *viz.* :—

The Moonsiff ...
„ Deputy Magistrate ... } Ex-officio.
„ Sub-Assistant Surgeon
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
„ Ramkanye Ghosaul.
„ Joygopaul Mookerjee.
„ Banee Madhub Mitter.
„ Burroda Churn Banerjee.
„ Banee Madhub Chatterjee.

The 2nd March 1866.—Mr. J. Duncan to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Chittagong.

Mr. T. T. Allen to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Comillah.

The Reverend H. F. Corbyn to be Chaplain of Cuttack.

The 3rd March 1866.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Nuddea.

Mr. R. Alexander to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack.

Mr. A. Levien to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensing until the return from leave of Mr. F. B. Simson, or until further orders.

Mr. H. B. Lawford to be Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade in Mymensing.

Mr. A. B. Falcon to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. N. S. Alexander to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, but to continue to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah.

The above eight appointments will have effect from the 24th ultimo.

The 5th March 1866.—The following Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service are promoted, *viz.* :—

To the First Grade.

Mr. H. Doveton.
„ W. Heysham.
„ W. H. Ryland.

To the Second Grade.

Baboo Brojosoonder Mitter.
„ Mothoornath Banerjee.
„ Kalidass Paulit.

To the Third Grade.

Baboo Mohender Nath Bose.
„ Hurro Chunder Ghose.
„ Rashbehary Bose.
„ Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, B. A.

To the Fourth Grade.

Lalla Faqueer Chand Lall.
Baboo Bhuggwan Chunder Bose.
„ Calicadass Dutt, B. L.
„ Jadub Chunder Ghose.
„ Ramakhoy Chatterjee.
„ Obhoy Churn Dass.

To the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Goluck Chunder Roy.
Moulvy Feda Ali.
Baboo Sham Chunder Nath.
Mr. F. Grant.
Baboo Kalipersaud Sen.
„ Gobind Chunder Bose.
„ Rakhaldass Haldar.
„ Gobind Mohun Ghose.
„ Chunder Mohun Roy.
„ Kalinath Ghose.
„ Brojokant Roy.
Mr. R. S. T. McEwen.

Leave of Absence.—*The 27th February* 1866.—Dr. E. C. Bensley, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Midnapore, for three months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 28th February 1866.—Lieutenant W. B. Birch, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, for thirty-five days, to enable him to re-join his appointment.

Mr. H. G. Renny, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jessore, for two months, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated 8th November 1865, from the 15th instant, or any other date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 1st March 1866.—Baboo Hurgowrie Bose, Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, for one month, from the 12th ultimo, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. The additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong will remain in charge of the Principal Sudder Ameen's Office during Baboo Hurgowrie Bose's absence, or until further orders.

Notifications.—*The 23rd February* 1866.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Doyal Chunder Shome, House Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary, having returned to his duties on the forenoon of the 14th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 21st December last, and of which he availed himself on the 1st ultimo, is cancelled.

The 27th February 1866.—Mr. G. G. Palfour, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India per Steamer *Simla*, which was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 24th instant.

The 28th February 1866.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the head-quarters of the Terai Sub-Division, Darjeeling, from Phanseedewa to Silligoree.

The 2nd March 1866.—The services of Mr. J. A Crawford, C. S., are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 2nd March* 1866.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the operation of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, an Act for the Regulation of Police, to the Towns of Hooghly, Serampore, and Ooterparah, in the District of Hooghly.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 3rd March* 1866.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the operation of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, an Act for the Regulation of Police, to the Town of Burdwan, in the District of Burdwan.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 2005.—*The 28th February* 1866.—The services of the Revd. H. F. Corbyn, Junior Chaplain, Chaplain of Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 2048.—*The 1st March* 1866.—Mr. A R Thompson, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steamer *Simla*, which Vessel was left at Sea by the Pilot on the 24th February.

No. 2063.—*The 2nd March* 1866.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. J. F. Stevens, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 2066.—Mr J. F Stevens, a Junior Civil Servant, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed examinations in two languages, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 192.—*The 27th February* 1866.—The services of Surgeon J. B. Allen, in medical charge of the 17th (the Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 196.—*The 28th February* 1866.—With reference to Government General Order, No. 135 of the 27th instant, placing the services of Mr. J. Strachey, Civil Service, President of the Sanitary Commission, at the disposal of the Foreign Department for other employment, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, in anticipation of the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that it has been determined to modify the constitution of the Sanitary Commission as formed by Government General Order No. 87 of the 2nd February 1864.

2. The duties hitherto performed by the Sanitary Commission will, so far as the Military Department is concerned, be hereafter carried on by a Sanitary Commissioner, aided by a Medical Officer as Secretary.

3. There will, in future, be no permanent Members of the Commission, but whenever it may seem desirable to assemble Committees for the consideration of any particular subject, then Officers—Civil, Military, or Medical—best acquainted with that subject will be associated with the Sanitary Commissioner in any part of the country where it may be desirable to assemble the Committee.

4. With regard to those duties of the Sanitary Commission which have been performed in connection with the Civil Departments of the Government, the measures which may be deemed necessary for exercising more complete supervision on the sanitary requirements of the Civil population, and for ensuring constant attention to the Public Health, will be considered in the Home Department.

No. 197.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major G. B. Malleson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Surgeon J. M. Cunningham, M. D., Bengal Medical Department, to be Secretary.

No 209.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Surgeon Alexander Christison, M. D., of the Medical Department, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares	...	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

The following communication from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is published for general information :—

No. 484.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 31st January 1866.

READ the following :—

No. 91, dated, LONDON, 15th December 1865.

From—*The Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India,*

To—*His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.*

Para. 1.—I have considered in Council your Judicial letter dated the 12th September last, No. 14, in which you inquire, with reference to the observations contained in my Financial Despatches dated the 31st July last, Nos. 53 and 54, whether memorials addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by persons still in the public service, having reference to their prospective claims to pension, are to be returned by you to the memorialists, or forwarded to the Home Government accompanied by an expression of opinion as to the merits of the case.

2. As the amount of pension to be granted to any Uncovenanted Servant must necessarily depend on the report as to his merits and services to be made at the time of retirement, it is obviously objectionable to attempt to determine previously what amount an Uncovenanted Servant would be entitled to under certain supposed circumstances, and I therefore request that any memorials having such an object in view may be returned to the persons by whom they may be submitted, with an explanation of the reason of their non-transmission to the Home Government.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be sent for information to—

The Foreign, Home, Military and Public Works Departments.

The Governments of Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and the Eastern Settlements.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a Carriage Road to admit of the inhabitants of Howrah driving to the Royal Botanic Gardens from the College Avenue Road, it is hereby notified that, for the aforesaid purpose, a strip of land extending from the Avenue Road to the Gate in the Eastern boundary wall of the Gardens and measuring 30 feet in breadth, and about 2,500 feet in length, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the establishment of Public Privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land situated in Calcutta, measuring 6 cottahs 6 chittacks, more or less, and known as

portion of Holding No. 237, Block No. I., South Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North by the property of Nabob Nazeer Seedhee Nazeerally Khan Bahadoor; on the East by a public Drain and Lane, and on the South and West by the remaining portion of the Holding to be taken.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz*, for the establishment of Public Privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land situated in Calcutta, measuring 7 cottahs 14 chittacks 31 square feet, more or less, and known as portion of Holding No. 157, Block No 13, South Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North by portions of the respective properties of Nobin Chunder Bose and Shama Churn Mitter; on the East by the remaining portion of the Holding to be taken; on the South by portions of the respective properties of Shahyat 'Kisto Doyal Dhur and others, and Bulloram Ghose and others, and on the West by New China Bazaar Lane.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the establishment of Public Privies, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land situated within the Town of Calcutta, measuring 6 cottahs 15 chittacks, more or less, and recorded as portion of Holding No. 190, Block No. 16, South Division, is required.

It is bounded on the North by the remaining portion of the Holding to be taken; on the South by Emambary Lane; on the East by the property of Khaja Mahomed Nazir, and on the West by the property of Shaik Cassimally.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the establishment of Public Privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land situated in Calcutta, measuring eleven cottahs, more or less, and known as portion of Holding No. 42, Block No. 13, South Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North, East, South, and West by the property of Doorga Churn Bose.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the establishment of Public Privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land measuring eight cottahs, more or less, situated within the Town of Calcutta, and recorded as Holding No. 19, Block 10, South Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North by the property of Casseynauth and Hurronauth Mullick; on the South by Park Street; on the East by the properties of Bebee Aijoon, and on the West by the French Burial Ground.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 27th February* 1866.—Under the authority vested in him by Section 29, Act XXII. of 1855, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix the limits of the Port of Calcutta as those within which vessels are prohibited from having on board any quantity of Gun-powder, Rockets, or other combustible ammunition exceeding altogether fifty pounds in weight, whether manifested for delivery or not.

2. The Magazine at Moyapore is hereby declared to be the proper place for the deposit of such Gun-powder, Rockets, or other combustible ammunition in excess of fifty pounds; and the Officer in charge of the said Magazine is also, under the Section above quoted, appointed to receive the same.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 49.

The 3rd March 1866.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information:—

No 211 of the 2nd March 1866.—The services of Second-Captain J. L. Watts, of the Royal Engineers, being no longer required with the Dooar Field Force, to which he was temporarily attached, they are re-placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 50.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 58 of the 24th February 1866.—Mr. M. Dalton, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Oudh, is promoted to the Third Grade and transferred to Bengal.

No. 51.

Transfer.—Baboo Ram Lall, Overseer, Second Grade, from the Pooree to the Midnapore Division.

No. 52.

The 6th March 1866.

Notification.—Captain G. N. Kelsall, R. E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, having returned from the leave, on private affairs, granted* to him, joined the Presidency Division this day before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 15 of the 18th January 1866.

No. 53.

Posting.—Mr. M. Dalton, Accountant, Third Grade, transferred from Oudh to Bengal, is posted to the Darjeeling Division as Divisional Accountant.

J. E. T. Nicolls, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department.

No. 54.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 9th March 1866, at 11 A M, and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares „	...	1,330
Total Chests	...	3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th March respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 14th March 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 24th March 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1864-65 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 9th April 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 11th May „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th August „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wednesday, 10th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th November „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 7th Dec. „	2,000	1,370	3,370
Total ...	18,000	12,010	30,010

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 6th February 1866.

No. 96.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 9th April 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares „	...	1,330
Total Chests	...	3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th April respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 14th April 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M of Tuesday, the 24th April 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1864-65 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 11th May 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 11th June „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 9th July „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 9th Aug. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday, 10th Sept. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday, 4th Oct. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday, 9th Nov. „	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed., 6th Dec. „	2,000	1,370	3,370
	16,000	10,680	26,680

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 6th March 1866.

No. 157.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of Government, that from and after the 1st December 1866 next the prices of the various descriptions of Salt then remaining unsold in the Government Depôts of Bengal and Orissa will be reduced as follows, exclusive of duty :—

Depôts.			Rs.	Rs.
Presidency, at Sulkea and Ghoosery.	Pungah (*all sorts.*)	From ..	90	to 70
	Kurkutch, Madras	„ ..	71	„ 40
	„ Chilka	„ ...	61	„ 35
	„ Scinde	„ ...	93	„ 50
Hidgellee	Pungah	„ ...	74	„ 60
Tumlook, (Narainpore)	„	„ ...	83	„ 70
Pooree	„	„ ...	74	„ 60
„	Kurkutch	„ ...	31	„ 15

2. These reduced prices are fixed as the minimum, below which no further charge will hereafter be made ; but Government reserves to itself the right to raise the prices in the interests of its revenue, after reasonable notice, should circumstances render such a measure expedient.

3. The further sales of Salt by Public Auction are discontinued.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

T. Bruce Lane,

Junior Secretary.

The 17th February 1866.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 1st March 1866.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	5,45,137	1,02,585	4,82,490	11,00,212
French Kurkutch ..	.....	...	1,891	1,891
Madras „ ..	... .	2,27,611	.. ..	2,27,611
Bombay „ ..	.....	721	35,075	35,709
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	1 570	72,087	.....	74,557
Total ...	5,47,007	4,03,007	4,83,456	15,30,370

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. A. Crawford,

Collector of Customs.

Notice.

The Public is informed that the name of the Lane hitherto known as "Pyratollah Lane" has been changed to "Bysack's Lane."

By Order of the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace,

Robt. Turnbull,

Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

Office of the Justices of the Peace;
1, *Chowringhee Road,*
The 1st March 1866.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

Notification.

With reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. Dowleans,

Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 10th January 1866.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Honor Examination in Arts :—

IN ENGLISH.

First Class.

Rash Behary Ghose ... Presidency College.

Third Class.

Kopali Prosono Mookerjee ... Presidency College.

IN HISTORY.

First Class.

Chunder Nath Bose ... Presidency College.

SECOND CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Soshee Bhooshun Banerjee ... Presidency College.
Juggeshur Chunder ... Ditto.

Third Class.

Baney Madhub Dey ... Presidency College.

IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

First Class.

Kali Charan Banerjee ... Free Church Institution.

SECOND CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Gobinda Chunder Ghose ... Presidency College.
Nibaran Chunder Mookerjee ... Ditto.

Third Class.

Oma Canto Chatterjee ... Presidency College.

IN MATHEMATICS.

Second Class.

Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjee ... Teacher.

IN NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

First Class.

Kali Pada Gupta ... Medical College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts :—

In History.

Aukheel Chunder Sen ... Dacca College.

IN MATHEMATICS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ram Lall Banerjee ... Presidency College.
Shumbhoo Chunder Naug ... Dacca College.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar

The 26th February 1866.

Ordes by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE under-mentioned Licentiates in Law having graduated in Arts, are declared, under Clause 7 of the B. L. Regulations, to be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor-in-Law :—

Hem Chunder Banerjea.
Bama Churn Banerjea.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar.

The 6th March 1866.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd MARCH 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort.		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort.		Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
			Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price.		Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price.							
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	19th Feb 1866	10	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	Rice dearer.
Durrung ...	19th "	8	32	12	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Gowalpurah ...	26th "	13½	15½	15½	11	11½	12½	9½	7½	7½	5	...	...	Wheat dearer.
Kamroop ...	17th "	13	26	16	13	18	16	25	16	8	7	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Luckhimpore ...	12th "	8	10	8	5½	6½	6½	11½	11½	5½	5½	...	...	Same as last week.
Nowgong ...	19th "	5½	32	8	6	8	9	15	8	6½	5½	.	...	Ditto.
Seebsaugor ...	19th "	8	16	12	7	10	7	8	10	4	4	...	...	Ditto.
Bhaugulpore ...	26th "	13½	23½	18½	8½	22	12½	15	9½	12½	8½	41½	16½	Wheat and Attah dearer.
Darjeeling ...	26th "	5½	8	10	4	9	10	...	...	5	5½	20	14	Same as last week.
Monghyr ...	26th "	9½	22	12½	8	31	12½	25	9½	17	8	31	12½	Nearly the same as last week.
Purneah ...	27th "	15	20	16	13	20	16	20	11	16	7	...	...	Same as last week.
Deoghur ...	26th "	...	29	13	7	26	12	18	10	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Godda ...	23rd "	10	31½	15	8	20	12	25	12	16	8	50	16	Rice, Pulses, Wheat and Attah dearer.
Nya-Doomka ...	26th "	9	28	13	9	20	10	8	4	12	5	40	20	Rice, Wheat, and Attah dearer.
Pakour ...	25th "	12	30	14½	14	30	18	20	11	...	...	44	20	Rice dearer. Pulses and Wheat cheaper.
Rajmehal ...	25th "	11	28	12	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Same as last week.
Bancoorah ...	24th "	10½	27	11½	9	20	12½	16	7	11	6	30	12	Nearly the same as last week.
Beerbhoom ...	24th "	11	26½	11½	6½	20	13½	11	8½	15	6	...	...	Wheat cheaper. Attah dearer.
Burdwan ...	25th "	10½	23½	11½	9½	24	15	12½	8	10½	6½	...	...	Rice and Wheat dearer.
Hooghly ...	26th "	8½	15	10½	8½	18	14	16	7½	10	6	...	...	Ditto.
Howrah ...	26th "	10	18	11½	8	20	15	11½	9	9	6½	...	...	Same as last week.
Midnapore ...	26th "	8	21	11	11½	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Bullooah ...	19th "	10	28	13	...	35	22	...	...	5	4	...	...	Rice dearer.
Chittagong ...	26th "	12	20	16	8	18	16	13	8	10	7	...	...	Pulses cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Tipperah ...	25th "	11	45	13	9	45	16	20	8	12	5	..	...	Rice dearer.
Hazareebaugh ...	26th "	6½	20	12	8½	21	13½	20	8	16	6½	27	14½	Nearly the same as last week.
Lohardugga ...	24th "	10	32	15	6	20	15	24	7½	16	5	40	18	Rice cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Maunbhoom ...	24th "	9½	28	15	8	23	14	13	7½	8	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Singhboom ...	26th "	10	32	12	8	36	16	24	6	16	5	...	...	Pulses and Wheat dearer.
Balasore ...	26th "	8	32	10½	7	20	11	16	7	12	5½	...	...	Rice cheaper. Wheat and Attah dearer.
Cuttack ...	26th "	8	24	10	11	27	11	24	8	16	6	40	16	Janera cheaper.
Pooree ...	26th "	9½	25	9½	8½	13½	9½	12½	7½	13	5½	32½	13	Rice, Pulses, Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Backergunge ...	17th "	12½	21	14	8	26	20	12	9	7½	5	...	...	Rice and Wheat cheaper. Attah dearer.
Cachar ...	19th "	11½	26½	16	8	16	8	13	8	6½	6½	...	...	Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Dacca ...	26th "	10	25	13	7	12	7	13	9	9	5	...	...	Rice, Pulses and Wheat dearer.
Furreedpore ...	26th "	8	20	13	18	26	20	16	13	...	.	...	...	Same as last week.
Mymensing ...	25th "	13	25	16	8	30	16	16	8	10	6	...	...	Rice dearer.
Sylhet ...	26th "	12	55	15	5	60	20	14	8½	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Jessore ...	25th "	6½	18	11½	11½	32	18	20	8	10½	5½	...	...	Attah dearer.
Nuddea ...	26th "	10	30	12	8	32	21	16	10	10½	6½	...	...	Pulses dearer.
24-Pergunnahs ...	26th "		20	10	6	24½	16	14½	9½	9	6½	..	...	Rice dearer.
Gya ...	26th "	12	28	13½	8	17	9	27	9	20	8½	31	14	Janera dearer.
Chumparun ...	21th "	8½	24	11	7	24	8½	28	7½	17	5	56	11	Rice and Pulses cheaper. Attah dearer.
Patna ...	25th "	12½	13	13	9	12	10	16	9½	13	8½	28	15	Rice, Pulses and Janera dearer.
Sarun ...	24th "	7	23½	13½	9½	21½	11	25	9½	18½	7½	36	15	Wheat and Attah dearer.
Shahabad ...	25th "	7½	24	13½	9½	24	10½	23	10½	18	9½	30	13½	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Tirhoot ...	26th "	7	32	12½	10	30	10½	28	9	18	7½	45	12	Rice, Pulses and Wheat cheaper. Attah and Janera dearer.
Bograh ...	26th "	13	30	18	8	17½	15½	15	15	8	8	60	32	Attah cheaper. Janera dearer.
Dinagepore ...	26th "	...	25	20	.	19	16	15½	16½	7½	8½	...	...	Same as last week.
Maldah ...	20th "	13	26	14	8	35	23	18	12	12	8	...	...	Rice dearer. Pulses, Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Moorshedabad ...	25th "	10½	12½	12½	10½	32	17½	14½	7½	12½	6	...	...	Rice, Wheat and Attah dearer. Pulses cheaper.
Pubna ...	25th "	12½	21	14	6½	32	16½	10½	12	9½	6½	...	...	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Rungpore ...	26th "	11½	24½	16	5	30	21	17	13½	9	8	...	...	Pulses and Attah cheaper.

No. 147A.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

Fort William,
The 5th March 1866.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Dec. 16th ..	1 Case, R. W. Lewin, Esq. ...	Sea Queen.
,, 19th ...	1 Case, the Bengal Club, C. H. Garrett, Esq	Guy Mannering.
Unknown ..	1 Cask, [G] M S ...	Unknown.
Sept. 9th ...	34 Packages, no mark	Toftcomb.
Dec. 20th .	3 Cases, C. Bagram, Esq. ...	Shannon.
,, 12th ...	1 Case, [W and J H] ..	Ditto.
Nov. 29th ...	2 Cases, H. B. and Co., [A] ...	Sir J. Lawrence.
Dec. 22nd ..	1 Keg, no mark ..	Ditto.
July 3rd ..	1 Cask, B R D B ...	Canning.
Oct. 25th ..	1 Cask, R and C P ...	Birman.
Dec. 13th ..	1 Bag, no mark ...	Str. Golconda.
,, 13th ...	1 Bag, no mark ...	Ditto.
,, 13th ...	1 Tin Box, Mr. Graff ...	Ditto.
,, 15th ..	4 Packages, G. R Hennessy, Esq., Bengal Army ..	Delhie.
,, 8th ...	1 Package, Dr. Anderson, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens ...	Thunder.
,, 22nd ...	1 Parcel, B. Shiller, and Co. ...	Catherine Apcar.
,, 6th ...	4 Cases, [B C] ..	Hotspur.
,, 14th ...	2 Cases, G. C. D. and Co. ...	Ditto.
	Sumatra.	
1866, Feb. 27th ..	D] V, 1 Parcel ... [E V C D 1 Parcel ...	[H B D C 1 Parcel.
,, 27th ...	S [B] D, 1 Parcel .. [S U M] 1 Parcel ...	S S, 1 Parcel.
,, 27th ...	[I R] C and C, 1 Parcel.	

Calcutta Customs,
The 6th March 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1866, Mar. 10th ...	1 Case, R M B ..	Trafalgar.
,, 10th ...	1 Cask, L C G R D ..	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Package, no mark ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Parcel, M. S. Owen, Esq. ...	Arratoon Apcar.
,, 10th ...	10 Quarter Boxes Gun Powder, [40, S. D. and Co.	Rinaldo.
,, 10th ...	2 Cases, B S G C R M ..	Tellas.
,, 17th ...	1 Box, J M ..	Str. Meinam.
,, 17th ...	1 Case, L B ...	Ditto.
,, 17th ..	1 Case, Dr. Booth ...	Str. Erymanthe.
,, 17th ..	1 Trunk, no mark ...	Ditto.
,, 17th ..	1 Chair, no mark ..	Ditto.
,, 17th ...	1 Kilderkin, [20] P. and Co. ...	Trafalgar.
,, 17th ...	1 Case, no mark ...	Unknown.
,, 17th ..	1 Case, [R S C] W ..	Ditto.
,, 17th ...	246 Cases, [U I C A] W. D. and Co. ...	Str. Lawrence.
,, 17th ..	3 Cases, [C E] R ...	Trafalgar.
,, 17th ...	1 Case, [32] M. C. and Co. ..	Ditto.
,, 17th ...	1 Case, [J. M. and Co.] C and B ...	Ditto.
,, 17th ..	1 Cask, [E E M] ...	Unknown.
,, 17th ..	2 Casks, no mark ..	Ditto.
,, 17th ..	A quantity of Rivets ..	Ditto.
,, 17th ...	1 Case, J. Norris, Esq., Chief Inspector, East Indian Railway ..	City of Bombay.

Calcutta Customs,
The 6th March 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages, landed under Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVI. of Act VI. of 1863 :—

	Scoresby.		
1866, Mar. 10th ...	[S and C] 1 Cask.		
	Alnwick Castle.		
1866, Mar. 17th ...	[S R D] 1 Case.		
	Imperatrice Eugine.		
1866, Mar. 17th ..	R and C JE, 1 Case.		
	City of Brussels.		
1866, Mar. 17th ...	P, 12 Packages.		
	Ellenborough.		
1866, Mar. 17th ...	I E, 1 Case ...	G. C. D. and Co., 18 Kegs.	F. F. and Co., 1 Case.
„ 17th ...	25] E W G, 1 Case	[J S B] 1 Case ...	[P] J, 1 Case.
„ 17th ..	Marks defaced, 19 Casks	S A, 4 Kegs, 98th Regiment, Umballa, Gordon Steward and Co.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 6th March 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertized for sale :—

	Hotspur.		
1866, Mar. 28th ...	G. C D. and Co., 46 Cases B C] 1 Case.		
	City of Calcutta.		
1866, Mar. 18th ..	F. H. and Co , 2 Cases ..	[I U C A] 2 Casks ...	[J G] 1 Case.
	Onward.		
1866, May 3rd ...	G C D O, 1 Case ...	D N D, 8 Casks ...	[D A] 8 Cases.
„ 3rd ...	[L] 9 Cases ...	F A, 4 Cases ..	D. P. and Co., 25 Cases.
„ 3rd ...	J M F, 1 Case ...	G C D, 7 Cases.	
	City of Pekin.		
1866, April 28th ...	[S F] C, 2 Casks.		
	City of Paris.		
1866, May 23rd ...	[H] 11 Packages,	[T] C and B, 11 Bales ...	C U T] 1 Case.
„ 23rd ...	L L C. 2 Cases.		
	Cossipore.		
1866, Mar. 9th ...	B S W, 1 Cask.		
	Newcastle.		
1866, April 29th ...	Miss M. A. Allan, Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co., 1 Cask ...	[M and B] 1 Package ...	Reverend R. C. Mather, Moyapore, 1 Case.
„ 29th ...	Major Rattray, Colvin, Cowie and Co., 1 Case.		

	Star of Denmark.		
1866, April 16th ...	Captain Biddle, 21st Hussars, Umballah, 4 Cases.	Captain T. M. Lewin, Gisborne and Co., 4 Cases.	D N D, 24 Cases.
„ 16th ...	[R] 1 Keg ...	[M and C] 1 Case ..	[ ] 3 Cases.
	Indian Empire.		
1866, May 25th ...	S D, 4 Packages ...	S. C. D. and Co., 1 Cask	G C D, 12 Packages.
„ 25th ..	[D D F] 31 Packages ...	[G S B] 9 Kegs ..	[M. D. D. and Co.,] S. S. S. and Co., 1 Case.
„ 25th ...	[G S] B [G S B] 6 Kegs	Major F. R. Maunsell, Fergusson and Co., 1 Cask.	D N D, 1 Cask.
„ 25th ..	[R M I] G 1 Cask ...	A. H. Gibs, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Kishnagur, 1 Case.	[S H A] S. S. S. and Co., 1 Case.
„ 25th ..	A Newham, Esq., 1 Cask	[G S B] 1 Keg ...	[S. C. S. and Co.,] S. S. and Co., 1 Case.
„ 25th ..	[555] D. and Co., 13 Cases	B C C, 1 Cask ..	Captain J. M. Biddle, 21st Hussars, Grindlay and Co., 1 Case.
„ 25th ...	Miss Hornbuckle, 1 Case, Scotch Mission, Sealkote, Punjab, care of J. S. Elson, Esq.	Major Spitsbury, Campbell and Co., 3 Packages.	R. F. Saunders, Esq., Balfour and Co.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 6th March 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1866.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 15th January 1866.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th January 1866.	REMARKS.
		INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	50,000	50,000	.....	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	39,766½	.....	39,766½	Boats available at all times.
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	60,000	29,628	30,372	Boats easily obtainable.
	Varini ...	50,000	20,500	29,500	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,86,315	... ..	1,86,315	
	Ennore ...	1,33,907	36,119	97,788	
	Covelong ...	80,000	80,000	.....	
South Arcot ...	Mercanum ...	60 000	... ...	60,000	
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ...	2,06,000	2,06,000	.....	
	Tuticorin ...	1,44,000	1,44,000	.....	
	Total ...	10,09,988½	5,66,247	4,43,741½	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Madras,
The 8th February 1866.

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th March 1866.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 20th February 1866.

	4 per Cent. Transfer of 1865.	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 14th February 1866 ...	1,85,890	48,000	300	23,69,700	24,60,400	1,11,64,300	83,46,100	39,08,400	5,10,04,300	3,11,59,900	17,600	16,000	11,23,53,900
ADD:													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date ...	6,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	25,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per do. do. do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32,000	....	....	32,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date ...	9,100	....	....	....	32,200	1,17,000	1,33,100	68,200	1,58,600	53,500	....	....	5,71,700
Total ...	18,74,400	48,000	300	23,69,700	24,92,500	1,12,81,300	84,98,200	39,76,600	5,11,62,900	3,12,45,400	17,600	16,000	11,29,83,000
DEDUCT:													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date ..	5,000	1,000	....	35,300	34,000	4,19,600	2,53,500	57,600	7,30,300	3,97,000	....	....	19,33,300
Total ..	18,69,400	47,000	300	23,34,400	24,58,600	1,08,61,700	82,44,700	39,19,000	5,04,32,600	3,08,48,400	17,600	16,000	11,10,49,700

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
Bank of Bengal,
The 27th February 1866.

(Sd.) D. WOODS,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
February ...	25	30·009	87·2	64·8	22·4	75·1	64·9	57·8	0·57	N. W.		
	26	29·959	88·2	67·5	20·7	77·0	67·3	60·5	·58	W. S. W. & W. by S.		
	27	·914	89·2	68·4	20·8	77·9	69·8	64·1	·64	W. & W. N. W.		
	28	·900	91·4	70·8	20·6	79·6	73·2	68·7	·70	S. S. W.		
March ...	1	·866	93·6	72·8	20·8	81·4	72·9	66·9	·63	S. S. W. & N. W.		
	2	·898	92·8	74·5	18·3	82·3	72·8	66·1	·59	W. S. W.		
	3	·927	91·7	72·4	19·3	81·4	70·3	62·5	·54	W. & W. S. W.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet bulb are derived from the Twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day.

The Dew point is computed with the Greenwhich constants. The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week		28·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	93·6
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	85·4
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 3rd current	...	5·65
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	2·34

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 5th March 1866.

Notification.

Deputy Collector Baboo Tarucknath Mullick has been placed in charge of the 24-Pergunnahs Treasury and authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries from 6th December last.

H. L. Dampier,
Commissioner.

Jessore,
The 17th February 1866.

Notice.

Wanted for the Jessore Collectorate a Sheristadar. Salary, Rupees 80 per mensem. Candidates for the post are requested to send with their Applications *copies* of Testimonials.

J. Monro,
Offg. Collector.

The 22nd February 1866.

Notification.

Lieutenant C. Hayter, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Luckimpore Treasury on the 12th instant, and is authorised to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Gowhatty,
The 24th February 1866.

Notice.

The office of Translator to the Judge's Office of Moorshedabad being vacant by the appointment of the incumbent to a Deputy Magistracy, Candidates are requested to apply to the undersigned, with copies of Certificates of qualification, on or before the 15th proximo.

E. W. Molony,
Offg. Judge.

City Moorshedabad;
Dewanny Adawlut,
The 24th February 1866.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS *from* 1*st to* 28*th February* 1866.

Names of Chowkeys		Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Mean Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canal	Ramonghatta	...	...	...	20	10700	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	92325	119783	12	6735	900
	Chitpore	88	171050	66200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1900	125	...	...	...	5	2100	400
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	10	6800	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	60	45550	36325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	400	175

Names of Chowkeys		Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canal	Ramonghatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	152700	40000	301	182300	42375	190	89983	33000	400	92325	70000	...	...	...
	Chitpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2300	600	3	1400	550	5	6650	3000	3	2125	1000	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	18000	9300	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	63000	32500	9	1300	1300
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1050	700	...	...	...	1	2600	1900	1	750	450	...	...	...

Names of Chowkeys		Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats.	Total Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Total Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canal	Ramonghatta	...	...	...	288	93100	81000	200	72700	55000	400	113750	80000	503	92750	72825	100	52350	3300	152	92350	71250	1400	777450	112000	52	67325	31000	177	92300	70000	60	97250	31000	1310	1491635	...
	Chitpore	929	635825	326865	...	...	...	5	1075	600	...	...	...	2	850	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2310	78112	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	7	3500	1900	13	4000	1760	...	...	...	1205	302775	151600	25	11300	5000	...	...	...	403	175200	85900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	305150	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	13200	12700	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	27850	26800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	39750	...
	Kidderpore	122	64100	33915	...	...	...	1	150	100	...	...	...	6	925	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	650	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2218	527150	...

DHAPPA;
Toll Collector's Office,
The 2nd March 1866.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector of Tolls and Supervisor of Canals.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 19th March, and opened at noon on the day following, for supply to Medical Store-keeper, for one year, from the 1st May 1866, of the following Articles:—

Class A. Bazaar Medicines.
„ B. Bladders and Skins.
„ C. Charcoal and Coal.
„ D. Cloth Articles.
„ E. Hardware.
„ F. Oils and Wax.
„ G. Jars and Pots.
„ H. Cane and Wooden Articles.
„ I. Packing Cases.
„ J. Coolies and Carts.
„ K. Castor Oil.
„ L. Spirits of Wine.
„ M. Chaulmoongree Oil.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be obtained in this Office.

Deposits to be by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipts.

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
No. 6, Park Street,
16th February 1866.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Asst. Commsy. General.

Advertisement.

LEVEL Forest Land of the finest description can be had in the Chittagong Hill Tracts on the following terms:—

1*st*.—On permanent hereditary transferable lease similar to Zemindary right at a progressive rent from 1 to 6 annas per Acre, for 30 years, or at such rates as may be considered sufficient and reasonable.

2*nd*.—After 30 years a moderate assessment will be fixed, not to exceed half the gross assets of similar land cultivated with ordinary grain crops.

3*rd*.—For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. C. KILBY,
Supdt., Hill Tracts.

CHUNDEROONAH;
Hill Supdt.'s Office,
The 16th January 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Lot No. 29 of the unreserved building sites situated at the Civil Station of Yeodoh, in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, (containing about (10) ten Acres of First Class and (2) two Acres of Second Class land,) as shewn in the plan thereof, having been applied for under the Rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder at the upset price of Rupees 50 per Acre for First Class, and Rupees 20 per Acre for Second Class land, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Cherrapoonjee, on the 10th day of March 1866.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by intending purchasers by application to the undersigned.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Cherrapoonjee,
The 26th January 1866.

Notice of Sale.

It is hereby notified that, in execution of a Decree of the High Court of Judicature, the under-mentioned property (99 years' lease, 23 years expired) belonging to Mr. E. G. Chapman, situate in the District of Darjeeling, will be sold at the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at noon on the 20th day of March 1866.

Location No. 7, (Lease.)
Named Cold Stream.

BOUNDARIES.

Bounded on the West by a ravine, which divides it from Captain Bishop's Location, No. 8 of Register; on the East by a ravine which divides it from Lieutenant-Colonel Garsten's Grant, No. 21 of Register, and on the North by railed fence, length from East to West *yards, from South to North 200 yards.

* Distance not stated in original Lease.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the price will be required to be made at the time of sale by the purchaser, on whose failure to comply with this requirement the property will be forthwith put up and re-sold.

BLAIR REID, *Major*,
Depy. Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 16th February 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Estate, in the Settlement of Darjeeling, will be put up to public sale, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the 2nd day of April 1866, (under Rule 15 of the Waste Land Rules,) for arrears of interest and balance of purchase money:—

No. of Estate in Register	...	No. 13.		
Situation	...	Rinchingtong.		
Area of Estate	...	305 Acres.		
Recorded Proprietor	...	Mr. H. Blunt.		
Interest due	...	Rs. 633	15	7
Balance of purchase-money, being eight instalments or eight-tenths	...	„ 6,339	12	0
Total,	Rs.	6,073	11	7

BLAIR REID, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 15th February 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Estate, in the Settlement of Darjeeling, will be put up to public sale, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the 2nd day of April 1866, (under Rule 15 of the Waste Land Rules,) for arrears of interest and balance of purchase-money:—

No. of Estate in Register	...	No. 34A.		
Situation	...	Seetong Spur.		
Area of Estate	...	3,000 Acres.		
Recorded Proprietor	...	Captain P. G. Cornish.		
Interest due	...	Rs. 2,700	0	0
Balance of purchase-money, being nine instalments or nine-tenths	...	„ 27,000	0	0
Total,	Rs.	29,700	0	0

BLAIR REID, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 15th February 1866.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 22nd to 28th February 1866.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance Shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	3 6	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	3 6	
Below the Entrance	3 0	
Thence to Jengunge	2 1	
Jengunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 3	
Cutwa to Nudden, 46 miles ...	2 6	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 3rd March 1866, 3½ inches below *Zero*.

A fall of 1 inch since 25th February 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

BERHAMPORE,
The 3rd March 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of 398 Acres, situate in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder at the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas an Acre, on the 9th day of May 1866, at noon, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

G. C. KILBY,
Superintendent of Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONAH,
The 22nd January 1866.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 46.—398 Acres.

North—By the Leba Churree and a line drawn from it about south-west to a point on the Kurnafooly, where it turns from north-east to south-east.

South, East and West, } By the Kurnafooly.

G. C. KILBY,
Superintendent of Hill Tracts.

Notice

Is hereby given that by Indenture dated 22nd February 1866, Messrs. James Steel, William Douglas, and Kenneth Campbell Maciver (with the consent of the Inspectors and Trustees of William Douglas and James Smith as regards their separate Estates, and their interest in the Firms of Messrs. Smith, Douglas and Company, and James Smith and Company, and of Mr. William Grant as regards himself and his interest in the Firms of Grant Smith and Company, William Grant and Company, and James Smith and Company) have assigned all their Estate and interest in the several Firms for some time past carried on in Calcutta under the style of Grant, Smith and Company to Messieurs Ferdinand Schiller and Robert Scott Moncrieff, for the benefit of the Creditors of the said several Firms of Grant, Smith and Company, and by such Deed it is agreed that the name, firm, and style of Grant, Smith and Company (save for the purposes of the said Deed) has ceased to exist as from the said 22nd instant. Dated 26th February 1866.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & FERGUSSON,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement all persons having any claims against the late Firms of Grant, Smith and Company are requested to send them in forthwith to Mr. Kenneth Campbell Maciver at No. 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

FERDINAND SCHILLER.
R. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending the 27th February 1866.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000 0 0	
Reserve Fund	17,21,419 14 11	
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1,11,15,256 15 6	
Ditto ditto at Branches	94,40,144 13 8	2,05,55,401 13 2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	1,44,03,453 15 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	3,09,138 8 8
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	1,65,570 0 0
Sundries	...	9,21,402 13 9
	Rupees	4,00,76,369 0 0

ASSETS.

	Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	50,59,337 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	1,31,90,561 0 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto	14,49,103 15 10
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto	1,66,82,172 13 2
Dead Stock ditto ditto	5,25,599 10 8
Stamps ditto ditto	12,31 14 0
Balances with other Banks	12,70,176 9 11
Sundries	4,78,353 2 5
	3,55,97,833 13 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	.. Rs. 1,77,70,177 12 7 }
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balances at Branches	.. .. 97,03,265 7 8 } 2,74,73,443 4 2
	Rupees ... 6,00,76,369 0 0

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accts and Deputy Secretary.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Emily Temple
versus
Chundernauth Biswas.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., the Receiver of this Court, will put up at his Office to public sale, in pursuance of an order of Court made in the above suit on and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of January last, the right, title, and interest of the Defendant above-named, being a one undivided equal fifth share of, and in certain properties now in the possession of the said Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., as Receiver in a certain suit, wherein the said Chundernauth Biswas is Plaintiff, and Bissonauth Biswas, Sumboonauth Biswas, Cassinauth Biswas, and Tarrucknauth Biswas are Defendants, which properties formerly belonged to Prawnkissen Biswas, deceased, namely,—

1. All that eight annas share of Mohul Mudrassa, Pergunnah Calcutta, No. 145, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.
2. All that eight annas share of Mohul Sreebatty, Pergunnah Calcutta, No. 147, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.
3. All that sixteen annas share of Turruff Sunkerpore, Pergunnah Magoorah, No. 124, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

N. B.—The above, with other properties, are now subject to a lease granted by the Receiver. The lease expires on the 30th Choytro 1272.

For further particulars apply to the Receiver, or to Messieurs Temple and Penn, 3, Old Post Office Street.

No. 5, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Albert Phillips, lately of Soudpore, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, but now of No. 11, Elysium Row, in Calcutta, and Thomas Agars Harris, lately of Chowringhee, in Calcutta, but now of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, trading together in co-partnership as Merchants and Agents, lately at No. 12, Loll Bazaar, in Calcutta, and now at No. 4, Mission Row, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style or firm of Phillips and Harris, Insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 27th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Thomas, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Issur Doss, lately in co-partnership with Ramrutton, carrying on trade and business at Moyraputty, Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, as Merchant, under the name and style of Ramkissen Ramrutton, and also carrying on business of Merchant at Mirzapore, in the North-Western Provinces, under the style and firm of Ramraik Ramkissen, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 20th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of James Braganca, formerly of No. 11, Hill's Lane, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the employ of Amelia Johannes, widow, carrying on business at Lucknow, under the firm of Johannes and Company, Merchants, but at present out of employment, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 23rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 27th February 1866.

In the matter of Daniel William Taylor, of Lucknow, Contractor, but at present residing at No. 8, Sudder Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Aushootoss Dhur, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Daniel William Taylor, of Lucknow, Contractor, but at present residing at No. 8, Sudder Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 1st day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Aushootoss Dhur, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Daniel William Taylor, of Lucknow, Contractor, but at present residing at No. 8, Sudder Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 1st day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Aushootoss Dhur, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No. 3, Kenderdine's Lane, in Calcutta, Broker, and Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before "the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No. 3, Kenderdine's Lane, in Calcutta, Broker, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 5th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No 3, Kenderdine's Lane, in Calcutta, Broker, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 5th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Kennaram Sein, lately carrying on trade and business at Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, as Cloth Merchant, and now residing at Bow Bazaar, in Calcutta aforesaid, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 5th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Sewpersaud Khettry, late of Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, Trader in Cloth, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 27th day of February last, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Sewpersaud Khettry, late of Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, Trader in Cloth, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 27th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Sibchunder Kurmokar, formerly of Puttuldangah, in Calcutta, a Workman employed at Messrs. Allan and Hayes an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 28th day of February last, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Sibchunder Kurmokar, formerly of Puttuldangah, in Calcutta, a Workman employed at Messrs Allan and Hayes, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 28th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th March 1866.

Notice,

MR. WATSON and MR. PATRICK C. HART, of Glasgow, have been admitted Partners in our Firm since 1st instant.

RANDLE E. GREEN & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1866.

WITH reference to the preceding Advertisement, we beg to intimate that our business from this date will be conducted under the style and Firm of Watson, Green, and Hart.

RANDLE E. GREEN & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1866.

Hunter and Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that, under Clause No. 9 of the Articles of Association, the Fourth Call of Fifty Rupees per Share on the contributory Shares of this Company will be payable to the Agra and Masterman's Bank "Limited" on or before the 6th proximo.

By Order of the Directors,

J. SHERRIFF,
Manager.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1866.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held this day at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, the following Resolutions were passed :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 and the Company's Articles of Association

"That Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co. be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property thereof, and that such Liquidators be paid the salary which they have hitherto drawn as Secretaries"

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Office of the Company, at noon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming the above Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,

MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

Notice.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 60 per Share will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 7th of March 1866, at the Office of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited."

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,

W. S. MILLARD,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th February 1866.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened for Saturday, the 24th March, at noon, to consider the reports of Mr. Davis on the condition and requirements of the Gardens and the means of providing the necessary expenditure, or in default of the necessary funds being provided giving power to the Directors to sell the Estates by auction, or otherwise, as they shall think best, with liberty to the Directors and all other Shareholders to bid at such auction sale.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Secretaries.

3, CHURCH LANE;
Calcutta,
The 21st February 1866.

Notice.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. W. B. WALTON ceased in the Firm of WALTON AND Co. on the 1st January last. The business will be carried on as usual by MR. T. F. HATCH, who will receive all outstanding debts and pay all liabilities.

W. B. WALTON.
T. F. HATCH.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th February 1866.

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited"

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company at No. 13-2, Strand, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of March, at the hour of noon, after which the Meeting will be made Special for the purpose of considering certain Resolutions to be laid before the Meeting, authorising the Directors to enter into negociations with the Bengal River Steam Company, and any other River Steam Company, or Companies, in India for the amalgamation of the same with the said India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," and to carry out any agreement that may be come to with such Company, or Companies, with reference thereto, on such terms as may appear advisable to the said Directors, and to do all acts necessary for carrying out the same, and also to authorise the increase of the Capital of the Company to such sum as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out such proposed amalgamation; and also to authorise the issue by the Directors of Debentures charging the block of the Company, and bearing such rate of interest as the Directors may think fit for such purpose; also for considering the amendments proposed to be made in the Articles of Association of the Company for the purpose of carrying out the above and other propositions; also for re-passing with retrospective effect the special Resolutions come to at the General Meetings of the twelfth March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, twelfth March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the Special Meeting of the twenty-fifth November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorising the increase of the Capital of the Company by the issue of one hundred and fifty-six new Shares, the amendment of Clause fifteen of the Articles of Association by reducing the quorum of Shareholders from twelve to nine, and giving power to the Directors to borrow to the extent of one lac of Rupees on the security of the block of the Company, such Resolutions not having been carried out in the form prescribed by Act XIX. of 1857 and the Articles of Association of the Company; also for considering such other matters as may be laid before the Meeting. Dated this first day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

By Order of the Directors,

G. J. SCOTT,
Secy., I. G. S. N. Co., "Limited."

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that a call of Ten Rupees per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 5th of April next.

Shareholders are requested to pay into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, on or before the above date, the amount due on their respective Shares, forwarding their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement, accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 1st March 1866.

Central Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

At a Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company held this day, at which were present H. Woodrow, Esq., W. U. Eddis, Esq., H. Oatts, Esq., by his Attorney W. U. Eddis, S. P. Griffiths, Esq., by his Attorney James Murdoch, and A. G. Roussac, Esq., it was—

Proposed by H. Woodrow, Esq.,
Seconded by A. G. Roussac, Esq.,

and resolved that this Meeting be adjourned to Saturday, the 10th March, at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1866.

Notice.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," adjourned on the 3rd and 5th February last, for want of a quorum, shall be held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Old China Bazaar Lane, on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting whatever other business may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,

HAJEE JACKARIAH MAHOMED & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1866.

Spence's Hotel Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the adjourned General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Twelve months ending 31st December 1865 and transacting any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

W. A. BOUND,
Manager.

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at noon of Saturday, the 24th instant, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

3, CHURCH LANE,
Calcutta,
The 5th March 1866.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of considering and altering the Articles of Association of the Company.

R. GENTLE,
Secretary.

The 9th February 1866.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 27th January last, to receive the Directors' Report, and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 31st October 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order,

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th March 1866.

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of WATTS AND COMPANY, "LIMITED," will be held within the Company's Premises, No. 1, Wellesley Place, on Monday, the 19th instant, at four o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of passing the Company's Accounts up to 31st of December 1865 and for any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE EYRARS,
Secretary.

In the Press,

A Hand-book shewing the Leave, Pay, Deputation, Travelling Allowances, and Pensions claimable by Judges of the High Court, Covenanted Civilians, Military and Medical Officers in Civil employ, Ecclesiastical, Marine, Uncovenanted Officers, and Officers in the Public Works Departments.

By R. C. Tullon,
Examiner of Claims.

Price 3 Rupees a copy, exclusive of postage to Mofussil Subscribers. Applications to be made to the Compiler, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the adjourned Third Half yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 30th day of March 1866.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed on the 28th February 1866 expunging Article XXIII of the Articles of Association of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors,

E. Hickie,
Acting Secretary.

Caution.

The Probate of the pretended Will of the late Ramgopaul Banerjee, deceased, having been recalled and cancelled, the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or at all dealing with the following Government Securities, the property of the Estate of the said deceased :—

No.	7523	of	1832-33	for Rupees...	3,000
„	7524	„	„	„ ...	3,000
„ Ct.	4727	„	„	„ ...	500
„ „	13356	„	„	„ ...	4 000
„ „	13778	„	„	„ ...	1,100
„ „	231	„	1854-55	„ ...	3,000
„	26016	„	„	„ ...	3,000
„	26027	„	„	„ ...	10,000
„	33759	„	„	„ ...	3,000
„	5125	„	1842-43	„ ...	5.000
„ Ct.	3382	„	„	„ ...	10,000
„ „	7035	„	„	„ ..	5,000

Owen and Banerjee,
Attorneys for Sreemutty Joycully Dabee, widow of the said deceased.

Lost,

The Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{T}$72422, 85215, and 86737, for Rs. 50 each.

Lost,

The First half of the Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{T}$11398, for Rupees 500.

Lost,

First-half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{T}$10506, for Rupees 1,000. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

Half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{T}$65528, for Rupees 100.

Lost,

Two First-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{T}$54066 for Rupees 100, and $\frac{A}{T}$99579 for Rupees 50. Payment of which was stopped at the Mint.

The 15th February 1866.

Lost,

The Left-half of the Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{T}$29981, of 13th July 1861, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

The Left-halves of Government Notes, No. $\frac{A}{S}$91267 and No. $\frac{A}{S}$49639, for Rupees 20 each, and any person who may produce the same to the undersigned in a month shall be rewarded Rupees 10.

Mohesh Chunder Roy,
Offg. Sudder Ameen of Hooghly.

Lost,

The Second or Right-hand alf of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{10}$19041, for Rupees 100.

Lost or Stolen,

Left-half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{S}$06199, for Rupees 10.

Lost or Stolen,

On or about the 12th of January, in transit by Post from Doomka to Balasore, the Left-hand half of Government Currency Note for Rupees 50.

Lost,

The First-half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{S}$29587, and the Second-half of No. $\frac{A}{S}$29663, for Rupees 20 each. Payment stopped at the Mint.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{48}$58[illegible]07 for Rupees 1,000; $\frac{A}{15}$16754, for Rupees 500: $\frac{A}{30}$19608, $\frac{A}{10}$24848, $\frac{A}{10}$23387, $\frac{A}{11}$63920, and $\frac{A}{13}$75767, for Rupees 100 each; $\frac{A}{11}$87247, $\frac{A}{11}$99[illegible]19, $\frac{A}{11}$[illegible]550, $\frac{A}{24}$02611, $\frac{A}{11}$73167, $\frac{A}{11}$81253, $\frac{A}{24}$10128, $\frac{A}{24}$[illegible]0473, $\frac{A}{11}$70447, and $\frac{A}{11}$83987, for Rupees 50 each. Payment stopped at the Mint.

BAHADOOR SING.
PROTAP SING.
DHUNPUT SING.

The 5th March 1866.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 86.

THE Public are informed that a Government Bullock Train Establishment on a limited scale has been organized under this Department between Peerpointee and Punkabarree at the base of the Darjeeling Hills *viâ* Carragola, Purneah, Kissengunge, and Titalyah, and another between Titalyah and Santrabarree at the foot of the Buxa Dooar *viâ* Mynagoorie. The train is chiefly intended for the conveyance of Commissariat and other Military Stores, but as it happens that the train sometimes remains idle, it is notified that goods will be received from the non-official public for conveyance by the above train at the stations named below, and that the following rates will be charged upon such goods:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Peerpointee or Sahebgunge to Carragola	... per Md.	0	2	0
Carragola to Purneah	... „	0	8	0
Purneah to Kissengunge	... „	0	12	0
Kissengunge to Titalyah	... „	0	12	0
Titalyah to Punkabarree	... „	0	8	0
Peerpointee to Punkabarree	„	2	10	0
Titalyah to Santrabarree	... „	1	14	0
Peerpointee to Santrabarree	„	4	8	0

Delivery of goods will be made at the above stations, and passengers, when there is available space, will also be carried by the train on pre-payment of the charge for three maunds. Further, as the down train from Punkabarree to Carragola is expected to return empty, country produce will be received for despatch and charged for at the following rates:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Punkabarree to Titalyah	... per Md.	0	8	0
Titalyah to Kissengunge	... „	0	6	0
Kissengunge to Purneah	... „	0	6	0
Purneah to Carragola	... „	0	4	0
Carragola to Peerpointee	... „	0	2	0
Punkabarree to Peerpointee	... „	1	10	0

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1866.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 351.

The 24th February 1866.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Thursday, the 8th March, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamps at one Rupee per ½ of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage.

Letters for the Express will be received by a Clerk at the window.

No. 352.

The 24th February 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Nemesis* will be closed on Thursday, the 8th March 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.		*Viâ* Marseilles.			*Viâ* Southampton.		
Postage.	Under ½ Ounce	Rs.	0	6	8	Rs.	0	4	0
	„ 1 „	„	0	13	4	„	0	8	0
	„ 2 „	„	1	10	8	„	1	0	0

No. 353.

The 1st March 1866.—The Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 354.

The 1st March 1866 Mails for Bimlipatam Vizagapatam, Coconada Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwār, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 20th of January 1866, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mails Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Delhie ...	2nd March 1866, at 5 P. M.	2nd March 1866, at 6·20 P. M.	2nd Mar 1866, at 9½ P. M.	3rd March 1866, at 7½ A. M.	2 h. 55 m	2	5	7	45	24	69
											7
										Total ...	76
										France ...	2 Boxes.
										Madras ...	2 „
										Ceylon ...	2 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Australian ...	4 „
										Penang ...	1 „
										Malta ...	1 Bag.
										Alexandria ...	1 „
										Australian ...	7 „
										Suez ...	1 Pkt.
										Aden ...	1 „
										Gibraltar ...	1 „
										Australian ...	10 „
										Total ...	111

The 6th March 1866.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 54.

The 6th March 1866.

STATEMENT of sums realized by sale of the Farms of Toll Gates on Local and District Roads in Bengal for the year 1865-66 published for general information in accordance with Notification of the Public Works Department, Bengal, No. 26, dated 31st January 1862 :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Names of Roads.	Names of Toll Gates.	Period for which Farm has been sold.	Amount realized.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea.	Jessore	Jessore to Khalispore	Kotechandpore	1865-66	363	
			Chowgatcha and three others.	ditto	425	
		„ to Khoolna	Darratannah	ditto	850	
			Neelgunge	ditto	750	
			Mooralee and others	ditto	1,470	
		„ to Jenidah	Hoybattipore	ditto	500	
			Kaleegunge	ditto	800	
						5,158
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur to Santipore	Balliadangah	ditto	845	
		„ to Kurreempore	Goornee	ditto	860	
		„ to Ranaghaut	Radhanuggur	ditto	600	
		„ to Nuddea	Sheemoltollah	ditto	360	
		„ to Gopalnuggur	Bangalchee	ditto	610	
			Ramnuggur	ditto	420	
						3,695

Division.	Districts.	Names of Roads.	Names of Toll Gates.	Period for which Farm has been sold.	Amount realized.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea.—(Concluded.)	24-Pergunnahs	Bareepore to Bakrahut	Bakrahat, Beebeerhaut	1865-66	1,350	
		Bamungatchee to Bolakholly	Bolakholly			
		Bankipore	Oostee			
		Dhosah	Dhosah	ditto	1,207	
		Narainpore	Narainpore			
		Culpee	Culpee, Bistopore	ditto	1,600	
		Culpee Road	Mitterhaut			
		Budoorea	Budoorea			
		On junction of Road from Baraset to Preetheeba.	Judoorhattee			
		Preetheeba	Preetheeba, Puddi Bridge	ditto	5,800	
		Bador	Magergram			
		Tabariah	Abalsuddee			
		Bankipore and Oostee	Magra			
		Nyhattee and Jagoolee	Magerparah, Baleaghatta, Dhurmtollah			9,957
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr to Ghorghaut	Suffrabad	ditto	165	
			Ghorghaut	ditto	2,000	
		Jumooee to the Ganges	Nowagurhee	ditto	1,100	3,265
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal and Bhaugulpore	Nuggerpool Nullah	ditto	450	
		,, and Teenpahar	1 Toll Gate	ditto	365	815
Rajshahye.	Bograh	Kaleetollah	Kaleetollah	ditto	284	
		Booreegunge	Booreegunge	ditto	40	
		Sooltangunge	Sooltangunge	ditto	100	
		Road to Dinagepore	Dinagepore	ditto	26	450
	Dinagepore	Maldah	Beerail	ditto	210	
		Rungpore	Sagulpetty	ditto	105	315
	Maldah	Sheemoltollah	Sheemoltollah	ditto	1,010	
		Ramnuggore	Ramnuggore	ditto	160	
		Ameertee	Ameertee	ditto	390	
		Purroah	Purroah	ditto	1,360	2,920
	Moorshedabad	Jeagunge	Jeeangunge with a branch Gate at Kallicoop.	ditto	1,000	
		Khandee	Jeebuntee Bridge	ditto	1,725	2,725
	Rajshahye	Burgatchee	Mudenpore	ditto	705	
		Nowhattee	Kadeergunge, Bagah	ditto	1,600	
		Nattore	Talgemaree, Beraldah, Naranparah	ditto	1,830	
		Chungdhoopal	Junglee, Chungdhoopal	ditto	510	
		Eurdah	Gabtollee, Charghut, Bilurarriah	ditto	756	
		Deeghaputteah	Deeghaputteah	ditto	1,650	7,969

Division.	Districts.	Names of Roads.	Names of Toll Gates.	Period for which Farm has been sold.	Amount realized.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahye.—(*Concluded.*)	Rungpore	Julpigooree	Jafurgunge	1865-66	53	
			Keshoregunge	ditto	50	
		Dinagepore	Monunpore	ditto	113	
			Kholahatty	ditto	80	
		Bograh	Shahebgunge	ditto	41	
			Peergunge	ditto	58	
			Bokrah	ditto	190	
		Cooch Behar	Suftebaree	ditto	27	
		Bugwa	Dewantclee	ditto	202	
			Bamoni Moonda	ditto	40	
		Bhowaneegunge	Jehla	ditto	15	
						869
Patna.	Behar	Gya to Daoodnuggur	Jumoona Bridge	ditto	1,830	
			Goh	ditto	535	
			Nurotorn Chuck	ditto	620	
		„ to Nowadah	Boorgegeeh	ditto	2,325	
			Huswah	ditto	800	
		Burhee to Behar	Gureill	ditto	675	
		Gya to Sherghotty	Bettho	ditto	1,975	
		„ to Behar	Barro	ditto	700	
			Khadall	ditto	550	
		„ to Barah	Mansorwa Bridge	ditto	1,860	
		Nowadah to Sheeliporah	Warris Allygunge	ditto	210	
						12,080
	Patna	Daoodpoor to Monair	Sherepore	ditto	2,250	
		Phoolwary to Saroodha	Phoolwary			
		Futwah to Barh	Futwah	ditto	2,950	
						5,200
	Sarun	Gurka	Gurka	ditto	1,000	
		Revelgunge	Burhopore	ditto	5,000	
			Ajailgunge			
						6,000
Burdwan.	Bancoorah	Elambazaar and Paneeghur	Kauksha	ditto	702	
		Bancoorah and Soonamookhy	Sonamookhy	ditto	855	
		Lokepore and Badulara	Jumonagore	ditto	486	
		Roghoonathpore and Bancoorah.	Anchooree or Shekdarpool.	ditto	306	
		Bancoorah and Sonamookhy	Kudmashally	ditto	765	
		Roghoonauthpore and Bancoorah.	Goarandihe	ditto	90	
		Raneegunge to Soory *via* Doobrajpore.	Dandadihir	ditto	72	
						3,276
	Beerbhoom	Soory to Synthea	Kookooder	ditto	400	
		„ to Amedpore	Poorundepore and Amedpore.	ditto	2,625	
		Elambazaar to Bulpore	Elambazaar	ditto	375	
						3,300
	Burdwan	Burdwan to Cutwa	Huttoo Dewan	ditto	1,410	
						1,410

Division.	Districts.	Names of Roads.	Names of Toll Gates.	Period for which Farm has been sold.	Amount realized.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan.—(*Concluded.*)	Burdwan	Burdwan to Cutwa	Kurjunah	1865-66	650	
			Sreekhund	ditto	650	
		Mymaree to Jamalpore	Mymaree	ditto	330	
		,, to Satgachia	Mugra	ditto	270	
		Mancoor to Boodboodh	Boodboodh	ditto	150	
						2,050
		Burdwan to Culna	Khapooeoor	ditto	360	
			Bohar	ditto	250	
			Neebhoojee	ditto	510	
		,, to Midnapore	Babruckpore	ditto	350	
			Ochalun	ditto	430	
		,, to Bancoorah	Khund Ghose	ditto	720	
		,, to Soory	Taleet	ditto	330	
			Itachanda	ditto	315	
			Bhadea	ditto	215	
						3,480
	Hooghly	Bydobatty to Harripal	Bydobatty	ditto	4,700	
		Pundooah to Culna	Kollansree	ditto	700	
		Ghattal to Chundercona	Ghattal	ditto	4,000	
						9,400
	Howrah	Doomjoor to Jugutbullubpore.	Jamperdah	ditto	675	
		Jugutbullubpore to Ampta	Juggutbullubpore	ditto	282	
		Chamrail to Chundeetollah	Dabeeparah	ditto	1,410	
						2,367
	Midnapore	Burdwan and Midnapore	Keshpore	ditto	920	
						920
	Bhulloosh	Noakholly to the Fenny River.	Doomchur Bridge	ditto	447	
						447

J. E. T. Nicolls, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate situated in the District of Hooghly, will be put up to sale, in the Hooghly Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th March 1866, corresponding with 26th Falgoon 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the additions Condition, *viz.*:—

That the Sale is to have effect from the commencement of the year 1273 *B. S.*

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Upset Price.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
92	2603	Mujeepore comprised in Digrooyee, Pergunnah Bhoorsit ...	2 0 8	2 8 0	0 0 5	5 0 0	

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 6th February 1866.

G. S. PARK,
Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Chyte 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
97	1806	Erázee Inglis, Jonoh Monsoome Bhyro Tewary, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	31 1 7½	61 8 7	0 9 10	69 2 5	123 1 2	
154	2735	Hirdé Saráe, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	283 3 12	355 13 0	3 8 6	359 5 6	711 10 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 15th February 1866.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Baboo [illegible]
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

Shahabad Collectorate,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. Macleay,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B. C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

Collector's Office;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. Mangles,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Tipperah, will be put up to sale, in the Tipperah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, *A. D.*, corresponding with the 16th Cheyt 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.* :—

That the Purchasers of these Estates will be responsible for the maintenance of the Police of the Estates.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
194, 195, and 196.	486, 487, and 488.	Lot I.—Protappore, &c., No. 2966; Palla Khal, No. 2967; Asharcota, No. 2968; Khil Mehar, No. 2969; Nundonpore, No. 2970; Singoos, &c., No. 2971; and Shibpore, No. 3223, in Pergunnah Durlye ...	3,003 2 12	4,674 0 7	46 11 5	4,720 12 0	9,348 0 0	
		Lot II.—Bhorara, No. 2972; Mekdueer, No. 2973; Bachana, No. 2974; and Doatee, No. 2975, in Pergunnah Durlye	1,902 0 18	2,915 4 11	29 2 1	2,944 7 0	5,830 10 0	
		Lot III.—Korkosa, No. 3125; Kochooahat, No. 3175; Machimpore, No. 3176; Dhamaloa No. 3177; Kochooa, No. 3178; Rajahpore, No. 3179; Akkalea, No. 3180; Ghagra, No. 3181; Khatapora, No. 3182; and Nirchundpore, No 3183, in Pergunnah Durlye	1,940 3 30	3,036 10 4	30 5 8	3,067 0 0	6,073 4 0	
		Lot IV.—Sreerampore, No. 3118; Koresh, No. 3131; Kootiya, No. 3132; Lukhapore, No. 3133; Sooridpore, No. 3134; Akeeara, No. 3135; Loontee, No. 3136; Nowagong, No. 3137; Soidapore, No. 3138, Doulutpore, No. 3169; Monohurpore, No. 3170; and Rajahpore, No. 3171, in Pergunnah Durlye...	3,164 3 13	5,006 8 8	50 1 0	5,056 9 8	10,013 2 0	
		Lot V.—Deokamta, No. 3083; Koodootee, No. 3084; Luckheepore, No. 3085; Toolpase, No. 3119; Panchpookoriah, No. 3120; Bakhorya, No. 3121; Buderpore, No. 3126; Audirpore, No. 3127; Kajkamta, No. 3129; and Hoshunpore, No. 3130, in Pergunnah Durlye	1,916 1 16	2,739 7 4	27 6 0	2,766 13 4	5,478 14 0	
		Lot VI.—Singodda. No. 2961; Nowarda, No. 2962; Tetoosa, No. 2976; Nahara, No. 2977; Khidda, No. 2978; Darcho, No. 3123; and Dhoncekarcho, No. 3124, Pergunnah Durlye	2,603 1 14	4,066 5 3	40 10 9	4,107 0 0	8,132 10 0	
		Lot VII.—Boroocho, No. 2979; Bhoouhara, No. 2980; Borakaran, No. 2981; Oojanee, No. 3122; and Dowlutpore, No. 3128, in Pergunnah Durlye	2,898 2 13	3,292 5 9	32 14 9	3,325 4 6	6,584 10 0	
		Lot VIII.—Gallnee, No. 2910; and Kongau, No. 2955, in Pergunnah Durlye	3,009 1 14	4,824 5 2	48 3 10	4,872 9 0	9,648 10 0	
		Lot IX.—Singodda. No. 2900; Atchail, No. 2904; Ramchora, No. 2905; Shooreekhola, No. 2906; Natingee, No. 2907; Noorpore, No. 2908; and Koikornee, No. 2909, in Pergunnah Durlye	1,800 0 8	2,920 7 11	29 3 1	2,949 11 0	5,841 0 0	

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
194, 195, and 196.	486, 487, and 488.	Lot X.—Mamoodpore, No. 2881; Tamta, No. 2882; Hashpore, No. 2883; Kodootee, No 2884; Kassaree Khola, No. 2885; Kolonsar, No. 2886; Birkhal, No. 2901; Futtehpore No. 2902; Nogodda, No. 2903; and Bhomeerkandee, No. 2878, in Pergunnah Durlye ...	2,330 3 19	3,361 9 0	33 10 0	3,395 3 0	6,723 2 0	
		Lot XI.—Mooreara, No. 2880; Bhoaree, No. 2982; Bamonda, No. 2983; Chandsar, No. 2984; Pakortola, No. 2985; Oodda, No. 2986; and Chittodda, No. 2987, in Pergunnah Durlye	2,950 3 23	2,914 2 0	29 2 0	2,943 4 0	5,828 4 0	
		Lot XII.—Goodeecho, No. 3077; Oraeen, No. 3078; Moorarpore, No. 3079; Pambaish, No. 3084; Dherera, No. 3081; and Joyag, No. 3082, in Pergunnah Durlye ...	1,785 0 15	3,134 1 0	31 5 0	3,165 6 0	6,268 2 0	
		Lot XIII.—Jolamkhola, No. 2988; Furidpore, No. 3070; Feloon, No. 3071; Chengachal, No 3072; Belaeem, No. 3073; Moheedpore, No. 3074; Barera, No. 3075; and Singoor, No. 3076, in Pergunnah Durlye	2,954 2 0	4,917 7 2	49 2 10	4,966 10 0	9,834 14 0	
		Lot XIV.—Koilain, No. 3086; Boorgee, No. 3088; Amolkee, No. 3087; Hashimpore, No. 3090; Harecchail, No. 3091; Krisnapore, No. 3092; Beejeemara, No 3094; Podooa, No. 3095; and Tofeera, No. 3117, in Pergunnah Durlye...	1,970 2 14	2,813 5 1	28 6 11	2,871 12 0	5,686 10 0	
		Lot XV.—Monohurpore, No. 2993; Nunnooa, No. 2994; Pratiaboro, No. 2995; Perpetee, No. 2996; Airpatee, No. 2997; Gobindpore, No 2998; Boalia, No. 2999; Preetiachotta, No. 3000; Bagmarah, No. 3001; Toolagong, No. 3002; Adda, No. 3068; and Khatta, No. 3069, in Pergunnah Durlye...	3,120 0 7	5,230 13 8	52 4 4	5,283 2 0	10,461 10 0	
		Lot XVI.—Deegholia, No. 3003; Bahteshur, No. 3004; Noorpore, No. 3005; Toolagong, No 3066; Pilgeeree, No. 3067; Kharoor, No. 3093; Bhatabaree, No. 3096; Alquree No. 3097; and Kheola, No. 3098, in Pergunnah Durlye ...	2,328 2 4	3,904 0 11	39 0 1	3,943 1 0	7,808 2 0	
		Lot XVII.—Salbaria, No. 3099; Bulra, No. 3111; Par, No. 3112; Kolmeea, No. 3113; Nunnooa, No. 3114; Taltolee, No. 3115; Palgeeree, No. 3116; and Kanderpar, No. 3140, in Pergunnah Durlye	2,138 0 5	3,173 6 10	31 11 2	3,205 2 0	6,346 12 0	

TIPPERAH;
Collector's Office,
The 18th February 1866.

F. G. MILLETT,
Offg. Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

No. 39.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Application in Register A.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
8	62 Dhoneeram Surmah, for Jodookanto Mohunto, of Elengee Sustro.	Mehal Jomoonamookh, Thannah Dohoka.	Mouzah Poob Baleegungo.	Area about 50 Acres. On the North by a jaun or pool, Bur and Chotto Singeemaree Beel or Lake. On the South by Bhakut Pookhooree or a pond, and ryots' cultivated land. On the East by Pokeemooree, Dooba or marsh and Ghoorasoah Ati, or high land. On the West by Bhoomoora-gooree jaun or a pool.	1866. 2nd January.	Ramchunder Bose, of Nowgong.	37 15 0	250 0 0, at Rs. 5 per Acre
9	63 Komolakanto and Roodram, of Nowgong.	Ditto ...	Teteleesorah and Kathiatulee.	Area about 15 Acres On the North by jolah or inundated land. On the South by Batomaree jaun or pool. On the East by Burhook Roong River. On the West by Dooramaree Beel or Lake.	Ditto	Komolakanto and Roodram, of Nowgong.	34 10 2	75 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Nowgong, Assam,
The 2nd January 1866.

A. E. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

FOURTH APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 31ST JANUARY 1866.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Alexander and Co. ..	285940 8 6	219743 13 3	45047 14 1	21148 13 2, a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	8566 2 5	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain and hopeless.
Adam, Scott and Co. ...	127622 3 6	104491 12 0	20806 1 4	2324 6 2	2299 10 1	Hardly anything more recoverable. One Policy of Insurance for Rupees 4,000.
Anderson, William and Co. ...	2320 12 0	0 0 0	1778 9 2	542 2 10	441 7 0	The balance in hand is reserved to satisfy some disputed claims. Nothing further is expected.
Allan, Deffell and Co. ...	153506 1 2	117791 1 2	27931 5 5	7783 10 7, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	1059 7 0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Policies of Insurance for Rupees 4,000. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends Paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other Payments	Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal,)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
Brightman and Co. ..	32530 14 11	23845 6 10	8321 8 10	363 15 3	0 0 0	Hardly anything more recoverable.
Boyd and Co. ...	13403 3 5	0 0 0	11588 15 1	1814 4 4	1700 11 10	Ditto ditto.
Bruce, Shand and Co. ..	832816 13 4	495950 2 2	330002 15 0	6863 12 2	6863 12 2	Ditto ditto.
Beckwith, John ..	15364 9 9	12427 8 1	2773 6 10	163 11 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Brunet, Faliz, and Latapie ..	15235 0 0	7036 8 11	5143 9 7	3054 13 6, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Braddon and Co. ..	12101 10 7	0 0 0	4703 10 6	7398 0 1	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Bischoff. Beer and Co. ...	2640 5 8	0 0 0	1856 10 5	783 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Colvin and Co. ...	162010 10 10	122524 14 5	26441 8 2	13044 4 3, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	12064 9 5	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. ...	89316 2 1	63476 5 6	18674 14 2	7164 14 5	6043 14 5	Ditto ditto.
Cantor and Co. ...	208871 0 1	135911 11 11	66802 2 6	6157 1 8	5059 2 9	Hardly anything more recoverable.
Cockerell and Co. ...	1708796 11 10	378230 4 3	1325062 3 11	5504 3 8	4599 4 9	Some outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Dutts, Linzee and Co. ...	14275 7 7	0 0 0	3617 10 6	10657 13 1	9531 11 4	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Ewing, Aird, and Anderson ...	308597 1 4	55631 3 5	239935 5 6	13030 8 5	12167 7 3	Some outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery.
Fergusson and Co. ...	167797 15 4	125610 14 7	27712 13 7	14474 3 2	8593 10 1	Ditto ditto.
Fergusson Brothers and Co. ...	146486 3 3	67970 8 11	73097 4 2	5418 6 2	2700 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Foster, Rogers and Co. ...	4279 5 4	0 0 0	1221 7 8	3057 13 8	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Gilmore and Co. ...	45042 3 6	23186 11 8	18467 12 10	3387 11 0	2637 13 8	Nothing further recoverable.
Gordon, Collie and Co. ...	16803 14 11	7265 10 1	9131 11 7	406 9 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Griffiths, Curtis and Co. ...	44826 3 11	18497 15 3	17687 11 0	8640 9 8, a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	8416 12 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Hoffmann and Co. ...	23232 2 11	0 0 0	15759 2 8	7473 0 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hurry, W. C. ...	2414 2 0	0 0 0	1963 3 7	450 14 5	419 11 11	Nothing further recoverable.

Hickey, Bailey and Co.	...	274437 15 8	96173 11 8	117825 12 10	60438 7 2, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	55657 13 0	Very little further recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court. A Decree in the Mofussil Court.
Hodgkinson, G. F., and Co.	...	24408 10 8	0 0 0	21662 9 11	2746 0 9	2100 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Hughesdon Brothers	...	235412 1 10 Co's. Paper for Rs. 5800 0 0	21655 15 5	201034 5 11	12721 12 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Janssen, John and Co.	...	15400 4 3	0 6 0	13834 4 0	1566 0 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Latapie, E. D.	...	3969 13 8	0 0 0	3011 4 3	958 9 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Larpent, Saunders and Co.	...	75672 14 6	38875 6 9	19416 7 10	17380 15 11, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	7052 14 0	Ditto ditto.
Lyall, Matheson and Co.	...	367217 9 4	279760 5 10	84683 14 6	2773 5 0, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Hardly anything more recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Langlois and Co.	...	32836 13 6	1548 14 3	23049 4 8	8238 10 7, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	There are outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery.
McGregor, Hunter and Co.	...	10413 13 11	0 0 0	9776 11 3	637 2 8	637 2 8	Nothing further is expected.
Mackintosh and Co.	...	197904 5 0	121178 6 1	69867 14 2	6858 0 9	6858 0 9	There are outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Macleod, Fagan and Co.	...	15448 0 7	2993 5 2	9159 5 2	3295 6 3	3219 7 0	Ditto ditto.
Mackey, D. C., and Co.	...	103191 8 3	53050 2 9	40437 6 11	9703 14 7, a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Martin, Pillans and Co.	...	94688 11 4	18816 2 5	71028 4 3	4844 4 8	1839 11 6	Ditto ditto.
Nichol, Wilkie and Co.	...	4552 12 0	0 0 0	4426 1 5	126 10 7	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal,)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Owen, Allhusen and Co. ...	27789 3 11	0 0 0	25320 4 3	2468 15 8	2468 15 8	Nothing further recoverable.
Oliva, L. B. ...	23707 8 1	2690 9 9	4307 0 8	16709 13 8	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Palmer and Co. ...	557305 10 3	346063 3 2	162678 15 6	48563 7 7, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	17133 13 7	There are outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery.
Quillet, DeGaye and Co. ...	6328 15 10	3141 8 11	2380 4 6	807 2 5, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Very little further recoverable.
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co. ...	396950 3 7	311259 5 5	66208 4 1	19482 10 1, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	1909 13 6	Outstandings in course of recovery. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Tulloh and Co. (1st) ...	116364 14 2	65851 12 9	49882 4 11	630 12 6	0 0 0	Hardly anything further recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Tulloh and Co. (2nd) ..	17247 2 3	7964 9 2	9271 11 3	10 13 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto
Wills, F. F. ...	6148 9 7	0 0 0	2340 10 4	3807 15 3	2492 10 11	Nothing further recoverable.
Wallace, Alexander and Co. ..	23538 8 7	3750 6 8	5133 6 7	14654 11 4	959 9 1	Ditto ditto.
Willis, J. ...	37168 8 6	0 0 0	12051 1 0	25117 7 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Wood, Olliffe and Co. ...	3276 6 10	0 0 0	1009 10 0	2266 12 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office ...	798050 5 5	660046 0 3	109186 15 0	28817 6 2, a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	1352 10 2	The 8th assessment is in course of realization. Seven per cent. alone remains due, which will be paid on declaring the next Dividend.
Ruutz, Rees and Co. ...	11364 6 11	0 0 0	6584 4 11	4780 2 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Ogle, John and Co. ...	191216 1 5	104097 12 5	21974 0 9	65144 4 3, a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	15014 8 10	Ditto ditto.
Whyttenback, E., and Co. ...	273 8 0	0 0 0	40 7 6	233 0 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Colville, Gilmore and Co. ..	7052 6 2	0 0 0	2393 13 8	4658 8 6	0 0 0	Hardly anything recoverable.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal,)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Allhusen, William ...	1629 14 6	0 0 0	726 3 4	903 11 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Ayton, James Alexander ..	1710 0 7	0 0 0	298 1 10	1411 14 9	441 14 9	A claim on Cruttenden and Co.'s Estate. Outturn uncertain.
Allport, Rowland ...	13928 2 2	1012 5 10	1709 0 0	11206 12 4,	of which Rs. 9115 12 8 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Anquitel, Charles ..	39885 7 4	12560 1 3	26947 10 9	377 11 4,	of which Rs. 98 4 10 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg, Johannes ..	1573 8 9	0 0 0	692 0 6	881 8 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg Brothers ...	26920 0 7	20048 13 6	5015 7 7	3855 11 6,	of which Rs. 1946 7 11 is for Dividends.	Several outstandings; recoveries uncertain.
Adams, Thomas ..	12907 9 11	5505 2 11	4961 13 3	2440 9 9,	of which Rs. 785 15 10 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Assaram and Sooklall ..	3294 7 6	1737 8 1	711 7 3	845 8 2,	of which Rs. 706 9 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Allee, Dugman ..	605 15 0	0 0 0	294 8 0	311 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto
Boloram Bose ..	719 2 7	0 0 0	167 0 0	552 2 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Becher, G. R. P. ..	1456 9 1	0 0 0	338 6 9	1118 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bryce, Archibald ..	1934 12 4	0 0 0	183 1 10	1751 10 6	441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bailey, Francis ..	13766 4 8	5898 12 10	7045 6 2	822 1 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Birch, F. W. ...	16819 8 3	10150 9 0	2566 15 2	4102 0 1,	of which Rs. 3526 2 5 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bodelio, L H. ..	377 14 4	0 0 0	93 0 0	284 14 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Babington, John ...	6205 8 3	4117 9 1	965 6 5	1122 8 9,	of which Rs. 1010 11 5 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Brojonath Dhur (1st) ..	10388 0 9	4048 3 7	5191 3 11	1148 9 3,	of which Rs. 1083 11 2 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Resigned the service.
Barnfield, William ..	1285 15 6	0 0 0	1049 4 0	236 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Burge, A. B. ...	3800 0 0	2637 10 5	486 10 0	675 11 7,	of which Rs. 640 5 7 is for Dividends	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bolst, F. C. (2nd) ...	733 12 0	0 0 0	338 10 0	395 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Burkinyoung, Robert ..	7923 3 3	2631 8 7	2139 3 9	3152 6 11,	which is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto.
Bycauntnath Dutt ...	2252 1 0	0 0 0	1721 0 0	528 1 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities. (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal,)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Bodry, John ...	917 1 0	0 0 0	458 0 0	459 1 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Betts, C. G. D. ...	800 0 0	0 0 0	540 10 6	259 5 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Beharryloll Dheechut ...	2785 0 0	835 10 3	1041 10 9	907 11 0,	of which Rs. 657 15 0 is for Dividends now payable.	Outstandings partly recoverable.
Baxter, W. G. ...	12949 12 6	3978 11 2	6449 5 9	2521 11 7,	of which Rs. 2280 12 4 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Pays Rupees 146 monthly.
Briant, A. L. ..	3520 14 0	948 6 8	1275 0 4	1297 7 0,	of which Rs. 985 3 1 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery. Finally discharged.
Bhowaneypersaud Gone ..	6534 0 0	2940 13 9	2546 8 6	1046 9 9,	of which Rs. 821 0 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Currie, J. A. (1st) ...	2903 7 10	1128 7 1	402 10 6	1372 6 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Chardon, Maurice ...	1003 4 6	0 0 0	107 0 0	896 4 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Colquhoun, James ...	1046 15 11	0 0 0	228 0 0	818 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Campbell, F. W. ...	298 1 0	0 0 0	75 8 0	222 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjee ...	294 2 3	0 0 0	31 0 0	263 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cannylall Burraul and Kishenmohun Burraul ...	5361 3 9	3037 5 0	1852 1 5	471 13 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. A suit in Zillah Court pending.
Cullen, James ...	826 5 8	0 0 0	127 0 0	699 5 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Caird, John ..	914 15 7	0 0 0	227 0 0	687 15 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Calder, Duncan (1st) ...	4409 0 3	0 0 0	2482 7 3	1926 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Retained for settlement of accounts.
Crompton, G. T. ..	5136 14 6	2654 1 0	2051 5 3	431 8 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Campbell, Colin (2nd) ...	1834 4 11	0 0 0	796 14 6	1037 6 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Collycoomar Mullick Roy ...	58692 0 0	49704 14 7	5106 14 1	3880 3 4,	of which Rs. 3878 4 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Chunder Mohun Chatterjee ...	1732 0 10	0 0 0	948 9 5	783 7 5	0 0 0	Rupees 4,000 more to be collected. Ditto.
Cook, Henry ...	12126 11 7	6389 14 10	4614 1 7	1122 11 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Currie, J. A. (2nd) ...	15824 11 6	5040 5 9	10108 0 10	676 4 11,	of which Rs. 227 0 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Curnin, Ellen ..	1403 0 0	0 0 0	895 0 0	508 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Corcoran, J. F. ...	6750 3 10	3463 4 2	416 13 0	2870 2 8,	of which Rs. 2787 1 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Collinet, E. G. ..	8648 2 9	7390 11 0	1087 15 0	169 8 9,	of which Rs. 67 13 3 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Campbell, J. W. H. ...	52036 8 4	7488 12 6	38824 7 3	5723 4 7,	of which Rs. 3665 14 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered one-third of Pension to be deducted.
Carrapiet, C. P. ..	2250 0 0	0 0 0	1329 0 6	920 15 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Carbery, R. J. (1st) ..	5013 11 7	0 0 0	1346 15 9	3666 11 10	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Carrau, J. L. ...	1696 15 0	0 0 0	293 0 0	1403 15 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Conyers, Z. E. ...	1176 0 0	0 0 0	24 0 0	1152 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cator, A. C. ..	2514 7 2	0 0 0	2238 2 9	276 4 5	0 0 0	About Rupees 2,000 more to be realized.
Carbery, Annie and R. J. ..	5850 11 10	0 0 0	2083 14 2	3766 13 8	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Chunder Mohun Bose ...	1305 12 1	0 0 0	929 9 0	376 3 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cameron, John (2nd) ...	28182 3 7	20733 6 11	5525 5 2	1923 7 6,	of which Rs. 1225 0 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment	A further small sum may be realized.
Cockell, William James ...	16461 3 8	12608 10 11	2137 4 6	1715 4 3,	of which Rs. 1314 6 8 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Desbrasses, Richard ...	879 5 2	0 0 0	272 0 0	607 5 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dickens, Theodore ...	12587 10 7	326 3 4	624 1 3	11637 6 0	3520 0 0	Ditto ditto. Subject to settlement of accounts
Dickson, William ...	1363 0 2	333 1 11	174 2 0	855 12 7,	of which Rs. 718 0 10 is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto.
Dodd, Richard ...	37143 5 3	34036 10 7	2772 6 2	334 4 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
DeMello, A. H. ...	4267 13 0	2138 6 4	1096 0 9	993 5 11,	of which Rs. 982 11 8 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Dove, J. M. ...	11967 4 1	8531 13 6	1899 4 9	1536 1 10,	of which Rs. 117 9 4 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Dorrett Brothers ...	2164 9 6	0 0 0	1267 7 3	897 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
DeSilva, John Emanuel ...	12636 9 9	8711 4 6	701 11 7	3223 9 8,	of which Rs. 2154 2 9 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
DeSouza, John ...	1334 0 3	0 0 0	787 9 0	546 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Dumat, Alfred ...	6224 5 6	1051 12 9	2006 3 5	3166 2 4,	of which Rs. 2800 0 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Dinnonauth Dutt ...	467 0 0	0 0 0	69 0 0	398 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Doorgapersaud Goolzareemull ...	9400 1 0	6201 9 9	2678 3 11	520 3 4,	of which Rs. 72 10 0 is for Dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Durant, Edward ..	3223 1 6	198 14 0	810 12 6	2213 7 0,	of which Rs. 2051 1 10 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal,)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
DeCroyer, L. A. ...	3306 0 3	2103 9 5	743 13 10	453 9 0,	of which Rs. 271 3 11 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Duggan, Alexander ...	1033 3 2	0 0 0	633 7 0	399 12 2	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Debrunner, Jules ...	40229 3 11	0 0 0	264 9 9	39964 10 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dickinson, Clarton and Co. ...	1660 7 0	0 0 0	18 0 0	1642 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Edwards, C. L. ..	815 0 0	0 0 0	82 0 0	733 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Ellias, M. B. ..	7214 3 6	1001 2 11	1240 5 10	4972 10 9,	of which Rs. 4645 7 11 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Fraser, D. W. ...	1946 7 8	0 0 0	846 10 4	1099 13 4	441 14 9	Nothing further recoverable.
Ford, William Richard ...	2380 2 10	0 0 0	832 2 2	1548 0 8	0 0 0	Outstandings partly recoverable. Finally discharged.
Fraser, W. T. ...	1500 0 0	0 0 0	472 9 0	1027 7 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Fisher, A. ...	2065 1 5	0 0 0	1092 13 0	972 4 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Glass, A. G. (Glass and Co.) ...	3850 3 8	954 12 4	1449 10 5	1445 12 11,	of which Rs. 1244 5 2 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Goberdhone Mullick ..	2880 14 9	157 2 11	909 13 0	1813 14 10,	of which Rs. 1499 11 5 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Gilbert, W. H. (Guest and Co.) ...	327 6 3	0 0 0	102 14 9	224 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Greedhur Mullick ...	1025 0 0	0 0 0	129 0 0	896 0 0	0 0 0	Several shipments; results unknown.
Gibson and Co. ..	142472 1 0	67557 9 8	73269 8 5	1644 14 11,	of which Rs. 1442 12 1 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Large outstandings payable to the Agra Bank as per Decree of Court. Finally discharged.
Greenstreet, E. S. ..	1508 3 9	0 0 0	1072 9 4	435 10 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Gooroo Churn Sen ..	109806 8 1	80610 3 3	24883 8 10	4312 12 0,	of which Rs. 3043 6 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Gocool Chund Goramull ..	807 8 6	0 0 0	345 10 3	461 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gubboy, Aaron Joshua ...	9055 7 0	2890 0 5	1933 12 11	4231 9 8,	of which Rs. 3778 8 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Gocool Doss Soonderjee ..	14321 4 3	0 0 0	3845 1 11	10476 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent absconded. Schedule not filed.
Golaub Chund, Hem Chund ..	1506 2 0	0 0 0	8 0 0	1498 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hervey, Andrew (1st) ..	86605 6 2	75839 9 10	8894 14 8	1870 13 8,	of which Rs. 1109 13 8 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged and died.
Hudson, Nathaniel ...	2225 11 3	0 0 0	289 12 0	1935 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.

Heberlet, Andrew ..	981 4 7	70 0 0	174 4 0	737 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hurro Sunker Ghose ..	1786 2 2	10 8 0	363 6 0	1412 4 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hollodhur Day ...	1047 8 9	0 0 0	178 4 0	869 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Harrowell, James ...	542 7 6	0 0 0	128 0 0	414 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hoppe, William ...	1346 8 6	0 0 0	598 1 10	748 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hughes and Templer ...	12095 4 1	5179 4 11	6067 15 3	847 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Harvard, J. H. M. ..	1612 0 0	0 0 0	1104 9 2	507 6 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Huffnagle and Co., Charles ...	1320 4 7	0 0 0	209 12 10	1110 7 9	0 0 0	Some outstandings; recoveries uncertain. Finally discharged.
Heeraloll Hunnomontaram ..	752 14 3	0 0 0	53 0 0	699 14 3	0 0 0	Schedule not yet filed.
Hurrynarain Day ...	168680 5 7	62171 4 1	106070 15 7	438 1 11, of which Rs. 265 15 7 is for Dividends.		Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Holloway, William ..	1050 0 0	0 0 0	211 4 0	838 12 0	0 0 0	Ordered to pay Rupees 35 per month from his pay. Insolvent not to be found.
Hollway, William (2nd,) Milliner ..	3396 12 7	0 0 0	2265 11 9	1131 0 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Hemchunder Chowdry ...	1195 0 0	0 0 0	838 0 0	356 14 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hughes and Templer ..	741 6 8	0 0 0	224 0 0	517 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Honigberger, William ..	865 0 9	0 0 0	113 14 0	751 2 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Hurrendromohun Shaw and two others	2680 2 3	0 0 0	1025 0 0	1655 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hurjee Aurut .,	12176 6 3	0 0 0	1046 10 9	11129 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Schedule not filed. Insolvent absconded.
Jeebunkissen Bose ..	924 14 0	0 0 0	83 10 0	841 4 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
John Lackersteen and Brothers ...	323916 1 8	131338 0 8	173717 15 8	18860 1 4, of which Rs. 11604 2 3 is for Dividends.		Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Joysookroy Sungumlall ...	4223 4 5	1765 8 1	1295 12 9	1161 15 7, of which Rs. 25 12 5 is for Dividends.		Ditto ditto. Ditto and died.
Jadub Chunder Seal ...	2094 6 7	0 0 0	554 3 0	1540 3 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jordon, J. S. ...	4731 8 0	896 10 1	899 9 9	3435 4 2, of which Rs. 3141 5 9 is for Dividends now payable.		Outstandings in course of recovery.
Jameison, R. ..	638 4 3	0 0 0	239 4 0	399 0 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Juggenpersaud ..	960 8 9	0 0 0	109 1 0	851 7 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Jadub Chunder Paul and two others ..	1269 14 6	0 0 0	364 0 0	905 14 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Issur Chunder Ghose and Prem Chunder Ghose .	2100 0 0	0 0 0	746 0 0	1354 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kemp, H. C. (T. Hyde, Gardiner & Co.)	33753 13 1	15281 0 9	5099 6 8	13373 5 8, of which Rs. 8488 6 4 is for Dividends.		Nothing further recoverable.
Kelly, W. S. ...	1603 5 3	0 0 0	599 6 2	1003 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Khemjee Jootah and Hurrydas Natha...	1281 10 4	0 0 0	51 0 0	1230 10 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvents died.
Kemp, H. C. ..	2469 15 10	0 0 0	265 7 11	2204 7 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Kerr, Norman ...	1456 14 11	0 0 0	125 0 10	1331 14 1	441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
King, W. J. ...	6750 9 10	4152 9 3	1142 6 9	1455 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Kelly, C. F. ..	500 0 0	0 0 0	56 0 0	444 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kunnoolaul, Beneyram, and Choteeloll...	1160 13 11	0 0 0	56 0 0	1104 13 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Kadarnauth and Womachurn Paul ...	31753 4 3	0 0 0	2427 12 6	29325 7 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends Paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other Payments.	Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal,)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
Khona Mull, Hurnund Doss ..	3987 7 6	0 0 0	164 0 0	3823 7 6	0 0 0	Schedule not filed. Insolvent absconded.
Lake, Hamill and Co. ...	5170 0 9	0 0 0	1969 9 3	3200 7 6	1722 1 4	Nothing further recoverable. Accounts unadjusted.
Landeman, J. V. ...	1008 6 10	231 0 0	176 4 0	601 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Ledlie, A. H., 2nd (Boyle and Co.) ..	1654 8 7	0 0 0	586 2 6	1068 6 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Lackersteen and Co., C. R. ...	8848 3 1	6330 12 9	1681 10 5	835 11 11,	of which Rs. 176 6 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Lindsay, D. B. ..	1400 3 0	0 0 0	511 4 0	888 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Lord Brothers ..	6300 9 0	4277 2 2	1671 5 8	352 1 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto Ditto.
Limond, Campbell ...	12395 10 7	10862 9 4	785 13 6	755 3 9,	of which Rs. 47 0 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Lindstedt, Edward ...	1000 0 0	0 0 0	566 4 0	433 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Llewelyn, W. T. ..	2100 0 0	591 15 10	149 4 6	1358 11 8,	of which Rs. 1227 15 5 is for Dividends now payable	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Langlois, J. P. ...	1114 0 0	0 0 0	516 0 0	598 0 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Luchmenarain Khettry ...	1726 9 9	0 0 0	461 8 0	1265 1 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Low, Isabella Sarah ...	1454 12 1	0 0 0	132 12 9	1321 15 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mottley, Charles (1st) ...	3412 6 10	0 0 0	92 4 11	3320 1 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Mackenzie, R. (J. A. Currie and Co) ..	3047 5 10	122 8 0	945 2 5	1979 11 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Macdonald, R. C. ...	34033 6 2	18229 11 9	2243 3 11	13560 6 6,	of which Rs. 491 10 11 is for Dividends, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 8877 15 4	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died
Macvitie, R. F. ..	5450 7 4	544 11 2	244 10 0	4661 2 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Macdonald, R. B. ..	4461 1 7	346 11 1	367 2 1	3747 4 5	883 13 1	Ditto ditto. Retained for creditors.
Maclean, L. A. ...	885 4 9	0 0 0	278 8 0	606 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Melville, William ..	1509 5 4	0 0 0	210 7 7	1298 13 9	441 14 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Manuk, M. M. ..	5001 0 3	2235 12 0	1037 7 6	1727 12 9,	of which Rs. 1283 2 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Morris, James ...	653 13 10	0 0 0	130 0 0	523 13 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Magniac, Lane ..	951 15 6	0 0 0	101 0 0	850 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Manick Chunder Khan ...	469 11 6	0 0 0	200 4 0	269 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Monteith, John ..	821 0 3	20 12 0	181 4 0	619 0 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Macleod, A. D. ...	1110 0 0	0 0 0	56 0 0	1054 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Murdoch, Mackenzie and Co. ...	5596 15 9	0 0 0	4972 6 8	684 9 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Macfarlane and Co. ...	6505 11 2	3944 10 0	807 9 4	1753 7 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Moorally Dhur Newgy ...	1386 0 8	0 0 0	192 0 0	1193 0 8	0 0 0	Small outstandings desperate.
Mayer, F. ...	643 12 8	0 0 0	123 0 0	520 12 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.

Mottley, Charles (2nd)	...	7000	0	0	4433	8	11	568	15	10	1967	7	3		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Mudden Mohun Bose	...	545	5	6	0	0	0	176	2	3	369	3	3		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Modoosoodun Addy	...	2904	13	8	0	0	0	864	7	2	2040	6	6		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Insolvent died.
Macdonald, Daniel	...	1510	5	11	0	0	0	506	14	4	1003	7	7		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Moore, Robert	..	1666 and Co.'s Paper for Sa. Rs. 3400.	6	9	0	0	0	1079	0	0	587	6	9		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Martin, William	..	2106	11	8	0	0	0	391	0	0	1715	11	8		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Finally discharged.
Michael, J. C. (2nd)	..	7660	12	8	3099	12	11	1850	3	4	2710	12	5,	of which Rs. 2640 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	11	1		Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Moore, W. J.	...	1137 and Co.'s Paper for Sa. Rs. 2000	15	1	0	0	0	55	0	0	1082	15	1		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Middleton, J. R.	...	1500	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	1462	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Muir, Thomas	..	1415	0	0	511	11	3	528	10	6	374	10	3,	of which Rs. 343 is for Dividends.	12	9		Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
McGilvray, Alexander	..	8142	0	8	3067	12	4	4132	9	7	941	10	9		0	0	0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Insolvent died.		
Madub Chunder Bysack	..	11167	9	5	7620	3	11	2495	4	0	1052	1	6		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Marks, C. H.	...	2234	7	3	0	0	0.	1834	6	0	400	1	3		0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.		
Musgrave, William	...	5845	15	11	3205	7	3	1245	12	9	1394	11	11,	of which Rs 1080 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	7	1		Ditto	ditto.	
Mahomed Fukeerooddeen, Prince	...	1788	0	0	1128	11	6	235	14	3	423	6	3		0	0	0	Insolvent concealed.		
Mahomed Ally Aga	..	2780	0	0	857	6	8	125	8	3	1797	1	1,	of which Rs. 512 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	14	7		Ordered to pay Rupees 75 per month.		
Michael, John A.	...	5800	0	0	3927	4	0	1146	14	3	725	13	9	which is for Dividends now payable.				Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.		
Madub Chunder Ghose	..	4441	8	0	0	0	0	341	15	0	4099	9	0		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Mohes Chunder Chunder and Bholanath Chunder	...	4718	1	3	694	9	1	3183	0	6	840	7	8,	of which Rs. 126 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	12	11		Outstandings in course of recovery.		
Mohanundo Shaw	...	2769	9	6	0	0	0	1765	11	9	1003	13	9		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Munnoolall	...	2589	13	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	2289	13	0		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Nursing Chunder Bose	...	1030	0	0	0	0	0	186	11	0	843	5	0		0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.		
Nyss, John	...	750	2	11	0	0	0	157	4	0	592	14	11		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Insolvent died.
Nilmadub Mookerjee	...	616	13	10	0	0	0	177	4	0	439	9	10		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Finally discharged.
Nilkaunt Sircar	..	574	14	11	0	0	0	152	4	0	422	10	11		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Norton, C. P	...	1099	9	9	0	0	0	604	6	6	495	3	3		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Nemy Churn Bysack	...	1210	13	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	860	13	0		0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Norman Brothers	..	18091	0	10	4212	12	3	5310	4	6	8568	0	1,	of which Rs. 7621 is for Dividends.	2	5		Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities. (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Nobocoomar Poddar ...	6200 0 0	0 0 0	1881 12 0	4318 4 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Nobinkisto Ghose ...	1225 0 0	0 0 0	283 0 0	942 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Omachurn Bonerjee ...	7661 8 5	0 0 0	830 5 8	6831 2 9	2646 11 7	Ditto ditto.
Obhoy Churn Dutt ...	1127 0 6	487 9 9	121 0 0	518 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto, Finally discharged.
Obhoy Churn Mullick and others ...	725 4 5	0 0 0	210 4 0	515 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Patrick, William ...	1358 7 5	0 0 0	213 6 10	1145 0 7	441 14 6	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Perry, Thomas ..	457 6 6	0 0 0	147 1 6	310 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Pittis, Edward ...	2011 2 11	0 0 0	237 3 0	1773 15 11	441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Palmer, John ..	7707 11 7	4003 14 9	745 0 4	2958 12 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Parbutty Churn Bose ...	613 14 1	0 0 0	125 14 1	488 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Palmer, Thomas ...	1473 0 0	0 0 0	871 4 9	601 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Pew, P. L. ...	51299 3 0	30916 10 11	12635 12 3	7746 11 10,	of which Rs. 6727 6 11 is for Dividends now in course payment.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Panioty, C. ...	614 1 0	0 0 0	130 0 0	484 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Parry, John ...	4028 8 11	1597 6 10	1488 13 0	942 5 1,	of which Rs. 823 12 4 is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Petre, Martin ...	1201 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1201 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Payne, Thomas, and Sons ...	19162 3 0	11016 6 3	6903 8 3	1242 4 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Palmer, W. S. ...	4408 12 9	1851 7 9	882 14 2	1674 6 10,	which is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto.
Pearymohun Sett ...	600 0 0	0 0 0	81 0 3	518 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Price, Henry ...	15380 1 3	0 0 0	14569 12 3	810 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto
Railey, G. F. (W. Newson and Co.) ...	11476 7 5	6986 2 4	2849 9 0	1640 12 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Rogers, Alexander ...	9886 5 8	0 0 0	3750 3 6	6136 2 2	1767 10 7	All property under mortgage consisting of Joint-Stock Shares; value uncertain. Insolvent died.
Russell, C. D. ...	8785 14 2	5872 15 2	892 4 2	2020 10 10,	of which Rs. 83 2 10 is for Dividends.	Retained for creditors. Insolvent died.
Ruggoonath Bose ...	1778 13 4	517 12 5	361 14 6	899 2 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Ditto.
Rajkissore Dutt (1st) ..	3957 6 0	0 0 0	595 7 9	3361 14 3	883 13 3	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Roussac, A. G. ...	12304 10 3	8940 2 5	1009 3 3	2355 4 7,	of which Rs. 961 9 9 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Rushton, William ...	993 13 3	126 12 0	165 4 0	701 13 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ryan, E. B. ...	633 8 9	0 0 0	205 4 0	428 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ramdhone Mitter ...	769 11 3	0 0 0	142 0 0	627 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Rustomjee Cowasjee	...	664	15	4	0	0	0	149	0	0	515	15	4	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.	...	9302	11	7	0	0	0	5637	14	3	3664	13	4	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Ramsabuck Misser and two others	...	19840	1	6	10500	0	0	9269	4	10	70	12	8,	which is for Dividends now payable.			There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Finally discharged. Concealed Estate of large amount discovered in Mofussil and possession obtained by order of Court of Agra in an appeal suit.
Rajkissen Bysack	...	850	0	0	0	0	0	393	12	0	456	4	0	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable.
Robinson, S. H.	...	1129	10	9	0	0	0	116	0	0	1019	10	9	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Ramnarian Sreemany	...	2164	4	6	0	0	0	1497	9	9	666	10	9	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ritchie, A. S	...	573	14	7	0	0	0	153	10	0	420	4	7	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Robinson, J. J. (Wallace and Co.)	...	3052	8	8	0	0	0	1960	1	0	1092	7	8	0	0	0	Outstandings in course of recovery at Rangoon.
Romanath Gossain	..	2049	6	7	0	0	0	347	0	0	1702	6	7	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Ripley, George, or Birrell and Co.	...	44358	3	9	30187	7	5	5580	0	6	8590	11	10,	of which Rs. 7705 0 2 is for Dividends now payable.			Ditto ditto.
																	Ditto ditto.
Roop Chund Dutt	...	3619	0	0	1684	1	5	1335	10	11	599	3	8	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Radanath Dutt	..	87424	2	1	54478	10	10	17122	7	1	15823	0	2,	of which Rs. 7121 5 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.			Ditto ditto.
Rajender Dutt	..	494	0	6	0	0	0	149	0	0	345	0	6	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Ramanund	..	1028	2	3	0	0	0	556	0	0	472	2	3	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Roose, H. C. B.	...	1443	5	0	0	0	0	977	2	0	466	3	0	0	0	0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Ramrutton Radakissen	...	14901	10	1	0	0	0	2629	2	0	12272	8	1	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Saunders, S. J.	...	14429	13	2	11279	2	1	1353	2	11	1797	8	2,	of which Rs. 1775 13 2 is for Dividends.			Nothing further recoverable. Retired from the service.
Smith, W. S.	...	3620	13	5	0	0	0	249	12	0	3371	1	5	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Stocqueler, J. H.	..	7084	12	10	0	0	0	5409	3	1	1675	9	9	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Savigny, Joseph	..	1972	13	1	724	10	10	235	15	9	1012	2	6,	of which Rs. 84 6 0 is for Dividends.			Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Schlatter, Michael	..	18046	14	10	5702	8	9	1668	9	11	10675	12	2,	of which Rs. 6090 15 0 is for Dividends.			Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sage, J. W.	..	599	5	8	0	0	0	208	12	0	390	9	8	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sumbhoonauth Mullick	...	612	10	5	0	0	0	187	12	0	424	14	5	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Smoult, W. H.	..	1618	0	8	0	0	0	201	4	6	1416	12	2	441	7	0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sheppard, G. A.	...	5581	9	6	3993	10	3	578	5	8	1009	9	7	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Sarkies and Co., P. J.	...	52610	10	9	5924	2	9	45279	11	3	1406	12	9	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Sarkies, P. J.	...	10227	7	7	5810	9	0	2997	13	5	1419	1	2,	of which Rs. 1060 15 11 is for Dividends.			Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Scott, C. C. J.	..	7723	13	9	4659	10	11	1976	0	10	1088	2	0,	of which Rs 665 10 6 is for Dividends.			Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Smith, Huffnagle and Co.	..	22402	1	6	9062	5	1	10296	13	11	3042	14	6	0	0	0	Large outstandings; recoveries uncertain. Finally discharged.
Stubbs, W. V. G.	..	3486	13	7	0	0	0	1588	7	11	1898	5	8	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other Payments.	Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal,)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
Snook, J. V. ...	775 10 0	0 0 0	142 0 0	633 10 0	0 0 0	Noting further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Sealy, C. P. ..	570 0 0	0 0 0	133 0 0	437 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Smith, G. M. G. ..	1000 0 0	0 0 0	485 8 6	514 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sumbhoonauth Mullick ...	1139 0 6	0 0 0	813 0 0	325 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Sutherland, Thomas ..	1057 12 0	0 0 0	394 0 0	663 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Saunders, J. O'B. ..	1200 0 0	0 0 0	705 0 3	494 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sreegopaul Misser ..	1951 0 0	0 0 0	491 1 0	1459 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Sumbhoo Chunder Chuckerbutty ...	1798 2 0	0 0 0	1509 12 9	288 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sommerville, James ...	4335 3 6	1532 10 11	1607 1 0	1195 7 7,	of which Rs. 1184 12 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Shamloll Munnoolall ...	589 10 6	0 0 0	125 12 0	463 14 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Thomas, Robert (1st) ...	631 4 1	0 0 0	198 4 0	433 0 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Trower, Charles ...	2177 9 0	240 0 0	56 0 0	1881 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Turton, Sir T. E. M. ..	247210 12 5	143649 9 9	100271 0 3	3290 2 5,	of which Rs. 2032 2 3 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Thomas, G. P. ...	2690 1 7	0 0 0	639 6 6	2050 11 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Twentyman and Co. ...	593 11 6	0 0 0	136 2 1	457 9 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Twentyman, W. J. ...	1502 8 7	0 0 0	800 0 0	702 8 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Vandenberg, J. B., (1st) ..	4929 2 4	564 12 0	2551 1 3	1813 5 1,	of which Rs. 1285 14 9 is for Dividends now payable.	Something recoverable annually by interest on a Trust Fund.
Vandenberg, J. B. (2d) ..	4267 13 0	3259 12 8	300 15 10	707 6 6,	of which Rs. 687 1 10 is for dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Vallente, W. G. ..	972 0 3	294 7 11	262 0 0	415 3 6	which is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto.
Williams, Stephen ...	18084 1 5	11972 9 3	1750 15 4	4360 8 10,	of which Rs. 642 8 8 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent killed in the Mutiny.
Waring, E. S. S. ...	3096 8 8	1769 2 9	478 6 3	848 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wilton, G. R. ..	1589 15 1	0 0 0	101 8 8	1488 6 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Watson and Co and Gibbon and Co. ...	104425	15	9	83910	12	9	15788	4	1	4726	14	11,	of which Rs. 3,440 10 4 is for Dividends now in course of payment.					Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Wood, H. W. J. ..	2539	13	0	0	0	0	693	10	9	1846	2	3		0	0	0		Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.	
Woodward, J. S. ...	3124	3	9	524	0	1	1607	4	0	992	15	8,	of which Rs 946 15 8 is for Dividends now in course of payment.					Ditto ditto. Insolvent drowned.	
Williams, William ..	500	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	461	0	0		0	0	0		Ditto ditto.	
Womesh Chunder Ghose ..	8400	0	0	6628	3	10	821	2	3	950	9	11,	of which Rs. 835 14 11 is for Dividends now in course of payment.					Ditto ditto.	
Williams, A. B., and T. E. Maugey ...	2828	4	6	0	0	0	275	14	0	2552	6	6		0	0	0		Ditto ditto.	
Winser and Co. ...	22309	11	1	15262	15	6	5403	15	6	1642	12	1,	of which Rs. 11 7 3 is for Dividends now in course of payment.					Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Winser, James ..	2573	10	6	1551	14	6	476	11	4	545	0	8,	of which Rs. 286 1 3 is for Dividends now in course of payment.					Nothing further recoverable; a reversionary Interested in a Fund in England.	
Wilson, A. ...	920	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	920	3	6		0	0	0		Ditto ditto.	
Wiseham William	967	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	967	3	6		0	0	0		Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Young, Joseph ...	500	0	0	0	0	0	242	10	9	257	5	3		0	0	0		Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.	

In addition to the above there are 236 Estates under 220 Rupees each, aggregating Rupees 30,045-7-3, the particulars of which may be learnt at my Office.
The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the last quarter, on the Estates above enumerated, Rupees two thousand and seven hundred and twenty-nine, six annas and three pies.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1866.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.

15

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. V of 1866.

An Act to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a summary procedure for the recovery of money due on dishonored Bills of Exchange, Hundis, and Promissory Notes; and whereas inconvenience is felt by persons engaged in trade by reason of the laws of British India being in some particulars different from those of England in matters of common occurrence in the course of such trade; and whereas, with a view to remedy such inconvenience, it is expedient to amend the laws of British India as hereinafter is mentioned; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation Clause.

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"British India."

"British India" shall mean the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106 (An Act for the better Government of India.)

"High Court."

"High Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be:

"Local Government."

And in every part of British India in which this Act shall operate, "Local Government" shall mean the person authorised by law to administer executive Government in such part.

From and after 1st May 1866, in all suits upon Bills of Exchange, &c., if plaintiff desires to proceed under this Act, the summons shall be in the form given in the Schedule.

2. From and after the first day of May 1866, all suits upon Bills of Exchange, Hundis, or Promissory Notes commenced in any High Court within six calendar months after the same shall have become due and payable may, in case the plaintiff shall desire to proceed under this Act, be commenced as hereinafter is mentioned, (that is to say,) the plaint shall be in the form prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act; and in any case in which the plaint and summons shall be in such forms respectively, it shall not be lawful for the defendant to appear to or defend the suit unless he shall obtain leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend; and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

Defendant shewing a defence upon the merits to have leave to appear.

3. The High Court shall, upon application within the period of seven days from the service of such summons, give leave to appear and to defend the suit upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing, and recording issues, or otherwise, as to the Court may seem fit.

Court may, under special circumstances, set aside decree.

4. After decree the High Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside

execution, and may give leave to appear to the sumsummons and to defend the suit, if it shall seem reasonable to the Court so to do and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Court may order Bill to be deposited with Officer of Court in certain cases.

5. In any proceedings under this Act it shall be competent to the High Court to order the Bill or Note sought to be proceeded upon to be forthwith deposited with an Officer of the Court, and further to order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff shall have given security for the costs thereof.

Remedy for recovery of cost of noting non acceptance of dishonored Bill.

6. The holder of every dishonored Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonor, as he has under this Act for the recovery of the amount of such Bill or Note.

Civil Procedure Code and rules made thereunder to apply to proceedings under this Act.

7. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all rules made under or by virtue of the said Code shall, so far as the same are or may be made applicable, extend and apply to all proceedings to be had or taken under this Act.

Local Government may extend Act.

8. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct that all or any part of the provisions in Sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of this Act shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all or any Courts or Court in the territories under such Government other than a High Court, and within one month after such order shall have been made and published in the Official Gazette, such provisions shall extend and apply in manner directed by such order, and any such order may be in like manner from time to time altered and annulled. In and by any such order, the Local Government may direct by whom any powers or duties incident to the provisions applied under this Act shall and may be exercised with respect to matters in such other Courts or Court, and may make any orders or regulations which may be deemed requisite for carrying into operation in such Courts or Court the provisions so applied.

Consideration for guarantee need not appear by writing.

9. No special promise to be made by any person after the passing of this Act to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person, being in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith or some other person by him thereunto lawfully authorised, shall be deemed invalid to support a suit to charge the person by whom such promise shall have been made, by reason only that the consideration for such promise does not appear in writing, or by necessary inference from a written document.

Guarantee to or for a Firm to cease upon a change in the Firm, except in special cases.

10. No promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another made to a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or to a single person trading under the name of a Firm, and no promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or of a single person trading under the name of a Firm, shall be binding on the person making such promise in respect of anything done or omitted to be done after a change shall have taken place in any one or more of the persons constituting the Firm, or in the person trading under the name of a Firm, unless the intention of the parties that such promise shall continue to be binding notwithstanding such change shall appear either by express stipulation or by necessary implication from the nature of the Firm or otherwise,

Acceptance of a Bill, Inland or Foreign, to be in writing on it and signed.

11. No acceptance of any Bill of Exchange, whether Inland or Foreign, made after the first day of May 1866 shall be sufficient to bind or charge any person, unless the same be in writing on such Bill, or, if there be more than one part of such Bill, on one of the said parts, and signed by the acceptor, or some person duly authorised by him.

What are to be deemed "Inland Bills."

12. Every Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made in any part of British India, and made payable in or drawn upon any person resident in any part of British India, shall be deemed to be an Inland Bill; but nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the stamp duty, if any, which, but for this enactment, would be payable in respect of any such Bill or Note.

Protest by Notary Public to be *primâ facie* evidence of dishonor.

13. Protest of a Bill of Exchange, whether Inland or Foreign, when purporting to be made by a Notary Public, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the Bill has been dishonored.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

14. In case of any suit founded upon a Bill of Exchange or other negotiable instrument, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, it shall be lawful for the Court to make such decree as it would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

Rights under marine and fire policies to vest in assignees.

15. Every assignee, by endorsement or otherwise, of a policy of marine insurance or of a policy of insurance against fire, in whom the property in the subject insured shall be absolutely vested at the date of the assignment, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit as if the contract contained in the policy had been made with himself.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Suit.

In the High Court of at

Plaintiff

Defendant

To [*here enter the defendant's name, description, and address.*]

Whereas [*here enter the plaintiff's name, description, and address*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Act No. V of 1866 *(to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India)* for Rs.

principal and interest [*or* Rs. balance of principal and interest] due to him as the Payee [*or* Indorsee] of a Bill of Exchange [*or* Hundi, *or* Promissory Note] of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from

the Court within seven days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such seven days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. [*here state the sum claimed*] and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration shewing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit,

[*Here copy the Bill of Exchange, Hundi or Promissory Note, and all endorsements upon it.*]

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1866.

An Act to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XXXI of 1860 as continued by Act No. VI of 1865 will expire on the first day of October 1866; and whereas it is expedient to continue the said Act No. XXXI of 1860 with such modifications as are hereinafter mentioned; and whereas it is desirable to render the license mentioned in the 26th and other Sections of the same Act grantable upon conditions, and to enable the local Governments to exempt classes of persons, Districts, and parts of Districts from the operation of Sections 25 and 26 of the same Act; It is enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act No. VI of 1865 and of part of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860.

1. Act No. VI of 1865 and the second Clause of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860 are hereby repealed; but the rest of the Act last hereinbefore mentioned shall, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned, continue in force from the passing of this Act until the Governor General of India in Council shall, by an order published in the Gazette of India, declare otherwise.

Rest of Act No. XXXI of 1860 continued.

Licenses to bear arms may be granted on conditions.

2. The license mentioned in Sections 26, 28, 29 and 30 of the said Act No. XXXI of 1860 may be granted by the Magistrate or other person specially authorised to grant the same, subject to such condition or conditions, if any, as such Magistrate or other person shall think fit; and on breach of any such condition, or failure to comply therewith, such license shall thereupon be null and void.

Amendment of Section 27 of Act No. XXXI of 1860.

3. For the last Clause of Section 27 of the same Act, the following words shall be substituted (that is to say,) "such other persons, classes of persons, Districts or parts of Districts as the Local Government may by notification in Official Gazette from time to time exempt from such provisions."

Short Title.

4. This Act may be cited as "The Arms' Act Continuance Act, 1866."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1866.

An Act further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure; It is enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Schedule as regards Sections 172, 174, 271, 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 325, 380, 448 and 451 of the Indian Penal Code.

1. In lieu of the words in the parts of column 7 of the said Schedule respectively referring to Sections 172, 174, 271, 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 325, 380, 448 and 451 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Any Magistrate."

Amendment of Schedule as regards Sections 392 and 393 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. In lieu of the words in the parts of the said column respectively referring to Sections 392 and 393 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Court of Sessions or Magistrate of the District."

Nothing in this Act to alter effect of the rest of the Schedule.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to alter the effect which any other part of the said Schedule had immediately before the passing of this Act.

This Act to be read with the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 6th February 1866, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1866.

An Act to amend certain provisions of Regulation VI of 1819 *(for rescinding Regulation XIX.*, 1816, *and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define more exactly the limits within which persons are prohibited from employing a ferry-boat plying for hire in the vicinity of a public Ferry, and also to provide some penalty for the wilful disregard of such prohibition; It is enacted as follows :—

Section VI, Regulation VI., 1819, repealed.

I. Section VI of Regulation VI of 1819 of the Bengal Code, so far as it relates to the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is hereby repealed.

Exclusive right to public Ferries vested in Government, and the employment of private Ferries within two miles prohibited.

II. Every Ferry which has been or may be declared to be a public Ferry under the provisions of the said Regulation VI of 1819 shall belong exclusively to Government, and no person shall, except with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire within a distance of two miles above or below the place where such public Ferry is established.

Provision for the establishment of subsidiary Ferries.

III. On the requisition of the Magistrate of the District, the person in charge of such public Ferry shall maintain at one or more places, in addition to the place at which the said public Ferry is established, and within two miles therefrom, such number of subsidiary Ferries as may seem to the said Magistrate to be necessary for the public convenience, and all the provisions of the said Regulation VI of 1819, in regard to the management of public Ferries, shall be deemed applicable to any subsidiary Ferry maintained under the orders of the Magistrate as aforesaid.

Claims for compensation how to be dealt with.

IV. All claims for compensation which may be preferred by any person or persons for any loss which may be sustained by them in consequence of any Ferry having been declared public as aforesaid shall be enquired into by such Magistrate, who shall award compensation to any such person or persons who may appear justly entitled thereto. Such compensation shall be calculated upon an estimate of the annual net profit actually realized by such person or persons from such Ferry on an average of the five years next preceding such declaration, and shall in no case exceed the amount of fifteen times such net annual profit.

Penalty for acting in contravention of Section II.

V. Any person who wilfully acts in contravention of the provisions of Section II of this Act shall be liable to the punishment provided by Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code.

WALKER MARSHALL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 14th of April next :—

A Bill for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for the construction and maintenance of warehouses, embankments, wharves, quays, jetties, piers, and other works in the Port of Calcutta, and for raising the funds necessary for such construction and maintenance, and for imposing tolls and rates on vessels and on goods landed and shipped; It is enacted as follows :—

Interpretation.

I. The following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless where a contrary intention shall appear from the context :—

"Trustees."

The word "Trustees" shall mean the Trustees for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta for the time being hereby incorporated.

"Vessel."

The word "Vessel" shall mean any ship, barge, boat, raft, or craft, or any other kind of vessel whatever, whether navigated by steam or otherwise.

"Land."

The word "Land" shall include the bed of the river below high water mark.

"Pier."

The word "Pier" shall include a floating pier.

"Wharf."

The word "Wharf" shall include any bank or wall adjoining the river.

"Port."

The word "Port" shall mean the Port of Calcutta as at present, and from time to time to be, defined by declaration made by the Government of Bengal under Sections III and IV of Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues.)*

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular.

Constitution of the Trust.

II. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint and name Trustees to carry out the purposes of this Act, and on the death, insolvency, incapacity, continued absence from Calcutta, resignation, or disqualification of any Trustee, to appoint a new Trustee in his place. The original appointment of Trustees and every appointment of a new Trustee shall be notified in the Calcutta Gazette, and the powers

and duties of such Trustees and Trustee shall commence from the date of the notification of their or his appointment, or from such other date as the Lieutenant-Governor shall fix in such notification.

Trustees to be a corporate body.

III. The Trustees so to be appointed shall be styled "The Trustees for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta," and such Trustees shall, under that name and style, be a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal.

Appointment of the Trustees.

IV. The Trustees shall be ten in number, of whom the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, the Collector of Customs, and the Conservator of the Port of Calcutta for the time being, shall always be four, and of the remaining six, two shall be Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and four shall be Merchants or Ship-owners carrying on business in Calcutta.

Proceedings not to be invalidated by vacancy or informality of appointment.

V. No act or proceeding of the Trustees, or of any Committee acting under the authority of this Act, shall be invalidated or illegal in consequence only of there being a vacancy in the number of Trustees at the time of doing or executing such act or proceeding. And all proceedings of the Trustees or of a Committee of Trustees or of any person acting as a Trustee in the *bond-fide* belief that he was duly appointed and qualified, shall, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Trustees, or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Trustee.

Disqualification of Trustee.

VI. Every person who at any time after his election as Trustee shall be absent from Calcutta for more than three months, and every person who at any time after his election as Trustee shall accept or agree to accept any office or place of profit under the Trustees, or participate or agree to participate in the profits of any work done by order of the Trustees, or be concerned or participate in the profits of any contract entered into with the Trustees, shall thenceforth cease to be a Trustee, and his office shall thereupon become vacant. Provided always that no Trustee shall vacate his office by reason of his being a Shareholder in any Registered Company with which the Trustees may enter into any contract, or by reason of his being interested in any loan of money to the Trustees. Provided also that no Trustee shall be entitled to vote on any question relating to the execution of this Act or the affairs of the Trustees wherein such Company in which he is a Shareholder is interested, or on any question connected therewith, or on any question relating to any such loan, and if he do so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Appointment of Chairman and election of Vice-Chairman.

VII. The Chairman of the Calcutta Justices of the Peace shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Trustees, and a Deputy Chairman shall be elected annually by the Trustees at their first Meeting in November. At all Meetings of the Trustees the Chairman, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, shall preside, and in the event of the absence of both of these persons, a Trustee shall be chosen by the Meeting as Chairman: and in case of an equality of votes at any Meeting of the Trustees, the acting Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Salaries and fees of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Trustees.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the Trustees from time to time, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to determine whether any and what salaries shall be paid to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Trustees, and whether any and what fees shall be paid to the Trustees for attendance at Meetings for transaction of the business of the Trust. Provided that at the time of determining the salaries and fees to be paid as aforesaid the Trustees shall, subject to the same approval, declare the conditions under which such fees shall be payable.

Deputy Chairman may be removed from office by Lieutenant-Governor.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at his pleasure, or on a vote of the majority of the Trustees, to remove from office the Deputy Chairman.

Chairman alone to exercise powers of Trustees.

X. For the better administration of the business of the Trust, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, by resolution duly passed at a Special Meeting as hereinafter mentioned, and with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time to frame and alter general or special Regulations empowering the Chairman alone to exercise all the powers by this Act vested in the Trustees, or such of those powers as shall be specified in such Regulations, and defining the conditions and limitations (if any) under which such powers shall be exercised. Provided that no such Regulation shall affect the provisions of this Act as to Meetings, or empower the Chairman to act alone when his so doing would be clearly inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Time for holding Ordinary, and mode of calling Special, Meetings.

XI. Ordinary Meetings of the Trustees shall be held on the first Monday of every month for the transaction of the general business connected with the purposes of this Act, and a Special Meeting of the Trustees may at any time be called by the Chairman at his own desire or at the desire of any two of the Trustees for any special purpose, which shall be intimated by a notice stating the business for which such Special Meeting is called, and served on each Trustee at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting, and no other business shall be considered at such Special Meeting except that which shall be stated in such notice.

Quorum.

XII. No business shall be transacted at any Meeting unless five Trustees be present: and every Meeting may be adjourned by a vote of the majority of the Trustees present thereat (whether more or fewer than five) to such time as they may think fit.

Trustees may appoint Committees.

XIII. The Trustees may, from time to time by resolution passed at a Special Meeting, appoint Committees of their number for carrying into effect any part of the provisions of this Act, with such powers, and under such instructions, directions, or limitations, as by such resolution shall be defined, and on any such

Committees two Members shall be a quorum, and the Trustees shall have power to alter or discontinue any such Committee.

Appointment of Engineer, &c.

XIV. The Trustees shall, from time to time, appoint and employ such Managers, Engineers, Surveyors, Collectors, Clerks, servants, and persons to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act as the Trustees shall think necessary or proper, and may from time to time remove them, or any of them, and appoint others in the room of such as shall be so removed, or as may die or resign or discontinue their offices, and shall pay such salaries, wages, and allowances to the Managers, Engineers, Surveyors, Collectors, Clerks, Servants, and persons respectively as the Trustees shall think reasonable and as shall be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Trustees to cause a duly authorized person to attend at their Office.

XV. The Trustees shall take care that some person duly authorized in that behalf shall attend at their Office daily for the purpose of receiving notices and transacting the ordinary business of the Trust.

Powers of the Trustees as to property.

XVI. The Trustees in their Corporate capacity shall have power to acquire and hold immoveable or moveable property by conveyance, lease, assignment, or sale from the Governor General in Council or Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or from the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, or any other Corporate body, or any Registered Joint Stock Company or private person, and they shall also have power to lease or sell any immoveable or moveable property acquired by them, provided such lease or sale be necessary or expedient for the carrying out of any of the purposes of this Act. Provided always that the said Trustees shall not acquire or hold any property except for and in trust to perform the purposes of this Act.

Power to contract.

XVII. Contracts may be entered into by the Trustees with any Body Corporate, Registered Joint Stock Company, or private person for the execution or supply by them or him of any works, materials, machines, or stores required for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of executing contracts.

XVIII. Instruments and contracts on behalf of the Trustees may be made and executed as follows :—

1.—Any instrument or contract which if made between private persons would by English law be required to be in writing under seal, may be made by the Trustees in writing under their common seal, and in the same way may be altered, rescinded, or released.

2.—Any instrument or contract which if made between private persons would require by English law to be in writing signed by the party to be charged therewith, may be signed on behalf of the Trustees by any person acting under their express or implied authority, and in the same way may be altered or rescinded.

3. Any contract which if made between private persons might by English law be made verbally, may be made verbally on behalf of the Trustees by any person acting under their express or implied authority, and in the same way may be altered or rescinded.

Trustees may compound for breaches of contract.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the Trustees, by resolution passed at a Meeting specially called for that purpose, to resolve to compound or compromise with any person with whom they shall have entered into any contract under the authority of this Act, or against whom any action or suit shall have been brought by them, for such sum of money or other compensation as the Trustees shall deem sufficient.

Acquisition of land.

XX. When the Trustees are unable to acquire by agreement any land or building required for the purposes of this Act, the Government of Bengal in its discretion may declare that the land or building is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for Government and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. Such land or building when acquired shall be conveyed to the Trustees, on their paying, or securing under this Act, the compensation awarded. Provided that this Section shall not apply to any land or erection now or hereafter to be vested in the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Security for purchase-money.

XXI. Whenever the Trustees shall not have sufficient funds to pay the compensation for any land or building of which possession has been obtained under the preceding Section, or whenever any person with whom the Trustees may have contracted for the purchase of any immoveable or moveable property shall be willing to receive security for the purchase-money instead of immediate payment of the purchase-money, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, when and after the property so taken for a public purpose or purchased shall have become legally vested in them, to make out and deliver to the person to whom the compensation or purchase shall be payable, a Certificate under the Trustees' common seal in the form or to the effect set forth in Schedule A. to this Act. By such Certificate, when delivered to the party named therein, the sum of money therein expressed to be due shall become a first charge on all immoveable and moveable property for the time being belonging to the Trustees for the purposes of this Act. The Trustees shall keep a register of all Certificates for the time being in force under this Act, which register shall be open to the inspection of the public.

General nature of the works under the Act.

XXII. The works and arrangements to be constructed and carried out by the Trustees under the provisions of this Act may include—

(i.) Wharves, quays, stages, piers, and jetties within the Port, with all necessary and convenient arches, drains, landing-places, stairs, and approaches.

(ii.) Warehouses and sheds for the reception of goods and merchandize landed or to be shipped, and all necessary or expedient tramways and approaches to such warehouses and sheds.

(iii.) The laying down of moorings and the erection of cranes, scales, and all other necessary means and appliances for loading and unloading vessels.

(iv.) The reclaiming, enclosing, and raising any part of the river bed within the Port and below high water mark.

(v.) The construction and application of dredges and other machines for cleaning and improving the river bed within the aforesaid limits.

Trustees to submit a general scheme of proposed works.

XXIII. Within six months from the passing of this Act, the Trustees shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a written scheme or proposal, with the necessary plans, sections, and elevations, exhibiting the general character of the works, constructions, machines, and arrangements proposed by the Trustees for the improvement of the Port, and the estimated cost of such improvements so far as such cost can be fairly estimated without going into minute details. Until the scheme or proposal so submitted shall have received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, subject to such general or special instructions as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time lay down, the Trustees shall not, except with the express sanction in each case of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, have power to acquire any immoveable or moveable property under this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor to enquire and approve of scheme.

XXIV. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his discretion to appoint a Commission of one or more persons, who may be Government Officers, to enquire into the general nature and object of the said scheme, its probable utility and cost, and any other matter connected with the said scheme on which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall desire to be satisfied. For the purposes of such enquiry such Commission shall have power to take evidence, and for obtaining the attendance and for the examination of witnesses may exercise the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Variations and additions in scheme.

XXV. If any variation, omissions, or additions from or to the proposed scheme are required by the Government, the same shall be adopted by the Trustees, and when the said scheme or proposal as submitted, or subject to such omissions, alterations, or additions, shall have received the final approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Governor General of India in Council, the general character of the scheme as approved, its general cost, and the fact of its approval by the Government, shall be notified in the Calcutta Gazette, and thereafter the Trustees shall have power to acquire property and to raise money as hereinafter mentioned.

Subsequent variations and additions.

XXVI. If, and whenever after the approval and notification as aforesaid of the general scheme, it shall be found desirable to carry out any variation therefrom or addition thereto, a written scheme or proposal for such variation or addition, with the necessary plans, sections, and elevations, and an estimate of the cost, shall be submitted by the Trustees to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who shall have the same power and discretion in regard thereto as in regard to the general scheme, and such variation or addition shall when and as approved be notified in the Calcutta Gazette. Provided that any variation or addition in matters of mere detail and involving a difference of expense from the originally estimated cost of not more than fifty thousand Rupees may be carried out by the Trustees without compliance with the provisions of this Section.

Port-dues and fees, other than Pilotage, may become over to the Trustees.

XXVII. After the notification under the preceding Section has been published, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to order that the Port-dues and fees leviable under Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* shall, so far as the Port of Calcutta is concerned, be leviable by and payable to the Trustees under this Act (other than and except Port-dues on account of Pilotage) and that the Trustees shall keep the Account of the Port Fund under Section 44 of the last-mentioned Act, and shall collect the Port-dues (except as aforesaid) under Section 45 of the said Act.

Money to be raised on debentures.

XXVIII. After such notification as aforesaid has been published, it shall be lawful for the Trustees to raise money for the estimated cost of the works and arrangements proposed and approved on debentures which (subject to the provisions of the 21st Section of this Act) shall be a first charge on all property acquired by the Trustees for the purposes of this Act, and on all tolls, duties, rates, and charges leviable under this Act; and it shall be lawful for the said Trustees at any time or times to raise the additional monies (if any) required for the carrying out of any variations or additions under the last preceding Section by the issue of further debentures to be a charge as aforesaid on the tolls, duties, rates, and charges leviable and property acquired under this Act. Provided that the amount of debentures issued or advertized at any one time shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and that the total amount of outstanding debentures under this Act shall not at any time exceed the sum of Rupees or a sum the interest on which at six per cent. per annum would equal three-fifths of the gross amount of tolls, duties, and rates for the time being leviable under this Act.

Application of funds raised on debentures.

XXIX. All the monies raised on debentures shall be applied by the Trustees in the acquisition of immoveable and moveable property, the payment of salaries, fees, and expenses, and the cost of works and erections necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Application of surplus income.

XXX. Whenever the half-yearly accounts hereinafter directed shall shew a surplus for the half-year of income over expenditure, such surplus, or so much thereof as the Trustees shall think fit, may be applied by them in paying off the debentures issued under this Act in the order of date of issue, or such surplus may in whole or part, be invested by the Trustees in the purchase in their Corporate name of Government securities, and the interest thereof may be accumulated and invested in like manner, with power to the Trustees at any time to dispose of any

such securities, and to apply the proceeds and interest thereof in paying off debentures in the order aforesaid, or towards any of the other purposes of this Act.

Form of security.

XXXI. All the debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be in the form contained in the Schedule B to this Act, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being, without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others, unless it shall be otherwise especially stipulated on the face of such debenture.

Payment of debentures by fresh mortgage of rates.

XXXII. The Trustees may at any time with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay the amount for the time being due on any debentures issued in pursuance of this Act.

Estimate of expenditure and income.

XXXIII. The Chairman shall lay before the Trustees a Statement or Estimate of expenditure and income of the Trustees from the date of the first appointment of the Trustees up to the first subsequent day of January, and in every year the Chairman shall lay before the Trustees a Statement or Estimate of the expenditure and income of the Trustees for the year commencing on the first day of January then next succeeding, showing what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which such Statement relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure, in such detail and form as the Trustees shall direct; and it shall be in the discretion of the Trustees to pass, reject, or modify the Estimates so made.

Auditors to be appointed.

XXXIV. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall annually appoint Auditors (being persons well skilled in accounts, and not being Trustees or holding office under them) to audit the Accounts of the Trustees.

Duty and payment of Auditors.

XXXV. It shall be the duty of such Auditors once in every six months to audit the Accounts of the Trustees, and for such purpose the Trustees shall deliver to them their Accounts and Books, and the proper Vouchers in support of the same, and the Auditors shall examine the Accounts and Account Books and Vouchers of the Trustees, and may either make a special report on the said accounts or simply confirm the same, and such report or confirmation shall be laid before the Trustees at a Meeting to be held annually, and the Trustees shall pay to such Auditors for making such audit a reasonable sum, depending upon the extent of trouble they may incur.

Inspection of Accounts and publication of Report of Auditors.

XXXVI. The Trustees shall cause a copy of the Accounts submitted to the Auditors to be open at their Office to the inspection of all persons on payment of a reasonable fee in that behalf, and shall cause a half-yearly Statement of their total receipts and expenditure during the previous six months as audited to be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Wharves to be appointed under Customs Act.

XXXVII. No wharf, stage, pier, or jetty shall be commenced by the Trustees under this Act, unless the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall have appointed the place of the same under Section X of the Consolidated Customs Act.

Trustees authorized to undertake landing, shipment, and custody of goods.

XXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Trustees, through their Officers duly appointed for the purpose, to undertake the landing and shipment and weighing of goods at any wharves, stages, quays, piers, and jetties erected under the provisions of this Act; also the storing and removal of goods, wares, and merchandize in and from the warehouses and sheds belonging to the Trustees, and all other needful duties or business connected with the landing, shipping, storing, and removal of all goods coming within the premises of the Trustees, and the clearance of such goods through the Custom House. The Trustees shall fix a scale of charges for the performance of such duties and business, and such scale, after submission to and approval by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and may from time to time, subject to the like approval and publication, be altered.

Recovery of charges.

XXXIX. The Trustees shall have the same rights and powers over all goods in respect of which charges under the last preceding Section shall become due to them as are hereinafter conferred on them for the recovery of tolls, and all such charges shall be applied by the Trustees for the purposes of this Act. The scale of charges may be either inclusive or exclusive of the tolls, dues, and rates leviable under the next Section.

Tolls to be levied.

XL. The Trustees shall also frame a scale of tolls, dues, or rates for the landing and shipping of goods within the limits of the Port of Calcutta, and for the storing and keeping of any goods stored in any premises belonging to the Trustees, and for the use of any moorings laid down by the Trustees. Such scale of tolls, dues, and rates shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, and after receiving his approval shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and may from time to time, subject to the like approval and publication, be altered. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the Trustees to levy any tolls, dues, or rates on a scale higher than that given in Schedule C to this Act.

Recovery of tolls in arrear.

XLI. For the amount of all tolls, dues, and rates duly leviable under this Act in respect of any goods, the Trustees shall have a lien on such goods, and shall be entitled to detain the same until such tolls, rates, and dues are fully paid. Tolls, rates, and dues in respect of goods to be landed shall become payable immediately on the landing of the goods. Tolls, rates, and dues in respect of goods to be removed from the premises of the Trustees or to be shipped for export shall be payable before the goods are removed or shipped. The lien for such tolls, rates, and dues shall have priority over all other liens and claims, except for money payable to Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council under any law for the time being in force.

XLII. If the tolls, dues, or rates payable as aforesaid to the Trustees on any goods of a perishable nature shall not be paid at or before the expiration of two calendar months from the time the same became due, or on any goods not of a perishable nature shall not be paid at or before the expiration of four calendar months from the time the same became due, and in each case after ten days' notice in the Calcutta Gazette, it shall be lawful for the Trustees to cause such goods to be sold by public auction; and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first to the payment of any charges due on such goods to Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, second, to the payment of the amount due to the Trustees; and the residue, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods or the consignee, or their Agent, on his application for the same.

Lien on goods on which tolls, &c. are not paid, and powers of Trustees to sell such goods.

XLIII. The Trustees shall provide, or allow provision to be made, under proper authority, for the use by the public of any ghât or landing place which shall be granted to the Trustees by the Government or Secretary of State for India in Council, any grant, conveyance, or lease thereof notwithstanding; and in case the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall at any time be satisfied that the Trustees have neglected to make, or allowed to be made, such provision, it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to issue an order withdrawing such ghât or landing-place from the possession and power of the Trustees, and by virtue of such order the ghât or landing-place shall at once revest in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Trustees to permit the use of landing-places and ghâts granted to them by Government.

XLIV. The provisions of this Section shall come into operation from and after a date to be notified in that behalf in the Calcutta Gazette by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. From and after such date it shall not be lawful for any person to land or ship, or cause to be landed or shipped, any goods within the Port of Calcutta, except at or from some wharf, stage, quay, pier, or jetty belonging to the Trustees under this Act and in conformity with the wharf Regulations for the time being in force under this Act. Any person who shall deal, or attempt to deal, with any goods contrary to the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be seized and confiscated by the Trustees.

After notified date all goods to be landed and shipped at and from the Trustees' wharves.

XLV. The powers vested in the Local Government with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council by Section VII of Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Port and Port-dues)* shall extend to the regulating the time for which and the order and manner in which vessels are to lie alongside any wharves, stages, quays, piers, or jetties belonging to the Trustees for the purpose of unloading or loading cargo, and all Regulations under and provisions of the said Act with regard to buoys and moorings, shall extend to the buoys and moorings laid down by, or belonging to the Trustees.

Port Act to extend to Lieutenant-Governor's Regulations under this Act.

XLVI. If any person shall disobey any rule or regulation of the Local Government as to the time, manner, or order for or in which vessels are to lie alongside as aforesaid, or as to the use of such buoys or moorings as aforesaid, such person shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and if the offence be continued beyond a day, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the first.

Penalty for infringing Regulation of Local Government.

XLVII. In case any damage or mischief shall be done to any wharves, quays, jetties, piers, or works constructed under the provisions of this Act by any vessel through the negligence of any person having the guidance of or command thereof, or any of the mariners or persons employed therein, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta, on the application of the Trustees, to issue a summons to the Master of or Agent for such vessel requiring him to attend on a day and at an hour named in the summons to answer touching such damage or mischief. If at the time appointed in the summons, and whether the person summoned shall appear or not, it shall be made out to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the alleged damage was done through such negligence as aforesaid, and that the pecuniary amount of the same does not exceed two hundred Rupees, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to issue his warrant of distress under which a sufficient portion of the boats, masts, spars, ropes, cables, anchors, or stores of the vessel may be seized and sold to cover the expenses of and attending the execution of the distress and the pecuniary amount of damage as aforesaid, and which amount shall be paid to the Trustees out of the proceeds of the distress. Provided that if at the time of the damage or mischief the vessel was under the orders of a duly authorised Officer belonging to the Pilot Service or the Harbour Master's or Master Attendant's Department, the case shall not be cognizable by the Magistrate under this Section. Provided also that nothing herein contained shall in any way affect the right of the Trustees to claim damages in a civil suit if they shall elect to take civil proceedings instead of applying to a Magistrate.

Compensation for damage to the property of the Trustees.

XLVIII. If any person shall demolish, cut, break, or in any way destroy any of the wharves, quays, jetties, and piers or other works belonging to the Trustees, or any rope or other thing by which any vessel lying in the Port shall be moored or fastened to the same, such person shall, for every such offence, be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and shall further be civilly liable to make good to the Trustees the damage which he has occasioned.

Penalty for damage done to the works, &c.

XLIX. All penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed by Section of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and the provisions of Section of that Act shall apply to any distress levied by virtue of this Act.

Penalties how recoverable.

L. It shall be lawful for the Trustees to make and from time to time to alter Regulations for the guidance of persons employed by them; for the safe and convenient use of the wharves, quays, jetties, sheds, warehouses, tramways, and other works constructed by them under the authority of this Act; for the receiving and removal of goods brought within the premises of the Trustees; for declaring the procedure to be followed by the

Trustees empowered to make Bye-laws.

Trustees in taking charge of goods which shall have been damaged before landing or shall be alleged to be so damaged; and for the mode of payment of the tolls, dues, rates, and charges leviable under this Act. Provided that no such Bye-Law shall be repugnant to or inconsistent with any law in force or any regulation of the Local Government under the provisions of this Act, and that no penalty for any one infringement of a Bye-Law shall exceed fifty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement, no penalty shall exceed ten Rupees for every day after the first notice.

Confirmation of Bye-Laws.

LI. No Bye-Law or alteration of a Bye-Law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and been published for one week in the Calcutta Gazette, and when so published all Courts of Law shall take judicial notice thereof.

Notice of action.

LII. No suit shall be maintained against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act unless notice in writing shall have been given to the defendant or left at his last or usual place of abode one month before such suit shall be commenced, stating that a suit will be brought and the grounds of suit.

Government may order a local survey.

LIII. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may at any time order a local survey and examination of any works of the Trustees, or the intended site thereof, and the cost of such survey and examination shall be borne and paid by the Trustees out of the monies in their hands by virtue of this Act.

Government may restore or complete works.

LIV. If the Trustees shall allow any work constructed by them to fall into disrepair, or shall not complete any work commenced by them or included in any scheme submitted to and approved by Government under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to cause such work to be restored, completed, or constructed either by the Officers of Government or any private contractor, and the cost of any such restoration, completion, or construction shall be a charge on the work, and a debt due from the Trustees to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Government may take possession and revoke powers of Trustees.

LV. If at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the scheme submitted and approved under the provisions of the 23rd Section of this Act has not been and is not likely to be properly carried out, or (if carried out) has not been and is not likely to be properly maintained by the Trustees, it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to notify, by order published in the Calcutta Gazette, that the powers by this Act conferred on the Trustees are withdrawn and revoked, and the Government of Bengal may assume possession and management of the works (if any) already constructed By such order, and without the necessity of any conveyance, all immoveable and moveable property, all rights of levying and recovering tolls, dues, and rates, all benefit of contracts and all rights of suit which at the time may be vested in the Trustees shall be transferred to and vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the rights of all creditors of the Trustees shall continue as against the said Secretary of State in Council to the extent of the property so transferred to and vested in him.

SCHEDULE A.—*(referred to in Section XXI.)*

The Trustees for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers vested in them by Act of 186 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do certify that the sum of Rupees being the consideration agreed to be paid to A. B. of for the purchase [*the compensation payable to A. B. of for the taking for a public purpose*] of his interest in purchased *taken*] by the Trustees for the purposes of the said Act remains due and unpaid to him, and that the said sum is to and shall become immediately from the date hereof a first charge on all and singular the immoveable and moveable property now or hereafter to become vested in the said Trustees for the purposes of the said Act, and all such property shall henceforth, except in so far as the same is or may be already liable for any sums certified as due under the provisions of the said Act, be subject to the payment to the said A. B. or his assigns of the said sum of Rs. on the day of and to the payment of interest for so much thereof as shall for the time being remain unpaid, after the rate of six per cent. per annum to be computed from the date hereof

Given under the common seal of the Trustees this day of 186 .

SCHEDULE B.—*(referred to in Section XXXI.)*

Form of Debenture.

The Trustees of

The 18

No.

By virtue of the Act No. of 18 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations we, the Trustees of in consideration of the sum of Rs. paid to us by A. B. of , promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of Rs. after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of per centum per annum payable half-yearly on the day of and the day of

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and two Trustees.*)

SCHEDULE C.—*(referred to in Section XL.)*

Maxima Rates of Tolls.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE improvement of the Port of Calcutta, by supplying greater facilities for the landing and shipping of goods, is a subject which every year becomes more important and urgent. The subject has on more than one occasion been under the consideration of the Supreme and Local Governments, and several proposals have been made for carrying out the desired improvements.

The Supreme Government and the Chamber of Commerce have expressed opinions in favor of the carrying out the desired improvements through the agency of a body of Trustees and the present Bill has accordingly been framed with that view. But inasmuch as the improvement of the Port is a matter very nearly affecting the local interests of the Town of Calcutta, it is proposed that the Municipality of Calcutta should be officially represented in the Trust. It has also seemed desirable that the Customs Department and Conservator of the Port should have a voice in the administration of the Trust.

The present Bill, beyond a general description of the nature of the works to be carried out by the Trustees, does not lay down any particular scheme for the improvement of the Port, it being thought better that the particular mode of carrying out the desired objects should be left to be determined by the Local and Supreme Governments.

The Bill proposes to limit the total amount of funds to be raised on debentures, and the maximum rates of tolls to be levied. What these limits should be seems a matter which will be best determined after enquiry and discussion by the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Bill proposes that the Port-dues at present collected under the Port Act of 1855 (other than Pilotage-dues) shall be received by the Trustees, who shall also have power to levy Tolls for the landing, warehousing, and shipping of goods: and that the necessary funds shall be raised on the security of these dues and tolls, and of the property to be acquired by the Trustees.

T. H. COWIE.

The 6th January 1866.

WALKER MARSHALL,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 162.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 5th March* 1866.—Mr. Meyrick H. L. Beebee, B. A., is appointed to the Fourth Grade of the Bengal Educational Service, but to officiate in the Third Grade as a Professor in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Grapel, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Ricketts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is transferred to Sylhet, and vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet, is transferred to Howrah, and vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 6th March 1866.—Mr. G. K. Webster, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Jajipore.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners of the Towns mentioned, *viz.*,—

Captain J. C. C. Daunt, v. c....		Arrah.
Major C. Reay	...	Mozufferpore.
Lieutenant W. B. Birch	...	Burdwan.

Mr. J. M. Blumhardt, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Deoghur, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Nulla, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. J. Fraser, or until further orders.

Mr. D. White, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Doomka, is transferred temporarily to Deoghur.

Dr R. C. Chundra, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Deoghur, to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Commissioner in that District in addition to his own duties, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Moulvy Mohummud, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, is transferred to Tirhoot, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

The 7th March 1866.—Mr. W. W. Hunter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Beerbhoom, and vested with the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

Mr. J. F. Stevens to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Patna, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Mr. J. B. S. Millie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, officiated as District Superintendent of that District from the 5th November to the 21st December last.

The 8th March 1866.—The following Officers are vested with the powers described in Section 33 of Act XVIII. of 1854 for the trial of other than British subjects for offences punishable under that Act, *viz.*,—

Mr. H. Clark, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bood-Bood.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Raneegunge.

Mr. W. P. Davis to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Suburbs of Calcutta.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee for the Jungypore Union, *viz.*:—

Baboo Bejoy Gobind Burral.
Mr. C. D. McSweeney.
Baboo Monoololl Chatterjee.

The 9th March 1866.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Balasore, *viz.*:—

Mr. J. A. Windle.
„ A. C. Woodward.
Baboo Juggunnath Prosad Doss.

Baboo Brojokant Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 10th March 1866.—Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Nowadah, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in Gya.

Baboo Rashbehary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Khoolnah, and to exercise the powers

of a Magistrate in Jessore. Baboo Rashbehary Bose will, however, continue to be employed under the Commissioner of the Sunderbuns until he is relieved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 6th March* 1866.—Mr. J. Armstrong, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jajipore, for one month, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. A. J. Fraser, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Nulla, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 7th March 1866.—Mr. R. L. Martin, Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence from the 20th January to the 13th February last, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, and six months' leave on private affairs, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of those Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 8th March 1866.—Captain J. M. Graham, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Second Circle, for fifteen days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

The 9th March 1866.—Mr. C. W. M. O'Flaherty, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purrung, for one month, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 255, dated 8th November 1865, in extension of the leave sanctioned under orders of the 20th January last.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn, Judge of Sylhet, for one month, under Section 8 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

Erratum.—In the Orders of the 26th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th instant,

for

Baboo Gopeekissen Banerjee to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of *Rungpore*,

read

Baboo Gopeekissen Banerjee to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of *Dinagepore*.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 8th March* 1866.—The name of Mr. Richard Price Harrison is to be added to the List of the Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th ultimo.

Mr. J. F. Browne, Superintendent of Survey, Second Division, having rejoined his appointment on the 27th January last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 10th October last is cancelled

Mr. R. B. Smalley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Balasore, having returned to his duties on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 3rd January last, and of which he availed himself on the 28th December 1865, is cancelled.

The leave granted under orders of the 18th October last to Baboo Anund Mohun Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Khoolna, then employed in the 24-Pergunnahs, is cancelled at his own request.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 7th March* 1866.—Information having been received of the outbreak of cholera among gangs of labourers recruited under Act III. (B. C) of 1863, in the Midnapore District, on their way to the Presidency, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that instructions have been issued to Magisterial Officers, in that District prohibiting all recruiting operations until further orders.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 2259.—*The 9th March* 1866.—The services of the Revd. M. R. Burge, Chaplain of Lucknow, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 2275.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to the Revd. F. O. Mayne, Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, permission to proceed to England on furlough for the period of three years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No 220.—*The 5th March* 1866.—The usual Annual Examination is to be held, as soon as practicable after the receipt of this Order, in each of the Stations of the Bengal Presidency to which Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals are attached for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the Military Class of the Medical College. The College Session commences on the 15th June.

2. All candidates will be required to possess a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language sufficient to enable them to read and write common letters and petitions, and Hospital Registers of Sick, in the Devanagri or Persian character, and to converse with a Sepoy in the Hindoostanee language.

3. Although a knowledge of English will not be insisted on in all cases, a preference in selection is to be given to those candidates who possess a competent knowledge of English in addition to Hindoostanee.

4. The preference in selection, attainments being equal, will also be given to those who have already been attached to or served in Civil or Regimental Hospitals. Beyond this, preference will not be given to men of any particular class; but respectable young men, especially those educated in the Schools of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are encouraged to offer themselves, bringing Certificates of character and acquirements from the Inspectors or Head Masters of the Schools.

5. Those holding such recommendations from the School Authorities, and Certificates of physical fitness from the nearest Medical Officers, will not be required to appear before the Committees. As, however, the number who can be admitted to the College from each Division is very limited, it is necessary that the School Authorities should send the papers of all candidates, as soon as possible after the promulgation of this Order, to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Division, who, the recommendations being equal, will select, in preference, those whose nominations are earliest received.

6. The Examination is equally open to the sons of Soldiers and of persons engaged in Civil occupations.

7. The candidates must be between the ages of fifteen and twenty years.

8. No candidate will be allowed to present himself for examination who is physically unfit for the duties of a Soldier, and who cannot produce a written Testimonial of his conduct and character. The strictest care and attention are to be exercised in examining the Credentials of all candidates, who will, in addition, be required to bring regular Descriptive Rolls, in order that they may be identified

9 The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals is to prepare a General Roll (in the Form hereafter given) of all candidates, to be laid before the Committee, the qualification columns being left blank for the Committee to fill up.

10. Committees for the examination of candidates will be convened by the Officer Commanding the Station, upon the requisition of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and will consist of two Medical Officers and an Interpretor.

11. These examinations are final as regards the admission of the candidates into the Medical College, no subsequent examination in the College of Fort William being required.

12 Each passed candidate is to be furnished by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals with a Descriptive Roll in the subjoined Form, which he is to present to the

Principal of the College and which will be his warrant for admission as a student:—

Descriptive Roll of a Candidate for Examination for a Studentship in the Military Class of the Medical College.

(Here insert station and date.)

Name.	Age.	Caste.	Father's Name.	City, Town, or Village.	District or Pergunnah.	Character from Testimonials.	Hindoostanee Qualifications.	English Qualifications.
							Persian or Devanagri.	None.
		Mussulman or Hindoo.	...	...	...	Good ...	Superior ...	Superior.
							Good ...	Good.
							Fair ...	Fair.
							As the case may be.	As the case may be.

(Signed) A. B., *Surgeon, President.*
„ C. D., *Surgeon, Member.*
„ E. F., *Lieut. and Interpreter.*
„ G. H., *Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Division or Circle.*

13. All pupils must, as a condition of their appointments, reside within the College premises at all times, and never be absent from morning and evening muster without special leave.

14. All students of the Military Class who, on leaving College, after having passed through their studies with credit, shall be certified to possess a competent knowledge of the English language, including Orthography, the meaning of words, writing from Dictation, and Simple Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three, will be allowed, in addition to his pay, Rs. (5) five per mensem.

15. All students of the Military Class are amenable to the Articles of War and regularly enlisted as Soldiers.

16. Successful candidates will be provided with a 3rd Class free passage by Rail or by Steamer, as the case may be.

17. Military Class students, while at the College, will receive a stipend or allowance of Rs. (6) six per mensem.

18. No deduction will be made for Uniform.

19. The pay of Military Class Native Doctors, on appointment to the service, is fixed at Rs. 20 a month in Garison or at a Civil Station, and Rs 25 a month in the Field, of which sums Rs. 5 are to be considered as Batta, and deducted when on leave of absence from Corps and Civil Stations.

20. Upon their admission they are to enter into an engagement to serve the Government as Native Doctors, as vacancies may occur, for a period of not less then seven years from the time of their leaving the Medical College in that capacity, unless prevented serving that period by physical inability proved before a Medical Committee and certified accordingly. After a service of seven years, they may demand their discharge *in time of peace.*

21. In the event of their continuing to serve, their allowances will, after seven years, and upon undergoing a successful examination, be advanced to Rs. 25 in Garrison or at a Civil Station and Rs. 30 in the Field.

22. A Native Doctor who, from wounds or injuries received on service, shall become no longer fit to serve, will be entitled, at any period less than fifteen years, to an Invalid Pension of Rs. 12 per mensem; after fifteen years to one-half of his Field Pay if in the Military, and of his Garrison Pay if in the Civil, branch of the service; after twenty-two years to the whole of his pay.

23. If invalided under ordinary circumstances of inability to perform his duties, a Native Doctor will be entitled at the expiration of fifteen years to pension of Rs. 10 per mensem, and after twenty-two years to one-half of his Field or Garrison Pay, agreeably to the branch of the Service in which he is employed.

No. 228.—*The 7th March* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Willoughby Charles Stanley Clark, of the late 37th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, now Officiating Deputy Commissioner ...	1st September 1865.

No. 234.—*The 8th March* 1866.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Monohur Dutt is dimissed from the service.

No 243.—*The 9th March* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Surgeon Alexander Christison, M. D., of the Medical Department, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares, on leave for 20 months, Government General Order No. 209, dated 2nd March 1866 ...	*Meinam*, 4th March 1866.

The following Orders of the Government of India are published for general information:—

No. 895.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 28th February 1866.

Read again the following documents:—

Financial Resolution No. 1324, dated 15th July 1864, directing that an Assistant Agent to the Governor General, equally with a Covenanted Civil Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bengal Presidency, should be restricted to Rupees 400 per mensem while on probation, that is, until he shall have passed his examinations and been confirmed in his appointment, there being no reason for making any distinction in the Political Department.

Financial Resolution No. 3655, dated 30th November 1864, directing that Officers who are appointed to third class Assistant Commissionerships in Non-Regulation Provinces, on a salary of Rupees 400 a month, should be allowed Rupees 450 a month on passing the lower standard of examination and being vested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the first grade, and Rupees 500 a month on passing the higher standard and being vested with full powers.

Read an Extract from Proceedings in the Foreign Department, No. 105, dated 23rd January 1866, stating that the Resolution of 30th November 1864 should be made applicable to the Hyderabad Provinces.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that all Officers in appointments of which the full pay is Rupees 500 a month who, by the Resolution of 15th July 1864, would be limited to Rupees 400 a month till they shall have passed the prescribed examinations, shall be allowed Rupees 450, and afterwards Rupees 500 a month, on the conditions laid down in the Resolution of 30th November 1864.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent—

To the Foreign Department,
„ Home Department,
„ Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency,
„ Comptroller-General of Accounts, and
„ several Provincial Officers of Account in the Civil Department, Bengal Presidency.

Also, that the original documents received from the Foreign Department be returned, with a remark that the Pay and Audit Department, Bombay, has been requested to report on the payments to Lieutenants Laughton and Hemans.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 55.

The 8th March 1866.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Mahanuddy Division, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days, under Section VII., (revised,) Clause I, Chap. III. of the old Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 48 of the 13th February 1866.

No. 56.

The following Assistant Engineer and Upper Subordinates attached to the Divisions specified are allowed privilege leave for the periods mentioned under Sections 16 and 20, Rule V. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations:—

Mr. H. W. Stevens, Local Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Burrakur Division, for fourteen days.

Mr. W. Girling, Supervisor, Second Grade, Schillong Division, for ten days.

Baboo Parbutty Churn Mitter, Overseer, Second Grade, Tirhoot Division, for twelve days.

Baboo Dwarkynath Day, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Divisional Accountant, Darjeeling Division, for two months.

No. 57.

Transfer.—Baboo Dwarkynath Day, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Divisional Accountant, Darjeeling Division, is transferred to the Central Office of Account, Bengal.

No. 58.

The 9th March 1866.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Bama Churn Pramanick, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Bhaugulpore and Purneah Division, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 436 of the 13th December 1865.

No. 59.

The 11th March 1866.

Notifications.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information:—

No. 56 of the 24th February 1866.—A new Edition of the Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, corrected up to 1st January 1866, with rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department, is now ready, and is to be obtained, on payment, at the *Military Orphan Press* at the following prices for the various parts:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Code with Appendices in one volume ...	4	0	0
Forms.			
PART I.—Accounts of Executive Engineers and their Subordinates ...	1	8	0
PART II.—Accounts of Controllers ...	1	8	0
PART III.—Miscellaneous Forms, including Tables of Pay, Forms of Returns, Estimates, Contract Bonds, &c. ...	1	8	0
PART IV.—Of the Forms containing those in use by the Barrack Department will shortly be published at the same price.			

No. 69 of the 8th March 1866.—Mr. A. B. Laurie is appointed an Accountant of the Second Grade in the Public Works Department, on probation, and posted to Bengal.

No. 70.—Mr. R. White, Accountant, Second Grade, British Burmah, is transferred to Bengal.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department.

Public Works, (Railway,) Dept.,—Bengal.

Fort William, the 8th March 1866.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for constructing a Railway Station and approach Road at Muddonpore, Pergunnah Pounchnom, in the District of Nuddea, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land comprising about 2 beegahs 9 cottahs and 15¼ chuttacks: more or less, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the Muddonpore Road; on the South by the land of Kalikristo Roy; on the East by the Eastern Bengal Railway line, and on the West by the lands of Boyddonauth Pal Chowdhry, Titto Chatterjee, and Boykant Mookerjee.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2 of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. TAYLOR, *Capt., R. E.,*
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 96.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 9th April 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	... ...	2,000
Benares „	... ...	1,330
Total Chests	...	3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th April respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 14th April 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 24th April 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1864-65 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

			Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday,	11th May	1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday,	11th June	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday,	9th July	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday,	9th Aug.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday,	10th Sept.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday,	4th Oct.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday,	9th Nov.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed.,	5th Dec.	„	2,000	1,870	3,870
			16,000	10,660	26,660

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th March 1866.

Notification

Is hereby made that the Deputy Commissioner of the Districts of Assam have been authorised to make grants of the proprietary rights of Government in coal mines upon the following terms:—

1*st.*—The area of a single grant is not to exceed one square mile, or 640 Acres.

2*ndly.*—Every applicant for a grant under this Notification is to specify the spot at which he proposes to commence operations and to undertake not to extend his operations beyond *one thousand yards square*, including that spot, until the boundaries of his grant have been authoritatively settled.

3*rdly.*—The terminal boundaries of each grant will be lines at right angles to the strike of the rocks. The precise situation of these terminal lines will be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, after the grant has been surveyed, at his absolute discretion, subject only to an appeal to the Commissioner of Assam.

4*thly.*—Until the boundaries of a grant are finally determined, no grant will be made of any mine involving operations within one mile of the spot on which the first grantee has commenced operations.

5*thly.*—The grants will be, for the present, rent-free; but, from the date of the completion of the survey and demarcation of a grant, an annual surface rent of six annas per Acre, and a royalty of one anna for each maund of coal raised (payable annually) will be imposed.

6*thly.*—As soon as an application for a grant is received, it will be advertized in the form hereunto annexed by the Deputy Commissioner for the period of one month; and if within that time any other application is made for the same grant the grant will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to the conditions imposed by this Notification.

7*thly.*—If *bonâ fide* meaning operations are not actually commenced within three years from the date of a grant, or if at any time such operations cease for a period of five years, the grant shall be forfeited, and all right and title of the grantee in it shall absolutely cease and determine.

8*thly.*—Nothing in this Notification shall be considered to limit the right of the Legislature to impose any regulations for the working of coal mines in Assam which it may consider desirable.

Form of Advertisement referred to in Condition 6.

Whereas A. B. has made application to this Office under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. , dated published at page of the *Calcutta Gazette* for 1866, for the grant of the tract of land situate within the boundaries hereunto annexed, and estimated to contain Acres, for the purpose of opening a coal mine, Notification is hereby made that unless any other application is received for the same land on or before the*

the grant will be made to the said A. B. upon the terms prescribed in the aforesaid Notification. Should any other application be received before the said date, the grant will be offered to public competition upon the terms set forth on the 6th Condition of the said Notification.

(Sd.) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
The 13th February 1866.

* Here enter a date not less than one calendar month from the date of the advertisement.

No. 157.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of Government, that from and after the 1st December 1866 next the prices of the various descriptions of Salt then remaining unsold in the Government Depôts of Bengal and Orissa will be reduced as follows, exclusive of duty :—

Depôts.			Rs.	Rs.
Presidency, at Sulkea and Ghoosery.	Pungah (*all sorts.*)	From ..	90	to 70
	Kurkutch, Madras	„ ...	71	„ 40
	„ Chilka	„ ...	61	„ 35
	„ Scinde	„ ...	93	„ 50
Hidgellee	Pungah	„ ...	74	„ 60
Tumlook, (Narainpore)	„	„ ...	83	„ 70
Pooree	„	„ ...	74	„ 60
„	Kurkutch	„ ...	31	„ 15

2. These reduced prices are fixed as the minimum, below which no further charge will hereafter be made ; but Government reserves to itself the right to raise the prices in the interests of its revenue, after reasonable notice, should circumstances render such a measure expedient.

3. The further sales of Salt by Public Auction are discontinued.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

The 17th February 1866.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 3.

Appointment.—Mr. Thomas Patterson to be a Junior Sub-Assistant with effect from the 6th instant.

J. E. Gastrell, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,
and Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Provinces.

Calcutta,
The 6th March 1866.

Ordes by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The under-mentioned Licentiates in Law having graduated in Arts, are declared, under Clause 7 of the B. L. Regulations, to be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor-in-Law :—

Hem Chunder Banerjea.
Bama Churn Banerjea.

J. Sutcliffe, M. A.,
Registrar.

The 6th March 1866.

Notice.

Published This Day,

No. XIV. of the Quarterly Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price—Rupees three (3) per copy in cash, or by a money order. Stamps cannot be received.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

Notification.

With reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. Dowleans,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 10th January 1866.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH MARCH 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jyntea Hills ...	26th Feb 1866	10	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Durrung ...	26th „	8	32	12	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Ditto.
Gowalparah ...	5th Mar. 1866	13½	15½	14½	11	11½	15	11	12	7½	6	...	...	Pulses, Wheat, and Attah cheaper.
Kamroop ...	24th Feb. 1866	12	26	15	11	18	13	25	13	8	7	...	...	Rice, Pulses and Wheat dearer.
Lucklsimpore ...	19th „	8	10	8	5½	6½	6½	11½	1 ½	5½	5½	...	..	Same as last week.
Bhangulpore ...	4th Mar. 1862	12½	24	13½	9½	25½	12½	18½	9½	12½	8½	41½	15½	Janera dearer.
Darjeeling ...	5th „	5½	8	10	4	9	10	...	...	5	5½	20	16	Janera cheaper.
Monghyr ...	5th „	9	19	12	7½	23	13	21	1 ½	14	8½	32	15½	Wheat and Janera cheaper.
Purneah ...	5th „	15	20	16	8	16	11	20	12	12	8	...	...	Pulses dearer. Wheat and Attah cheaper
Godda ...	3rd „	10	31½	15	8	20	12	25	12	16	8	50	16	Same as last week.
Nya-Doomka ...	5th „	9	28	13	9	20	10	13	9	9	5	35	16	Wheat cheaper. Jancra dearer.
Pakour ...	4th „	10	26	13	10	20	12	..	...	14	8	50	20	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Rajmehal ...	4th „	11	26	12	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Same as last week.
Bancoorah ...	3rd „	10½	27	11½	9	20	12½	16	7	11	6	30	12	Ditto.
Beerbhoom ...	3rd „	11	20½	11½	6½	29	17½	21	8½	15	8	...	...	Ditto.
Burdwan ...	5th „	11½	22½	12	8	26½	16	13	8	10	6	...	...	Rice cheaper. Attah dearer.
Hooghly ...	5th „	8	17	11	8½	18	11	10	8	8	6	16	8½	Pulses dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Howrah ...	5th „	10	18	11½	9½	20	15	11½	9	9	6½	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Midnapore ...	5th „	10	24	11	12	15	13	10	9½	8	4½	...	...	Ditto
Bulloah ...	26th Feb. 1866	8	26	11	7	15	8½	...	...	5	4	...	...	Rice dearer.
Tipperah ...	4th Mar. 1866	11	45	13½	9	40	16	20	9	12	5	...	...	Rice and Wheat cheaper.
Hazarecbaugh ...	5th „	6½	20	12	8½	21	13	20	8	16	6½	27	15	Janera cheaper.
Lohardugga ...	3rd „	10	32	15	6	20	15	24	½	10	5	40	18	Same as last week.
Maunbhoom ...	3rd „	9	28	14	6	23	13	13	4	8	4	...	...	All articles dearer.
Singhboom ...	5th „	10	32	12	8	36	16	24	6	16	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Balasore ...	5th „	8	32	10½	7	20	11	16	7	12	5½	.	...	Ditto.
Cuttack ...	5th „	8	24	10	11	27	11	24	8	16	6	40	16	Ditto.
Backergunge ...	24th Feb. 1866	12	31	13½	8	25	19	12	9	7½	5	...	...	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Cachar ...	26th „	11½	26½	16	8	15	8	12	8	6	6	...	...	Attah dearer.
Dacca ...	5th Mar. 1866	11	25	14	7	12	7	13	8½	9	5½	...	...	Rice and Attah cheaper.
Furreedpore ...	5th „	8	20	13	18	26	20	18	13	..	..	...	...	Same as last week.
Mymensing ...	4th „	11	25	14	8	30	16	16	8	10	5	...	...	Rice and Attah dearer.
Jessore ...	4th „	5½	17	11½	11½	32	19	20	8½	10½	6½	...	...	Pulses. Wheat, and Attah cheaper.
Nuddea ...	5th „	10	30	12	8	32	21	16	10	10½	6½	...	...	Same as last week.
24-Pergunnahs ...	5th „	...	20	10	6	24½	16	14½	9½	9	6½	...	...	Wheat dearer.
Gya ...	5th „	12	30	13½	7	18	8½	26	9	20	8	42½	14	Wheat and Attah dearer.
Chumparun ...	3rd „	7	24	10	7	24	8	28	7	17	5	50	11	Rice, Pulses, and Wheat dearer.
Patna ...	5th „	12½	18½	13	10	26	12	16	9½	12½	8	28	16	Attah dearer. Janera cheaper.
Sarun ...	3rd „	7	23½	13½	10	21½	11	28	10	20	8	36	17½	Wheat, Attah, and Janera cheaper.
Shahabad ...	4th „	7½	24	12	11	24	11½	23	11½	18	10	30	16½	Rice dearer. The rest cheaper.
Tirhoot ...	5th „	7	32	12½	10	30	10½	28	9	18	7½	45	12	Same as last week.
Bograh ...	5th „	12	30	18	8	17½	15½	15	15	8	8	60	32	Rice dearer.
Dinagepore ...	5th „	...	25	20	.	19	16	15½	16½	7½	8½	...	...	Same as last week.
Maldah ...	5th „	13½	26	14	8	35	22	18	11	12	8	...	...	Rice cheaper. Pulses and Wheat dearer.
Moorshedabad ...	4th „	10½	22	12½	8½	30	17	19½	8½	14½	7½	32	13	Rice and Pulses dearer. Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Pubna ...	4th „	13½	24	14½	6½	32	17	19½	12	9½	6½	.	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Rungpore ...	5th „	11½	24½	17½	5	30	21	17	13½	9	8	...	...	Rice cheaper.

No. 107A.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

Fort William,
The 12th March 1866.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Dec. 16th	1 Case, R. W. Leven, Esq., care of Gordon, Stuart, and Co. ...	Sea Queen.
Sept. 9th	34 Packages, no mark ...	Toftcomb.
Dec. 20th	3 Cases, C. Bengman, Esq., Assam Co., Calcutta	Shannon.
Nov. 29th	2 Cases, H. B. and Co., [A] ...	Sir J. Lawrence.
Dec. 22nd	1 Keg, no mark ..	Ditto.
Oct. 25th	1 Cask, R and C P ...	Birman.
Dec. 13th	1 Bag, no mark ...	Str. Golconda.
,, 13th	1 Bag, no mark ...	Ditto.
,, 13th	1 Tin Box, Mr. Graff ...	Ditto.
,, 8th	1 Package, Dr. Anderson, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens ...	Str. Thunder.
,, 6th	4 Cases, [B C] ..	Hotspur.
Sept.	1 Case, [F R S A E ..	Unknown.
1866, Feb. 27th	1 Parcel, [E V I C] ...	Sumatra.
,, 27th	1 Parcel, [H B D C] ...	Ditto.
,, 27th	1 Parcel, [S U M] ..	Ditto.
,, 27th	1 Parcel, S S ..	Ditto.
,, 27th	1 Parcel, [F R] C and C ...	Ditto.
1865, Oct. 9th	8 Quarter Boxes Gunpowder ... (Moypore Magazine.) [N. V. N. and Sons] Calcutta, J H and S	Anglesey.
,, 9th	1 Box, ditto ... (Moypore Magazine.) [27] R. K. and Co. ...	Ditto.
1866, Jan. 12th	2 Cases, D N D ..	Onward.
Unknown	1 Case, (apparently empty) P R S C, Dr. Irving, Allahabad ..	Unknown.
1866, Jan. 2nd	2 Barrels, no mark ..	Gondola.
,, 6th	6 Baskets Flower Pots, no mark ..	Str. Lightning.
,, 2nd	1 Case, G. N. Yule, Esq., c. B, Hyderabad, care of Playfair, Duncan, and Co. ...	Gondola.
1865, Dec. 5th	1 Case, [W. G. W. and Co.] ...	Str. Golconda.
,, 5th	1 Case, R. B. Pringle, Esq., Assam, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1866, Jan. 5th	1 Case, [16] A. B. and Co. ...	Str. Bengal.
1865, Dec. 15th	1 Parcel, R. J. Amos, Esq., care of W. Judge, Esq., Assam Company's Office, Calcutta ...	Str. Delhi.
,, 15th	1 Box, Payne and Co., Belatee Bengalow ..	Ditto.
,, 15th	12 Cases, [I U A C] W. D. and Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 15th	1 Package, Copley, Calcutta ..	Ditto.
,, 15th	1 Box, P [L] 18 ...	Ditto.
,, 15th	1 Package, C. S. S. Simpson, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, E. B. Railway ..	Ditto.
,, 15th	1 Parcel, R. S. Stack, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
,, 15th	1 Package Revd. C. B. Lewis, Baptist Mission Press, Circular Road ...	Ditto.
1866, Jan. 24th	1 Case, M C P	Str. A. Apcar.
,, 24th	1 Parcel, McKillop, Stewart, and Co. ..	Ditto.
,, 24th	1 Case, R. Nimmo, Esq., Commercial Bank ...	Ditto.
,, 24th	1 Coil, T S G ...	Ditto.
1865, Nov. 28th	1 Parcel, M P G N S ...	Aphrodita.
1866, Jan. 10th	1 Parcel, S S S L, Messrs. Heron and Co. ...	Childwall Abbey.
,, 11th	123 Cases, [R M C] S G ...	City of Benares.

Calcutta Customs,
the 13th March 1866.

P. Bonnaud,
Offg. Depy. Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1866, Mar. 17th ...	1 Box, J M ...	Str. Menam.
„ 17th ...	1 Case, L B ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ..	1 Case, Dr. Booth ...	Str. Erymanthus.
„ 17th ...	1 Trunk, no mark ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ..	1 Chair, ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	1 Kilderkin, [20] P. and Co. ...	Trafalgar.
„ 17th	1 Case, no mark ..	Unknown.
„ 17th ...	175 Cases, [U I C A] W. D. and Co. ...	Str. Lawrence.
„ 17th ...	3 Cases, [C E] R ...	Trafalgar.
„ 17th ...	1 Case, [32] M. C. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	1 Case, [J. M. and Co.] C and B ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	1 Cask, [E E M] ...	Unknown.
„ 17th ..	2 Casks, no mark ..	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	A quantity of Rivets, no mark ..	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	1 Case, J. Norris, Esq., Chief Inspector, East Indian Railway, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad ..	City of Bombay.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 13th March 1866.

P. BONNAUD,
Offg. Depy. Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages, landed under Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVI. of Act VI. of 1863:—

	Alnwick Castle.		
1866, Mar. 17th ...	[S R D] 1 Case.		
	Imperatrice Eugini.		
1866, Mar. 17th ..	R and C JE, 1 Case.		
	City of Brussels.		
1866, Mar. 17th ...	P, 12 Packages.		
	Ellenborough.		
1866, Mar. 17th ...	G. C. D. and Co., 18 Kegs.	F. F. and Co., 1 Case ...	[25] E W G, 1 Case.
„ 17th ...	[P] J, 1 Case. ...	Mark defaced, 19 Casks	S A, 4 Kegs, 98th Regiment, Gordon, Stewart and Co.
	Aphrodite.		
1866, Mar. 24th ...	[M. and B.] 18 Packages.		
	George Croshaw.		
1866, Mar. 24th ..	[S C and C] D and M, 1 Cask.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 13th March 1866.

P. BONNAUD,
Offg. Depy. Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertized for sale:—

		Nor-Wester.	
1866, May 24th	[D D F] 23 Packages	G C D, Calcutta, 13 Packages	D N D, Calcutta, 29 Packages.
„ 24th	B R D, Calcutta, 20 Packages	[M and B] 1 Case	[D] 12 Packages.
„ 24th	D and T I W, 1 Case	[M. and Co.,] 1 Cask	Major C. Miles, C. Cowie and Co., 1 Cask.
„ 24th	[T. S. and Co.,] 1 Case	[D D A] 1 Case.	
		Cambay.	
1866, Mar. 18th	D N D, 10 Casks.		
		Sea Queen.	
1866, Mar. 29th	[N. V. N. and Sons] K. S. and Co., 10 Kegs.	[N. V. N. and Sons] K B, 1 Case.	
		Shannon.	
1866, April 6th	[E A C] 8 Casks	[40] S. D. & Co., 1 Cask.	
		Walmer Castle.	
1866, May 19th	[D D F] 9 Packages	D N D, 16 Packages	G C C, 1 Crate.
„ 19th	B R D, 1 Case	R. and Co., 2 Cases	G C D, 2 Casks.
„ 19th	Mark defaced, 1 Case	C D N, 2 Kegs	[1262] 2 Cases.
„ 19th	D B R D, 2 Cases.		
		Harold.	
1866, May 30th	[I] 1 Case.		
		French Empire.	
1866, Mar. 27th	J B D, 1 Parcel	[27] J. D. and Co., 1 Box.	
		Ellenborough.	
1866, Mar. 28th	[R H] 1 Case	[A W F] 1 Case.	
		Stratton Audley.	
1866, June 6th	D C, 490 Bars Iron	[N D] T S, 1 Case	G B, 1 Case.
„ 6th	C L L, 16 Casks.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 13th March 1866.

P. BONNAUD,
Offg. Depy. Collector of Customs.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 10th March 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer		Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Pressure of Wind.
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.								Max.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
March ...	4	29·818	93·6	72·0	21·6	81·8	69·4	60·7	0·50	S.W.& W.&S.by W.		
	5	·865	94·8	72·4	22·4	82·4	70·2	61·7	·51	S. S. W. & W. N. W.		
	6	·892	94·0	71·4	22·6	81·8	69·4	60·7	·50	W.		
	7	·860	94·0	75·4	18·6	82·6	76·9	72·9	·73	S. S. W. & S.		
	8	·876	95·2	72·5	22·7	83·4	74·5	68·3	·62	S. & W. N. W.		
	9	·872	95·0	75·4	19·6	83·8	77·2	72·6	·70	S. W.		
	10	·869	94·4	76·7	17·7	83·4	77·3	73·0	·72	S. by W. & variable.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	23·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	95·2
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	85·4
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·77
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 10th current	...	5·65
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	4·30

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 12th March 1866.

Sheriff's Office, the 14th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1866 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the Ninth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him.

S. A. APCAR,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৬৬ সাল ১৪ মার্চ।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৯ আপ্রিল সোমবার বেলা ১০ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৬ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৬ সাল তারিখ ১২ মাচ।

S. A. APCAR,
Sheriff.

Notice.

THE Public is informed that the name of the Lane hitherto known as "Pyratollah Lane" has been changed to "Bysack's Lane."

By Order of the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace,

ROBT. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;
1, *Chowringhee Road,*
The 1st March 1866.

Notice.

THE office of Translator to the Judge's Office of Moorshedabad being vacant by the appointment of the incumbent to a Deputy Magistracy, Candidates are requested to apply to the undersigned, with copies of Certificates of qualification, on or before the 15th proximo.

E. W. MOLONY,
Offg. Judge.

CITY MOORSHEDABAD;
Dewanny Adawlut,
The 24th February 1866.

Notice.

No. 674.

MR. W. CORNELL received charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack from Mr. E. J. Barton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, on the 28th ultimo.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Officiating Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
The 2nd March 1866.

Notice.

MR. F. W. REES, Assistant Collector of Sylhet, received charge of the Treasury from Mr. W. Kemble, Deputy Collector, on the 2nd March 1866, and he has been authorised to draw Bills on all the Public Treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

DACCA,
The 8th March 1866.

Notice.

MR. Assistant Commissioner T. E. Coxhead has been placed in charge of the Darjeeling Treasury and authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries from the 26th February 1866.

A. MONEY,
Commissioner.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 8th March 1866.

Tenders

WILL be received by the Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, until 4 P. M. on the 20th instant, for supplying Malleable Copper Pipe, Bolt, and Sheet. Specification may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency Division.

G. W. VIVIAN, *C. E.,*
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 7th March 1866.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 1st to 7th March 1866.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.		REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft.	In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.		
On the Entrance shoal ...			
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles ...			
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...			
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1	9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	3	6	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance Bar ...	3	6	
Below the Entrance	3	0	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2	2	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2	3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2	6	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 10th March 1866, 3 inches below Zero.
A rise of ½ inch since 4th March 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

BERHAMPORE,
The 10th March 1866.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of March 1866.

Names of Rivers	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugirattee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	725	340
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	2	300	175	129	36075	13325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2850	1375	4	1225	575	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	275	In No. 350	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	33550	16400

Names of Rivers	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkeers.	Number of Gola Katy.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugirattee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6075	2510	1	134	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4450	1563	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE,—Grain, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	66850	51500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	30075	15350	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	2	125	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8075	3900	...	...	...	2	225	50	3	225	65	12	2350	939	

BERHAMPORE,
The 7th March 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of February 1866.

Names of Rivers	Names of Toll Officers	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore	1	125	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	275	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200	95	6	1950	830	3	1225	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	9750	4875
Jellinghee	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4975	2390	...	...	...	...	...	In No.	30	6350	5100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4375	2450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	13550	6975
Matabangah	Kissengunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2575	1220	3	250	90	...	...	...	3	1175	450	...	...	...	46	10425	4475

Names of Rivers	Names of Toll Officers	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokors and Chowkers.	Number of Gole Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore	64	10950	5350	3	950	450	134	794	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1100	380	17	2750	1085	3	575	253	60	10550	3809	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Grain, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c. are included.
Jellinghee	Nuddea	53	19775	12675	56	37050	23825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	16925	9960	
Matabangah	Kissengunge	34	8325	3460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	150	65	...	...	...	50	9550	4690	

BERHAMPORE,
The 7th March 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 19th March, and opened at noon on the day following, for supply to Medical Store-keeper, for one year, from the 1st May 1866, of the following Articles:—

Class A. Bazaar Medicines.
„ B. Bladders and Skins.
„ C. Charcoal and Coal.
„ D. Cloth Articles.
„ E. Hardware.
„ F. Oils and Wax.
„ G. Jars and Pots.
„ H. Cane and Wooden Articles.
„ I. Packing Cases.
„ J. Coolies and Carts.
„ K. Castor Oil.
„ L. Spirits of Wine.
„ M. Chaulmoongree Oil.

Forms of Tenders containing all particulars can be obtained in this Office.

Deposits to be by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipts.

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
No. 6, Park Street,
16th February 1866.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Asst. Commsy. General.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARUCKNATH MULLICK has been placed in charge of the 24-Pergunnahs Treasury and authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries from 6th December last.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Commissioner.

JESSORE,
The 17th February 1866.

Notification.

LIEUTENANT C. HAYTER, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Luckimpore Treasury on the 12th instant, and is authorised to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Commissioner of Assam.

GOWHATTY,
The 24th February 1866.

Advertisement.

LEVEL Forest Land of the finest description can be had in the Chittagong Hill Tracts on the following terms:—

1*st.*—On permanent hereditary transferable lease similar to Zemindary right at a progressive rent from 1 to 6 annas per Acre, for 30 years, or at such rates as may be considered sufficient and reasonable.

2*nd.*—After 30 years a moderate assessment will be fixed, not to exceed half the gross assets of similar land cultivated with ordinary grain crops.

3*rd.*—For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. C. KILBY,
Supdt., Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONAH;
Hill Supdt.'s Office,
The 16th January 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of 398 Acres, situate in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder at the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas an Acre, on the 9th day of May 1866, at noon, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

G. C. KILBY,
Superintendent of Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONAH,
The 22nd January 1866.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 46.—398 Acres.

North—By the Leba Churree and a line drawn from it about south-west to a point on the Kurnafooly, where it turns from north-east to south-east.

South, East, and West, } By the Kurnafooly.

G. C. KILBY,
Superintendent of Hill Tracts.

Notice of Sale.

IT is hereby notified that, in execution of a Decree of the High Court of Judicature, the under-mentioned property (99 years' lease, 23 years expired) belonging to Mr. E. G. Chapman, situate in the District of Darjeeling, will be sold at the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at noon on the 20th day of March 1866.

Location No. 7, (Lease.)
Named Cold Stream.

BOUNDARIES.

Bounded on the West by a ravine, which divides it from Captain Bishop's Location, No. 8 of Register; on the East by a ravine which divides it from Lieutenant-Colonel Garsten's Grant, No. 21 of Register, and on the North by railed fence, length from East to West *yards, from South to North 200 yards.

* Distance not stated in original Lease.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the price will be required to be made at the time of sale by the purchaser, on whose failure to comply with this requirement the property will be forthwith put up and re-sold.

BLAIR REID, *Major,*
Depy. Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'s OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 16th February 1866.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Emily Temple
versus
Chundernauth Biswas.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., the Receiver of this Court, will put up at his Office to public sale, in pursuance of an order of Court made in the above suit on and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of January last, the right, title, and interest of the Defendant above-named, being a one undivided equal fifth share of, and in certain properties now in the possession of the said Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., as Receiver in a certain suit, wherein the said Chundernauth Biswas is Plaintiff, and Bissonauth Biswas, Sumboonauth Biswas, Cassinauth Biswas, and Tarrucknauth Biswas are Defendants, which properties formerly belonged to Prawnkissen Biswas, deceased, namely,—

1. All that eight annas share of Mohul Mudrassa, Pergunnah Calcutta, No. 145, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.
2. All that eight annas share of Mohul Sreebatty, Pergunnah Calcutta, No. 147, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.
3. All that sixteen annas share of Turruff Sunkerpore, Pergunnah Magoorah, No. 124, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

N. B—The above, with other properties, are now subject to a lease granted by the Receiver. The lease expires on the 30th Choytro 1272.

For further particulars apply to the Receiver, or to Messieurs Temple and Fenn, 3, Old Post Office Street.

No. 5, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Notice.

MR. WATSON and MR. PATRICK C. HART, of Glasgow, have been admitted Partners in our Firm since 1st instant.

RANDLE E. GREEN & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1866.

WITH reference to the preceding Advertisement, we beg to intimate that our business from this date will be conducted under the style and Firm of Watson, Green, and Hart.

RANDLE E. GREEN & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1866.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Charles Swinton Hogg, of Russel Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Official Trustee appointed under the Will of Mudden Mohun Seal, deceased, and Nursing Doss Seal, an infant under the age of sixteen years, by Jogender Chunder Dey, his next friend, Plaintiffs, and Sreemutty Heeramoney Dossee, of No. 1-1, Rutton Sirkar's Garden Street, in Calcutta, widow and heiress of Buddinauth Seal, deceased; Khetter Mohun Seal, of the same place; Hurry Mohun Seal, also of the same place, and Sreemutty Surrosutty Dossee, of Chundernagore, in the French Settlement, on and bearing date the 20th day of July 1865, by the Officiating Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on the 14th day of April 1866, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say—

Lot No. 1.—A Garden with Tank and Trees, &c., situate at Joypore, on the Dum-Dum Road, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the public road; on the South by Hurryhur Mookerjee's garden; on the East by Burranussy Ghose's ground, and on the West by the Government Thanna.

Lot No. 2.—A House situate at Chinsurah, Kamarparah Bazaar, bounded as follows:—On the North by a lane; on the South by the public road; on the East by Moorally Mohun Dutt's house; on the West by a tank.

Lot No. 3.—A Garden situate at Hooghly, Koolobaria, bounded as follows:—On the South by the public road; on the North by Khosaul Roy's garden; on the East by a kutcha lane, and on the West by Doorgapersaud Sing's garden.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Abbott and Lattey, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

C. T. Davis,
Offg. Registrar.

High Court;
Calcutta,
The 6th March 1866.

Abbott and Lattey,
Attorneys.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Josceline Frederic Watkins and Thomas Robert Stokoe are Plaintiffs, and Soonder Bebee is Defendant, on and bearing date the sixth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, by the Officiating Registrar of the said Court, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, (that is to say), a 6 pie or ½ part or share of, and in all that three-storied brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece of land or ground on which the same is erected, containing in the whole 9 cottahs and chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Burra Bazaar, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, (that is to say)—On the South by the public road; on the North by the house of Dhurmosallah; on the East by a drain and the house of Ramtonoo Mullick, and on the West by the house of Callypersaud Ghose.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Office of Baboo Gocoolnauth Chatterjee, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

C. T. Davis,
Offg. Registrar.

High Court, Registrar's Office;
Calcutta,
The 19th February 1866.

Gocoolnauth Chatterjee,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Gopaul Chunder Seal is plaintiff, and Juggobundoo Chatterjee is defendant, on and bearing date the 25th day of January 1865, by the Officiating Registrar of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction at the Town Hall, on the 14th day of April 1866, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

All that premises No. 12, Raja Kaleekissen Street, at Sootanooty, in the Town of Calcutta, containing about five and a half cottahs of land, bounded on the North by a Government drain, which is on the South of the house of Rameomul Bhuttacharjee, and on the West by a Government drain, which is on the West of Buddinauth Doss' house; on the South by the house of Peary Byragee, and on the West by the land of Gungaram Nundy Sabargy.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

C. T. Davis,
Offg. Registrar.

High Court;
Calcutta,
The 6th March 1866.

Hatch and Stewart,
Attorneys.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the adjourned Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 30th day of March 1866, at 4 P. M.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed on the 28th February 1866 expunging Article XXIII. of the Articles of Association of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors,

E. Hickie,
Acting Secretary.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending the 6th March 1866.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	2,90,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	17,19,324	14	11
General Treasury, Balance at Head Office	Rs.	73,16,947	13 5	1,63,89,459	11	3
Ditto at Branches	"	90,72,511	13 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,71,64,403	13	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	...	2,34,790	7	7
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	...	1,64,725	0	0
Sundries ...	...	...	...	9,32,167	10	7
			Rupees ...	5,86,05,051	10	0

ASSETS.				Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1 ...	...	...	...	50,59,337	12	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,32,97,760	0	0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	...	16,64,948	8	9
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	ditto	...	1,78,88,690	3	9
Dead Stock	ditto	ditto	...	5,25,473	0	4
Stamps	ditto	ditto	...	11,667	12	0
Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	...	7,10,768	9	1
Sundries ...	...	...	...	4,75,897	1	10
				3,96,34,460	15	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	...	...	Rs.	1,00,05,032	5	3
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches ...	...	...	"	89,64,558	5	0
				1,89,70,590	10	3
			Rupees ...	5,86,05,051	10	0

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKENS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Goocoolchund, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 7th day of April next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd January 1866.

In the matter of Johan Anton Hoffman, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the Creditors of the said Insolvent have six months' further time from this day to file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Moses, *Attorney*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th February 1866.

In the matter of Daniel William Taylor, of Lucknow, Contractor, but at present residing at No. 8, Sudder Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 1st day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Aushootoss Dhur, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No. 3, Kenderdine's Lane, in Calcutta, Broker, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 5th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Sewpersaud Khettry, late of Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, Trader in Cloth, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 27th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Sibchunder Kurmokar, formerly of Puttuldangah, in Calcutta, a Workman employed at Messrs Allan and Hayes, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 28th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th March 1866.

In the matter of James Thomas D'Cruz, of Mullungah, in Calcutta, late a Stevedore, and at present under the employ of Baboo Dwarkanauth Doss, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 26th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Sewpersaud Khettry, late of Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 26th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Pearson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Chooneyloll Dutt, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 7th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Gillanders, *Attorney*.

In the matter of John Emanuel DeSilva, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rupees 1,572-11-7 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend, at the rate of Rupees 2-8 per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts, or any of them, shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for direction respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee*.

In the matter of Alfred Benjamin Williams and Theodore Earnest Maugey, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rupees 2,125-15-9 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvents as a Dividend, at the rate of Rupees 20 per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvents and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts, or any of them, shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee*.

In the matter of John Robert MacDonald, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Order *Nisi* in this matter is enlarged, and the further hearing of the matter of the petition of the said Insolvent do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of April next.

Robertson and Payne, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Nathaniel Sherborne, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Julius Debrunner, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday the 7th day of April next, with liberty to the said Insolvents to amend their Schedules filed in these matters, and that the order made on these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney*.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Woomachurn Paul and Kadarnauth Paul, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 5th day of

May next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Bhoobunnessur Chunder and Biressur Chunder, Insolvents.

In the matter of Robins William Cook, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Tarrucknauth Mookerjee and Collydoss Bannerjee, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

Vertannes, *Attorney.*
Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*
Weskin, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Baneymadub Mookerjee, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Sumboo Chunder Haldar, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the order made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. N. Haldar, *Attorney.*
Smith and Presswell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Isabella Sarah Lowe, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to her personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI. as to all persons named in her Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively, except the debt of Mrs. Maria Black for Rupees 2,000, who appears not to have been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Ann Lydia Parlebean, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to her personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in her Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively, except the debt of Hurry Sing for Rupees 130, who appears not to have been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Dover, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Odoyto Churn Roy, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Shaik Ellihy Buksh, Khansamah, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the petitions of the said several Insolvents seeking for relief under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., be dismissed.

Downing and Mookerjee, *Attorneys.*

Fenn, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th March 1866

Notice.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," adjourned on the 3rd and 5th February last, for want of a quorum, shall be held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Old China Bazaar Lane, on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting whatever other business may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,

HAJEE JACKARIAH MAHOMED & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1866.

North-West Indigo Association, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the past season, and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

S. G. BALMER,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th March 1866.

The Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited."

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held this day at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Old Court House Street, the following Resolutions were passed :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 and the Company's Articles of Association.

"That Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co. be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property thereof, and that such Liquidators be paid the salary which they have hitherto drawn as Secretaries."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Office of the Company at noon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming the above Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,

MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1866.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened for Saturday, the 24th March, at noon, to consider the reports of Mr. Davis on the condition and requirements of the Gardens and the means of providing the necessary expenditure, or in default of the necessary funds being provided, giving power to the Directors to sell the Estates by auction or otherwise, as they shall think best, with liberty to the Directors and all other Shareholders to bid at such auction sale.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Secretaries.

3, CHURCH LANE;
Calcutta,
The 21st February 1866.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that a call of Ten Rupees per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 5th of April next.

Shareholders are requested to pay into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, on or before the above date, the amount due on their respective Shares, forwarding their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement, accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 1st March 1866.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 27th January last, to receive the Directors' Report, and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 31st October 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order,
B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th March 1866.

Spence's Hotel Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the adjourned General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Twelve months ending 31st December 1865 and transacting any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
W. A. BOUND,
Manager.

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at noon of Saturday, the 24th instant, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

3, CHURCH LANE,
Calcutta,
The 5th March 1866.

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of WATTS AND COMPANY, "LIMITED," will be held within the Company's Premises, No. 1, Wellesley Place, on Monday, the 19th instant, at four o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of passing the Company's Accounts up to 31st of December 1865 and for any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE EYEARS,
Secretary.

North-West Indigo Association, "Limited."

An Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Association will be held at the registered Office, No. 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock, at which it is intended to propose Special Resolutions altering and making new provisions in lieu of, and in addition to, the Regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Association. The object of such alterations and new provisions being to give power to the Directors to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion or portions of the Estates and property of the Association and to borrow money upon the security of the Estates and property of the Association or otherwise The said Extraordinary Meeting is also called for the purpose of determining what (if any) compensation should be paid to the Proprietors of the Hatrass Indigo Concern in respect of its use and occupation by the Association during the last season. Dated this 1st day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

By Order of the Directors,
S. G. Balmer,
Secretary.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of this Company on Monday, the 9th April, at 4 P. M., to elect an Auditor.

By Order of the Directors,
David Calder,
Secretary.

Notice.

Hindoostan Marine Insurance Company, 1862-65.

A Special General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on Thursday, the 15th instant, at noon, for the re-election of Directors and Auditors and such other business as may be brought forward.

M. Gregory & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 7th March 1866.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Friday, the 13th April next, at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

Turner, Morrison & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 13th March 1866.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice.

During the temporary absence of the undersigned, Mr. Stephen George Balmer is appointed Acting Secretary to the Gola Ghât Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

By Order of the Directors,
R. Gentle,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 8th March 1866.

Notice.

Mr. Stephen George Balmer is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.

R. Gentle.

Calcutta,
The 6th March 1866.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of considering and altering the Articles of Association of the Company.

S. G. Balmer,
Acting Secretary.

The 13th March 1866.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice.

The Sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand, on Saturday, the 31st instant, to receive the Directors' Report and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

S. G. Balmer,
Acting Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 10th March 1866.

Bengal Mills Company, "Limited."

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office at Soorah at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, the 11th of April 1866, for the purpose of passing Resolutions for winding up the affairs of the Company voluntarily and nominating a Liquidator, and such other Resolutions as may be necessary to carry out such objects.

By Order of the Board,
Joy Kisto Chunder,
Manager.

Soorah,
The 27th February 1866.

Lost,

THE Left-halves of Government Notes, No. A/9 91267 and No. A/9 49639, for Rupees 20 each, and any person who may produce the same to the undersigned in a month shall be rewarded Rupees 10.

MOHESH CHUNDER ROY,
Offg. Sudder Ameen of Hooghly.

Lost,

THE Second or Right-hand half of a Government Currency Note, No. A/10 19041, for Rupees 100.

Lost or Stolen,

LEFT-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. A/9 06199, for Rupees 10.

Lost or Stolen,

ON or about the 12th of January, in transit by Post from Doomka to Balasore, the Left-hand half of Government Currency Note for Rupees 50.

Lost,

THE First-half of Government Currency Note, No. A/10 22587, and the Second-half of No. A/10 29663, for Rupees 20 each. Payment stopped at the Mint.

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. A/10 58907, for Rupees 1,000; A/13 16754, for Rupees 500; A/10 19608, A/10 24848, A/10 23387, A/13 63920, and A/13 75767, for Rupees 100 each; A/11 87247, A/11 99919, A/11 68550, A/11 02611, A/11 73167, A/11 81253, A/14 10128, A/14 00473, A/11 70447, and A/11 83987, for Rupees 50 each. Payment stopped at the Mint.

BAHADOOR SING.
PROTAP SING.
DHUNPUT SING.

The 5th March 1866.

Lost or Stolen,

THE Halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. A/13 80381 and 33113, for Rupees 100 each.

Lost,

HALF of Government Currency Note No A/9 21149, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

THE Right-hand halves of Currency Notes—

No. A/9 65052, dated 11th July 1861, for Rupees 20.

No. A/11 61604, dated 7th May 1862, for Rupees 10.

Just published.

In Pamphlet Form.

ACTS AND ORDERS relating to the Engagement and Transport of Native Labourers under contract for employment in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet. Price—8 Annas.

To be had on application at the Offices of the Superintendent of Labour Transport, Ca'cutta, Commissioner of Assam, and Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

Wanted,

THE Left-hand half of Government Currency Note, No. A/7 56307, dated 9th July 1861, for Rupees 10, and the Right-hand half of Government Currency Note, No. A/9 67847, dated 11th July 1861, for Rupees 20.

W. STANSFIELD,
Chief Accountant.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Calcutta, the 8th March 1866.

Lost,

The Second-half of Government Currency Note No. A/10 25080, for Rupees 100.

RAM DHONE PAUL.

Notice.

THE undersigned despatched a letter, addressed to Messrs. Harold and Company, of Calcutta, containing the Right-halves of the under-mentioned Currency Notes :—

Currency Note No.		A/9 31623,	value Rupees	100.
,,	,,	A/13 18779	,,	50.
,,	,,	A/14 27965	,,	20.
,,	,,	A/13 40341	,,	10.

Also another letter addressed to Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company, of Calcutta, containing the Left-halves of the following Notes :—

Currency Note No.		A/9 31621,	value Rupees	100.
,,	,,	A/14 27952	,,	20.
,,	,,	A/14 27953	,,	20.
,,	,,	A/14 27954	,,	20.

The above-mentioned halves of Currency Notes never reached their destination and have been either lost or stolen on the road between Sealkote and Calcutta. Any person finding them will oblige by returning them to the owner. Payment of the above Notes has been stopped.

CHARLES JACKSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
late 39th N. I.

SEALKOTE,
The 6th March 1866.

Lost or Stolen,

Two First-halves of Government of India's Notes, Nos. A/10 20708 and A/11 74630, for Rupees 100 and 50 respectively.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 86.

The Public are informed that a Government Bullock Train Establishment on a limited scale has been organized under this Department between Peerpointee and Punkabarree at the base of the Darjeeling Hills *vid* Carragola, Purneah, Kissengunge, and Titalyah, and another between Titalyah and Santrabarree at the foot of the Buxa Dooar *vid* Mynagoorie. The train is chiefly intended for the conveyance of Commissariat and other Military Stores, but as it happens that the train sometimes remains idle, it is notified that goods will be received from the non-official public for conveyance by the above train at the stations named below, and that the following rates will be charged upon such goods:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Peerpointee or Sahebgunge to Carragola	... per Md.	0	2	0
Carragola to Purneah	... „	0	8	0
Purneah to Kissengunge	... „	0	12	0
Kissengunge to Titalyah	... „	0	12	0
Titalyah to Punkabarree	... „	0	8	0
Peerpointee to Punkabarree	„	2	10	0
Titalyah to Santrabarree	... „	1	14	0
Peerpointee to Santrabarree	„	4	8	0

Delivery of goods will be made at the above stations, and passengers, when there is available space, will also be carried by the train on pre-payment of the charge for three maunds. Further, as the down train from Punkabarree to Carragola is expected to return empty, country produce will be received for despatch and charged for at the following rates:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Punkabarree to Titalyah	... per Md.	0	8	0
Titalyah to Kissengunge	... „	0	6	0
Kissengunge to Purneah	... „	0	6	0
Purneah to Carragola	... „	0	4	0
Carragola to Peerpointee	.. „	0	2	0
Punkabarree to Peerpointee	.. „	1	10	0

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 19th February 1866.

No. 7736.

The Public are informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Sreepore on 1st March 1866, which is about four miles from Bagondee Post Office.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 9th March 1866.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 353.

The 1st March 1866.—The Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 354.

The 1st March 1866.—Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 357.

The 10th March 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Delhie* will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd March 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	*Vid* Marseilles.	*Vid* Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

No. 358.

The 12th March 1866.—Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Lightning*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 359.

The 12th March 1866.—Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 360.

The 12th March 1866.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 29th March will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on each day as follows:—

Vid Southampton ... 21st March 1866.
Vid Marseilles ... 22nd „ „

Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Vid Southampton.	*Vid* Marseilles.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under ½ Ounce	... 0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „	... 0 8 0	0 13 4

No. 361.

The 12th March 1866.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Friday, the 23rd instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamps at one Rupee per ½ of an Ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage.

Letters for the Express will be received by a Clerk at the window.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Deloo Burah Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosnon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

Shahabad Collectorate,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. Maclean,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
97	1806	Erâzee Inglis, Jonesh Monsoome Bhyro Tewary, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	31 1 7½	61 8 7	0 9 10	62 2 5	123 1 2	
154	2735	Hirdé Sarâe, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	253 3 12	356 13 0	3 8 6	359 5 6	711 10 0	

Shahabad Collectorate,
The 15th February 1866.

H. W. Alexander,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.		Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.			
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B. C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

Collector's Office;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. Mangles,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Backergunge, will be put up to sale, in the Backergunge Collectorate, on Thursday, the 29th March 1866, corresponding with the 17th Cheyt 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Mehal.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road expenses.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
7	4398	Kharijah, Pergunnah Edilpore, Roghoonundun Chuckerbutty Talook ...	7 0 10	9 0 0	0 1 6	9 1 6	18 0 0

Brojokant Roy,
Deputy Collector, in charge.

Zillah Backergunge;
Collector's Office,
The 26th February 1866.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866.

No. 46.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive Numbers of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 41 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register No. 40 and Name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold and Rate per Acre.
									Rs. As. P.
61	3	71 Mr. William Minto.	Thannahs Futtickchurry and Hauthazaree.	Shunniashee Kheel and Batooah.	2,861 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the Dhurmo or Luckey Serra, the assessed lands of Mouzah Shunniashee Kheel, and the Shukoonee Serra. South—By a line running East and West from posts 1147½ to 807 demarcated by posts on the spot and shewn on the map of the lot by Bhynd Chunder Doss, Ameen, marked A. in the Collector's Office at Chittagong. East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Batooah. West—By the Dhan Surry and a line from posts 70 to 1147½ demarcated by posts on the spot and shewn on the above map.	2nd Dec 1865.	Mr. R. Macalpine, Agent for Mr. W. Minto, residence unknown.	Rs. As. P. For survey ... 715 4 0 „ clearance ... 100 0 0 „ advertisement 16 0 0	7,152 8 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 41 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register No. 40 and Name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold and Rate per Acre.
									Rs. As. P.
62	3	71A. Mr. William Minto.	Thannahs Futtickchurry and Hauthazaree.	Oodalleah ...	3,000 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the Southern boundary of lot No. 71, mentioned above. South—By the Ambeeah Dollah, the Mottaye Serra, the assessed lands of Mouzah Oodalleah, the Mundaganee Serra, and the Barryahs' tank. East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Oodalleah. West—By a line from post 1147½ to post 108 at the Ambeeah Dollah demarcated on the spot by posts and traced on the map mentioned above.	2nd Dec. 1865.	Mr. R. Macalpine, Agent for Mr. W. Minto, residence unknown.	Rs. As. P. For survey ... 752 12 0 „ clearance ... 100 0 0 „ advertisement 16 0 0	7,500 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.
63	6	97 Mr. Mellie.	Thannah Futteah.	Chutterpeetoon.	600 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the Southern boundary of Lot No. 67A., or a line drawn due East from the junction of the assessed lands of Mouzahs Kooruldanga and Chutterpeetoon up to the Bhundal Jooree stream. South—By the Northern boundary of Lot No 74, or the Indoor Kattah Dollah, and the Moorung Khine Stream. East—By the Moorung Khine Serra and the Bhundal Jooree from its junction with the Moorung Khine to the Northern boundary. West—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Chutterpeetoon.	Ditto ...	Mr. D. Fuller, for Mr. J. H. Robinson, residence unknown	Rs. As. P. For survey ... 187 8 0 „ clearance ... 25 0 0 „ advertisement 16 0 0 228 8 0	1,350 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 29th January 1866.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 8.] [91]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Report on Forest Conservancy in Bengal during 1864-65.

From T. ANDERSON, ESQ., M. D., Conservator of Forests, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 126, dated the 7th February 1866.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the progress report of the Department of Forest Conservancy in Bengal for the year 1864-65.

Forest conservancy in Bengal was inaugurated in August 1864 by my temporary appointment as Conservator of Forests.

Shortly after my appointment I issued a series of questions to the Commissioners of all the Divisions of Bengal with a view of gaining information that would be valuable in organizing the department. During the remainder of 1864 I was occupied in examining the temperate oak and magnolia forests of Sikhim, the sál forests in the valleys of the Great Runjeet and the Teesta Rivers, and the forests of pinus longifolia in Independent Sikhim. The organization of the office of the Conservator of Forests in Calcutta was commenced in January 1865. The compilation of the Forest Budget, the first that had been submitted for Bengal, occupied much of my time. From the entire absence of data of any kind the drawing up of this budget was a work of considerable time and difficulty. The scheme I submitted included provision for the working of the forests of Bengal in three divisions, each under the superintendence of an Assistant Conservator. The divisions I proposed were Sikkim, Bootan, and Assam, but only the plan submitted for the first of these was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Sikhim Division.—The appointment of an Assistant Conservator for the charge of the forests of this division was made in December. Mr. Mann, who had been in charge of the cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling, was selected for this appointment. I had the greatest difficulty in procuring suitable persons as Overseers, and I was at last reluctantly obliged to remove Overseer Ryan from the Cinchona Nursery and to appoint him as an Overseer in the Forest Department. Towards the end of the official year I obtained the services of two soldiers from the convalescent depôt at Jullapahar, but neither of them promise to be of much use. Immediately on the establishment of forest conservancy in Sikhim a question arose as to what were Government forests as distinguished from those of the municipality of Darjeeling. This point was still under discussion at the close of the financial year. Until it is settled no forest operation can be undertaken in the temperate forests.

Plantations.—A nursery of temperate forest trees was completed near Darjeeling in March. This nursery will be useful in rearing trees for the hills around the station of Darjeeling, which, by indiscriminate felling, have been stript of the trees with which they were covered a few years ago. The nursery is about (5) five acres in extent, and consisted of entirely cleared land with a north-western exposure throughout its greatest extent. It is also situated on the land to be re-planted. The preparation of the nursery was commenced in December 1864, the seeds of the best class of timber trees of the temperate forests having been collected in large quantities during November. The proximity of the nursery to the public road, and to the commissariat sheep and cattle yard, as well as from the large number of goats and other animals grazing near the station of Jullapahar, it was necessary to surround the site with a strong wooden fence. Foot-paths had to be made through the site, and strongly built terraces were erected for the beds in which to sow the seeds.

The ground had of course to be deeply trenched throughout. This was partly performed by parties of European soldiers from the depôt at Jullapahar. From the proximity of the nursery to the barracks, it was found that this was the cheapest labour employed, but the soldiers were soon tired of the hard work of trenching the ground, and the work had to be completed by coolies.

The nursery, with the exception of a godown for tools, was completed, as stated above, in March last, and all the seed has been sown. The expense of the purchase or collecting of seed,

and formation of the nursery up to its completion, amounts to Rupees 1,967 (one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven).

The following is the list of seeds sown in this nursery, nearly all of which had germinated before the end of April:—

Pinus excelsa.	Cupressus torulosa.
,, Gerardiana	Juniperus recurva.
Abies Smithiana.	Quercus lamellosa.
,, Webbiana.	,, Thomsoniana.
Cedrus deodara.	,, sp.
Cryptomeria japonica.	Castanea sp.
Cupressus funebris.	,, vesca.

The seeds of the *Coniferæ* in this list were obtained chiefly by collectors I sent in December to the Thibetan Frontier. The seeds of *Cryptomeria japonica* were obtained in the station of Darjeeling from trees that had been raised from seed brought to India by Mr. Fortune on his first mission to China for tea seed. The seed of the *Cryptomeria japonica* were given by Mr. Fortune to Dr. Falconer, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, for distribution in the hill stations. Those sent to Darjeeling have become handsome trees, which now bear seed abundantly. The seeds of oak and chesnut, except those of *C. Vesca*, procured for me by Colonel R. Strachey, were all collected at Darjeeling in November. The species they belong to yield the most valuable timber of the temperate forests.

Arrangements have been made through the Colonial Office for the supply of (20,000) twenty thousand seeds of mahogany from the West India Island for the formation of mahogany plantation in the Terai. The successful cultivation of mahogany trees near Titalyah, raised from seed produced in the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, prove that this most valuable timber tree will find a suitable soil and climate in the Terai. The seed will arrive in August and will be raised in the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta

Felling operations.—In April 150 sleepers of sâl were cut near the banks of the Great Runjeet with the view of testing the capabilities of that river for transporting timber. These operations had to be stopt abruptly towards the end of the official year from the prostration by fever of the (2) two European Overseers, and many of the natives engaged in the work. Tchebu Lama, the Envoy at Darjeeling from the Sikhim Durbar, allowed (30) thirty trees of *Pinus longifolia* to be felled on the Sikhim bank of the river. It is intended to use the light wood of this tree in floating out the heavier sleepers of sâl. The forests of *Pinus longifolia* belonging to Independent Sikhim are very valuable; an endeavour will be made to obtain a favorable lease of them.

The information obtained concerning the Forests in Bengal is probably worthy of publication in a general report. It will be advisable to delay such a report until I can inspect the forests of the Bootan Dooars and Assam.

APPENDIX.

From J. Geoghegan, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to all Commissioners,—(No. 3478, dated the 19th October 1864.)

I am instructed to forward, herewith, a series of questions proposed by the Conservator of Forests in Bengal on the subject of forests in your division, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish him, as early as practicable, with the information he requires, addressing your reply to him direct.

Questions submitted by the Conservator of Forests in Bengal with reference to the Forests in the various Divisions of the Government of Bengal, with a request that full information may be obtained by the Commissioner of each Division.

1*st.*—What forest tracts containing valuable or valueless timber exist in your division? State the names of any such tracts and the probable extent of each, and the zillah and pergunnah in which they are situated?

2*nd.*—Which of these tracts are the property of Government and which are private property?

3*rd.*—In the case of forests in which Government has the sole proprietary right in your division does any forest conservancy exist? and if there does, what is its nature and in whose management is it?

4*th.*—What are the names, botanical or native, of the trees principally composing the forests of your division?

5*th.*—What revenue is derived, directly or indirectly, from the forests in your districts?

This refers only to such revenue as can be strictly called forest revenue, such as that derived from timber, and licenses to collect other forest produce, such as gums, dyes, caoutchouc, bees wax, honey, or to manufacture charcoal.

6*th.*—Have any leases ever been granted to cut timber for any purpose whatever, or to collect caoutchouc from the forests in your district? What were the general terms of these leases? In the case of any current leases I should be supplied with copies of them.

7*th.*—Are any of the rivers or streams in your division used for the transport of timber? What are their names, and, so far as you know, what is the nature of the timber passing down them, and from whence is it derived?

(This question does not refer to the passage of timber down the Ganges, but to all its tributaries in Bengal.)

8*th.*—Are there any hauts or fairs at which timber is sold? Can you supply me with any statement of the price of the various timbers sold at them?

9*th.*—What is the nature of the firewood, and how is it obtained for the larger towns and for civil stations and military cantonments in your division? Are there any tracts of jungle or scrub set apart for the supply of firewood in the vicinity of places where there is a large consumption, and if there are, to whom do they belong?

10*th.*—If possible, I should be furnished with the average price of firewood per maund in all the large military and civil stations in your division and in one or two of the large towns.

11*th.*—Do the villagers anywhere in your division possess any rights of cutting firewood or bamboos in forest or jungle land, either within or without the village boundary? The nature of such rights, when they exist, should be fully stated.

12*th.*—Are there any estates whose owners are minors and under the guardianship of Government, and to the forests of which conservancy might be advantageously applied?

Are there any zemindars who, possessing valuable forests on their estates, might be induced to lease their forests to Government with the view of simultaneously improving the supply of timber in the district and of introducing a proper system

of forest conservancy? I am anxious to obtain full information on this point, as in most of the permanently-settled districts of Bengal all the valuable forests are, with very few exceptions, the property of zemindars.

13*th*.—Does there exist anywhere in your district a mode of cultivating forest lands analogous to the kumari cultivation of Madras, or the joom cultivation of Eastern Bengal? This cultivation may be defined as the clearing of a patch of forest by felling and burning the trees for cultivation, this patch being deserted after it has yielded one or two crops for freshly-cleared patches. Where such a cultivation prevails has it seriously injured the forests?

T. ANDERSON, M. D.,
Conservator of Forests.

DARJEELING,
The 21st September 1864.

From A. MONEY, Esq., C. S., Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, to the Conservator of Forests in Bengal,—(No. 439, dated the 10th February 1865.)

WITH reference to Government letter No. 3478 of the 19th October 1864, I have the honor to furnish as follows the information required by your questions:—

Answer to Question 1.—The forest tracts are—

IN BHAUGULPORE.

		Miles.
Tuppeh Munihary	...	8 × 8
Mudhoobun	...	4 × 4
Luchmeepore, Pergunnah Chundwele Pusye	...	15 × 15
Pergunnah Khurkpore	...	20 × 20
Pergunnah Sahraee	...	20 × 20
		About Beegahs in extent.
Thallah Gurreab, Pergunnah Narridigar	...	2,000
Talooka Bhugwanpore, Pergunnah Nursingpoor Coorah	...	4,000
Sreepone, Pergunnah Nursingpoor Coorah	...	3,000
Bishenpore, Pergunnah Nursingpoor Coorah	...	1,800
Gurha Thurkaha, Monra, Gidda, Pefsa, Pergunnah Nursingpoor Coorah	...	7,000
Churreah, Pergunnah Nursingpoor Coorah	...	1,500
Chullownee, Pergunnah Hurawut	...	2,000
Kafnp, Pergunnah Nursingpoor	...	500
Kakur, Pergunnah Nursingpoor	...	1,000

MONGHYR.

		Miles.
Talooka, Doomree, Khonta, Nawabad, Kuringurh, Pergunnah Chukye	...	6 to 8 × 1½
Bulliah Hill, Kurhee, and Buglat, Pergunnah Chukye	...	6 to 8 × 1½
Gadee, Butpar, Bindrabun, and Muheshree, Pergunnah Chukye	...	6 to 8 × 1½

DARJEELING.

The jhars in the Terai contain a quantity of sâl, and the banks of the river some sisso. Of the former I should say there are about 12,000 acres, but they also contain a large proportion of valueless trees. The upper part of the Terai, amounting to about 50,000 acres, is also, to a great extent, covered with, as far as I know, valueless jungle; there are about two or three thousand acres covered with valuable sâl on the bank of the Runjeet. For part of this Major Wardroper holds a lease rent-free for fifteen years, on condition that one-fifth be brought into cultivation in ten years. The lease was dated from the 8th November 1854, and as none of the land has been cultivated the whole may now be resumed. The tract is described five miles along the bank, 700 yards depth, to commence from the junction of the Little and Great Runjeet. It is limited to 1,200 acres. The rest of the sâl is on land which has been surveyed as included in a lease to Mr. Barnes, but it does not fall within the area to which he has a right, and is, therefore, available. By a recent order all land in this district above 6,500 feet elevation has now been reserved for timber. There may be some sixty to eighty thousand acres in all, but I have no means of estimating the area.

Answer to Question 2.—The forests in Bhaugulpore and Monghyr are the property of private individuals, and most of those in Darjeeling are the property of Government.

Answer to Question 3.—No forest conservancy exists, except for the forests of Darjeeling.

Answer to Question 4.—The native names of the trees principally composing the forests are given in the annexed list.

Answer to Question 5.—None.

Answer to Question 6.—The only leases ever granted were fully described by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling in his letter to you No. 632, dated 6th October 1864.

BHAUGULPORE.

Answer to Question 7.—In this district the Rivers Ghugri, Koosee, Tiljooga, and Dooas are used for the transport of sukhoon or sâl, toond, seesum, sudsal, panjun, surral, deodar, &c., which come down from the Morung or Nepal Terai.

DARJEELING.

The only river ever used for the transport of timber is the Mahanuddee, which was made use of for the transport of sâl railway sleepers.

PURNEAH.

Timber come down the rivers Coosey, Kunkee, Reetoon, Mahanuddee, and Poonar from the Nepaul forests. The timber is sâl, sissoo, and toon.

MONGHYR.

None.

BHAUGULPORE.

Answer to Question 8.—At Sohuraghaut, Bhaugulpore Sudder Station, Colgong, Colehaut, Umerpoor, Muhadewa, Khurruckpore, Kuleanpore, Sooltangunge, &c.—

Timber is sold at the following rates:—

Sukhoon or sâl	...	24 × 1 × 1,	Rupees	16
Sudsâl	...	,,	,,	50
Abnoos	...	,,	,,	100
Seesum	...	,,	,,	25

PURNEAH.

Timber is sold at the following places:—

Talpoon, Goonjurmaree, Bysa, Rampore, Boodessuree, Meergunge, and Sonapore. The prices are at the first three from Rupees 10 to 40 the pair of logs according to size, and at the last three from Rupees 5 to 13 per log.

MONGHYR.

None.

BHAUGULPORE.

Answer to Question 9.—The firewood, for the most part, which is consumed in this station, is brought from the forests of Khurruckpore. The

trees which are felled for this purpose are those mentioned in answer 4th, excepting such as are valuable timbers, &c. No tract is set apart especially for the purpose of supplying fuel to the civil stations and military cantonments. Persons go with their carts to the forests, cut down the trees, and on returning they pay a fixed duty to the zemindar. The wood is then brought to the station, where the inhabitants themselves, or the shop-keepers, purchase it.

MONGHYR.

There is no tract of jungle set apart for the supply of firewood near any place where there is a large consumption, but wood is cut in the jungles and transported to the towns. A good deal of jhas is used for firewood.

PURNEAH.

Mango, jack, peepul, and other trees around the villages are cut down for firewood. There are no patches of jungle set apart for the purpose.

DARJEELING.

The Sinchal and Goompahar ranges are reserved for firewood. They are the property of the municipality.

Answer to Question 10.—In Bhaugulpore the average price of firewood is 4 annas per maund. In Monghyr ditto ditto. In Purneah it is sold at a rate varying from 6 to 8 annas a maund, and in Darjeeling the rate per maund is 2 to 8 annas.

Answer to Question 11.—The villagers have no acknowledged right of cutting firewood or bamboos in forest or jungle land, either within or without the village boundary, in any district of this division, but practically they do cut jungle for fuel and are allowed by the zemindars to do so.

Answer to Question 12.—There is only one estate in this division to which this question would apply. It is the property of a minor under the guardianship of Government, *viz.*, Khurruckpore, in Bhaugulpore. I have no doubt but that the zemindars generally would be willing to lease their forests to Government if a suitable rent were offered. I do not, however, think that it would be worth the while of Government taking any, except perhaps Khurruckpore. At present the right to cut timber in Khurruckpore is leased to Mr. Dear, a large timber contractor in Monghyr, for Rupees 9,000 a year. His lease expires on the 30th of April 1865. Should you contemplate undertaking the management of these forests, I shall be glad, on the part of the Court of Wards, to meet your views, for I have no doubt that the system of a general cutting lease is less beneficial to the estate than proper conservancy arrangements, although these may not pay so well at first. You should decide quickly. In case you object to leasing these forests for Government, I should be thankful for any hints as to the conditions which you would recommend to be inserted in the next *timber* lease to be given of these tracts.

Answer to Question 13.—Such a system of cultivation may be practised here and there, but it is not general. In Darjeeling, the Deputy Commissioner writes—"The mode of cultivation alluded to was practised in the hills without damage to the forests, except to the extent of the patches actually cultivated, the dampness of the climate preventing the fire spreading, it is now put a stop to by the issue of leases for compact areas. In the Terai the owner of the grazing mehal annually fires the long grass, the cattle subsisting on the fresh shoots. This practice has doubtless considerably injured the timber. A considerable quantity of sâl to the south-east of the district being apparently hopelessly dwarfed from the effects. This has also been alluded to in my letter No. 634, dated 6th October 1864."

BHAUGULPORE.

Sukhooa.	Wood-apple or Bel.
Kooroom.	Seesum.
Mahooa.	Paisoor.
Bhoonkooned.	Toond.
Sudsal.	Koosoom.
Bijasoor.	Plum tree or Bair.
Asin.	Tar.
Dhao.	Khujoor.
Panjun.	Neem.
Siris.	Babool.
Bur.	Bamboo.
Peepul.	Jarool.
Kusner.	Ejha.
Sennore.	Pakur.
Mango.	Imlee.
Jack-fruit.	

MONGHYR.

Sâl.	Sukhooa.
Kilkil or Kend.	Peeaur.
Koonjhee.	

DARJEELING.

Kutooj (Chesnut.)	Kheeroo.
Folat.	Bhawokat.
Kowashee.	Dhoop.
Sheesheeful.	Sheemul.
Khoshroo.	Ambuk.
Bujrat.	Jumboo.
Goorash.	Hurtukee.
Dub Dubey.	Noondhagee.
Lalee.	Mulato.
Jhingnoo.	Takee.
Khobne.	Panshi.
Peepley.	Khyful.
Shewalee.	Tuy.
Mango (Aum.)	Sulecon.
Walnut (Aukhroat.)	Pudam Khat.
Wooteesh.	Shubshi.
Kowla.	Jack tree (Katal.)
Toon.	Kemnoo.
Champ.	Jamoon.
Ausharoo.	Burhur.
Shaj.	Reetta.
Shullo.	Gooee Aulo.
Sâl.	Peepul.
Chooree.	

From A. MONEY, ESQ., C. S., Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to the Conservator of Forests in Bengal,—(No. 150, dated the 25th April 1865.)

WITH reference to Government order No. 3478 of the 19th October 1864, I have the honor to furnish as follows the information required by your questions in regard to the Sonthal Pergunnahs:—

2. The country so called consists of an extensive tract of hill and forest known as the Damun, the property of Government, and of pergunnahs all round this Damun, the property of zemindars.

3. The whole tract is divided into five districts, each of which, except Deoghur, contains

some portion of the Damun and some zemindary pergunnah.

The districts are—
Rajmehal.
Godda.
Pakour.
Doomka.
Deoghur.

Rajmehal ... } Contain little valuable timber.
Godda ... }
Pakour .. }

Answer to Question 1.—The hills are mainly covered with scrub and underwood. The extent of jungle in Godda may be estimated at 50 × 10 miles.

Deoghur contains a sâl jungle of about 237,722 acres in extent.

Doomka contains a greater amount of jungle than the other districts, but the timber in it is not of much value.

Answer to Question 2.—Already answered, *vide* paragraph 2.

Answer to Question 3.—No conservancy exists in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, beyond the general prohibition to cut large timber, except where leases have been given.

Answer to Question 4.—Assun, Sukhoon, Sâl, Mahoon, Kend, Jam, Dhao, Koosoom, Palas, Peal, Punjun, Siris, Sudsâl, Urgun, Jungle Mango, Seemul, Kooroom, and Tamarind.

Answer to Question 5.—A lease has been granted to Gudadhur Boral to cut sleepers for the Railway at 4 annas per sleeper. This lease extends only to Doomka and Godda.

In Pakour Rupees 382 has been collected under a lease granted to Dhurum Doss Haldar for cutting sleepers for the Railway.

In Rajmehal Rupees 630 were derived last year for the right to cut firewood.

Answer to Question 6.—Already answered above.

Answer to Question 7.—The Anjoy and More are used for rafting down sâl timber in the Deoghur division.

The More only in the Doomka division for timber, firewood, and smaller timber for native houses.

The Banslœ in Pakour for rafts of Dhao, Assin, Peal, Arjoon, suitable only for firewood. Similar timber from Umbar is carried by carts and bullocks to the large beels, which are inundated yearly from the Ganges, and is carried in boats over them to Jungipore and Moorshedabad.

In Rajmehal the Goomance was formerly used for this purpose, but not now.

Answer to Question 8.—No hauts or fairs where timber is sold.

In Pakour firewood is sold near the river side at Rupees 2-8 per 100 maunds.

The firewood markets in the Rajmehal division are at Katgola, near Teenpahar, Surkunda.

Phoodkeepore, near Oodwa Nalla, and Suckreegully.

The price ranges from Rupees 6 to 12 per 100 maunds.

Answer to Question 9.—Small trees are cut from scrub jungle for firewood. There are no separate tracts kept apart for firewood.

Answer to Question 10.—In Pakour firewood sells at 2 annas per maund.

In Rajmehal Rupees 12 to 25 per 100 maunds, and in the rest of the division 1 anna per maund.

Answer to Question 11.—In the Damun-i-koh and the Deoghur division the ryots possess the right of cutting firewood, bamboos, and small trees for their houses and agricultural implements.

Answer to Question 12.—No.

Answer to Question 13.—No as to the plains, but as to the hills it is a very general system of cultivation and has done a great deal of injury.

From G. F. Cockburn, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division, to the Conservator of Forests in Bengal,—(No. 68Ct., dated the 15th February 1865.)

Referring to the Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal's letter No. 3478, dated 19th October last, I have the honor to state as follows in regard to the several queries put by you:—

Question 1st.—There are only two tracts of forest in this division. One is to the north of Chumparun district and the other in the south of Shahabad, both contain timber of value and valueless. The actual extent of the former I am not aware of, that of the latter will be seen from the accompanying letter, No. 840, dated the 13th instant, from the Collector of the *district.*

Question 2nd.—The Ramnuggur forest is private property; all particulars regarding the other will be found in the Collector's letter.

Question 3rd.—See Shahabad Collector's letter.

Question 4th.—Sâl, Mango, Ebony, Mowa, Bamboo, and other ordinary trees common to all forests in Bengal.

Question 5th.—See Shahabad Collector's letter in respect to the forest in his district. No revenue is derived by Government from that in Ramnuggur.

Question 6th.—None.

Question 7th.—In *Chumparan, Sarun,* and *Tirhoot*—

The Gunduck.
Bagmutty.
Lukundai.
Little Gunduck.

In *Shahabad* and *Behar*—
The Soane.

The chief timber are sâl and bamboos; but all kinds of timber, I presume, are sent down by raft, and are procured in Ramnuggur, or the Terai of Nepal in the Kymore Hills, and wild tracts beyond the southern limits of Behar and Shahabad.

Question 8th.—There are many places in each district where timber is sold, but no special hauts or fairs that I know of.

Question 9th.—There are no tracts of jungle or scrub set apart for firewood anywhere in the division, and the firewood used at civil and military stations is procured by cutting down trees.

Question 10th.—In Patna the price of firewood is 3½ to 4 annas a maund, and this is probably the highest average price. Where trees are plentiful, or where the town or station is small, it will be cheaper, but no more definite information of any practical value can be given.

Question 11th.—No such rights are known of except it be in Shahabad,—see Collector's letter.

Question 12th.—There are no minors of the kind. No doubt the Raja of Ramnuggur and the zemindars in the Kymore range in south of Shahabad will accept of any liberal terms offered by Government.

Question 13th.—Not known, but no doubt the jungles are burnt occasionally less, perhaps, with a view to cultivation, as to let fresh grass spring up for cattle.

From J. P. H. WARD, Esq., Collector of Shahabad, to the Commissioner of the Patna Division.—(No. 840, dated the 13th February 1865.)

WITH reference to your circular memorandum No. 172 of the 24th October last, I have the honor to furnish replies to several queries put by Mr. Anderson.

2. The information in respect of the Rhotas hills has been supplied almost entirely from data furnished me by Mr. Davis, of Akberpore.

Questions.

1. What forest tracts containing valuable or valueless timber exist in your division? State the names of any such tracts and the probable extent of each, and the zillah and pergunnah in which they are situated?

Replies.

1. More or less the whole of Pergunnah Rhotas is forest land. The area of the pergunnah by survey is 521 square miles. There are also forest tracts in part of Pergunnah Chynepore. The forest tracts of consequence, according to Mr. Davis, of Akberpore, are—

Bánsí kho (valley) forest, consisting for the greater part of trees of Vatica robusta and hardwickia elegans. Probable extent 4 miles by 3 miles. *Iláqá Chandanpúrá* on the plateau.

Forest of Chandanpúr khas, south of village, lofty growth of Vatica robusta. Probable extent 3 miles by 2 miles.

Forest of Bharbhol, of lofty Vaticas, covering a low hill. Probable extent 2 miles by 1½ miles.

Both of these tracts are across the Kurumnasa River.

Forest of Kundádih, of lofty Vaticas. Probable extent 4 miles by 3 miles.

Forest of Keswa, of large Vaticas.

Tract west of village, probable extent 1 mile by ½ mile.

Tract east of village, probable extent 1½ by ½ mile.

Tract north of village, probable extent 1½ by ½ mile.

Forest of Turhidág, of lofty Vaticas. Probable extent 4 miles by 2 miles.

Iláqá Lohrá, on the plateau.

Forest of Lohrá Khás, of large Vaticas. Probable extent 3 miles by 1½ miles.

Forest of Sarainar, of similar timber. Probable extent 2 miles by 1½ miles.

Iláqá Rehal, on the plateau.

Forest of Rehal Khas, east of village, consisting of small vatica trees. Probable extent 2 miles by ½ mile.

Forest of Unchádih, of small Vaticas. Probable extent ½ mile by ½ mile.

Forest of Parciá, of small Vaticas.

Eastern tract, probable extent 2 miles by ½ mile.

Western tract, probable extent ½ mile by ½ mile.

Southern tract, probable extent 1 mile by ½ mile.

Northern tract, probable extent 1 mile by 1 mile.

Forest of Malhá, of large Vaticas. Probable extent 2 miles by 1 mile.

Forest of Turhidág, of large Vaticas. Probable extent 2 miles by 2 miles.

Forest of Pendlá, of similar trees. Probable extent 2 miles by 1 mile.

Forest of Kubá, of similar trees. Probable extent ½ mile by ½ mile.

Forest of Kurmetá, of similar trees. Probable extent 4 miles by 2 miles.

Forest of Piprá, on the plateau, Pergunnah Karech, consisting of Vatica robusta.

Tract north of village, probable extent 1 mile by ½ mile.

Tract south of village, probable extent 3 miles by 2 miles.

Tract west of village, probable extent 2 mile by 1 mile.

Tract east of village, probable extent 1 mile by ½ mile.

Kadhar kho, (plains, Pergunnah Karech) ; wood consisting of various kinds of trees and small jungle intermixed; Vatica abundant; a few open tracts interspersed. Trees, both large and small. Probable extent 12 miles by 1 mile.

Iláqá Kuchhwar, on the plateau, Pergunnah Rhotas.—A tract of about 8 miles by 3 miles, of which nearly one-fifth is without wood, to the extent of two-fifths is clothed with jungle of small trees, more than a fifth occupied by the Boswellia thurifera, and less than a fifth by Vatica robusta, for the greater part of small size.

2. Which of these tracts are the property of Government and which are private property?

2. I cannot exactly say which of the above tracts belong to Government, as I have no information to shew to what estates the above tracts belong, but Government holds the proprietary right in about 57,783 beegahs of forest and waste land in Pergunnahs Rhotas and Chynepore.

3. In the case of forests in which Government has the sole proprietary right in your division does any forest conservancy exist? and if there does, what is its nature and in whose management is it?

3. There is no system of forest conservancy in the forests belonging to Government.

4. What are the names, botanical or native, of the trees principally composing the forest of your division?

4. According to Mr. Davis, of Rhotas, the principal timber trees are as below:—

The chief timber trees are the Anjan (Hardwickia,) Sukhoa (Vatica robusta,) Dhao, Bijaesar, Harré, (Terminalia chebula,) Karam, Pear, (Buchanania latif,) Sale, (Boswellia thurifera,) and Sidh (Lagerstroemia parviflora.) Of these trees the Anjan is found only about the *Bansi kho*: of the others, the Vatica and Boswellia excepted, none form exclusive forests, but grow intermixed.

5. What revenue is derived, directly or indirectly, from the forests in your district?

This refers only to such revenue as can be strictly called forest revenue, such as that derived from timber and licenses to collect other forest produce, such as gums, dyes, caoutchouc, bees wax, honey, or to manufacture charcoal.

6. Have any leases ever been granted to cut timber for any purpose whatever, or to collect caoutchouc from the forests in your district? What were the general terms of these leases? In the case of any current leases I should be supplied with copies of them?

5. and 6. The revenue derived from the forest tracts of this district amount to Rupees 1,934-12 per annum, and is derived from leasing certain right of Government over some of these forest tracts known as "Banskuttee Mehal." Over certain of the forests of Rhotas Government is possessed of "Banskuttee" rights. These rights are purely forest rights and have no connection with the soil, which is permanently settled with zemindars. The farmer has the right to tax those who cut firewood and timber for other than purely domestic and agricultural purposes according to a certain schedule of rates. A tax is also levied on those who graze cattle. A copy of the Banskuttee lease is herewith submitted. The present lease will expire in another two years.

7. Are any of the rivers or streams in your division used for the transport of timber? What are their names, and, so far as you know, what is the nature of the timber passing down them, and from whence is it derived?

(This question does not refer to the passage of timber down the Ganges, but to all its tributaries in Bengal.

7. The Soane is the only really, though temporarily, navigable stream. Poles and small timber of sâl, dhao, pear, sidh, and karam, with small timbers of sâl, are the chief woods conveyed down that river.

8. Are there any hauts or fairs at which timber is sold? Can you supply me with any statement of the price of the various timbers sold at them?

8. I know of no timber marts in this district, but I forward a memorandum from Mr. Macnamara, District Engineer of Shahabad, shewing whence this and neighbouring districts are supplied with timber.

9. What is the nature of the firewood, and how is it obtained for the larger towns and for civil stations and military cantonments in your division? Are there any tracts of jungle or scrub set apart for the supply of firewood in the vicinity of places where there is a large consumption, and if there are, to whom do they belong?

9. No tracts of country are set apart for firewood. The wood used for such purposes is generally mango, babool, or mowa

10. If possible, I should be furnished with the average price of firewood per maund in all the large military and civil stations in your division and in one or two of the large towns?

10. At Sasseram, close by the Rhotas hills, the price of firewood is 6 maunds to the Rupee. In Buxar from 3 to 3½ maunds per Rupee. In Arrah from 4 to 4½ maunds.

11. Do the villagers anywhere in your division possess any rights of cutting firewood or bamboos in forest or jungle land, either within or without the village boundary? The nature of such rights when they exist should be fully stated?

11. The inhabitants of Rhotas Pergunnah are said to have a right to the wood and bamboos of that pergunnah for domestic and agricultural purposes. I am not aware, however, whether this right has ever been confirmed by decree of a competent court. It is of the nature of a prescriptive right established by immemorial usage.

12. Are there any estates whose owners are minors and under the guardianship of Government, and to the forests of which conservancy might be advantageously applied? Are there any zemindars who, possessing valuable forests on their estates, might be induced to lease their forests to Government with the view of simultaneously improving the supply of timber in the district and of introducing a proper system of forest conservancy? I am anxious to obtain full information on this point, as in most of the permanently-settled districts of Bengal all the valuable forests are, with very few exceptions, the property of zemindars.

12. The land on which the forests mentioned above are belong to zemindars, from whom, if necessary, I have no doubt, leases could be taken, or the land purchased if required.

13. Does there exist anywhere in your district a mode of cultivating forest lands analogous to the kumari cultivation of Madras, or the joom cultivation of Eastern Bengal? This cultivation may be defined as the clearing of a patch of forest by felling and burning the trees for cultivation, this patch being deserted after it has yielded one or two crops for freshly-cleared patches. Where such a cultivation prevails has it seriously injured the forests?

13. The Kumari method of clearing land is unknown in this district.

J. P. WARD,

Collector.

Translation of Umul Dustuck granted for the lease of Banskuttee Mehal.

KNOW all men, whether residents or dealers in the products of Mehal Banskuttee, Pergunnah Rhotas, Zillah Shahabad, by these presents:—

That mehal Banskuttee, with its products, has been, as per Commissioner's letter No. 284 of 2nd October 1861, settled with Mr. R. W. Bingham for six years at a uniform jumma of Rupees 1,934-12 per annum (exclusive of road and dák cesses) from 1st October 1861 to 30th April 1867, or from 1269 to 1274 *F. S.*, with the exception, of course, of sayer, known as abkaree, taree, ganjah, bhang, &c., interdicted by law. (This settlement does not include Mehal Kuchhoour, which has been separately settled at an annual jumma of Rupees 425.) The said jumma, *i. e.*, Rupees 1,934-12, is to be considered final, and as such admits of no plea whatsoever in respect to it being preferred in future, as entered into by Mr. Bingham in the kubooleut, you are therefore ordered to pay in the revenue arising out of the products above alluded to to the said Mr. Bingham. On the other hand, it is incumbent on Mr. Bingham that he behave well with his tenants and the dealers, and that he do nothing which may be inconvenient to, or cause the ill-feeling of, the public. It is further requisite that he conform to the laws in force at present, or which may come to be enacted hereafter, and that he do not in the least deviate therefrom. In case the Government requiring at any one time the use of lime, iron, &c., that he (Mr. Bingham) give up the mehal for the sole use and purposes of Government without bringing forward any plea whatever as regards the period of settlement or profits of the estate.

From C. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, to the Conservator of Forests in Bengal,—(No. 21, dated the 17th February 1865.)

WITH reference to letter No. 3478, dated 19th October last, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, requesting me to furnish you with certain information regarding the forests in my division, as also with reference to your No. 51 of 8th February, I beg to inform you as follows :—

Question No. 1.—The following forest tracts containing timber exist in my division :—

BOGRAH.

No.	1.	Sheebpore, Pergunnah	Suntosh.
,,	2.	Nutta ,,	Shunkoer.
,,	3.	Shealakoerpore,,	Sugoonah.
,,	4.	Beernagore ,,	Barbekpore.
,,	5.	Foola ,,	Sugoonah.
,,	6.	Sooltanpore } Mohipore } ,,	Ghoraghat.
,,	7.	Mirzapore ,,	Apoel.
,,	8.	Hatel ,,	Ditto.
,,	9.	Polli ,,	Suntosh.
,,	10.	Bangkhoor ,,	Barbekpore.
,,	11.	Shenpara ,,	Futteyjungpore.
,,	12.	Mirzapore ,,	Ditto.
,,	13.	Madhopara ,,	Ditto.
,,	14.	Mittapore ,,	Mohasinghepore.
,,	15.	Rampore ,,	Sherepore.
,,	16.	Burdunkootee ,,	Bamunkoondah.

There are valuable trees in forests Nos. 1 and 2, but the trees in the others are mostly valueless. The tracts are very extensive, covering considerable portions of several thannahs.

DINAGEPORE.

1. Shahpore, in Pergunnah Baishajaree, 4 miles in length and 81 miles in breadth.
2. Raneghur, in Pergunnah Surrooppore, 1½ miles in length and 10 russees in breadth.
3. Heeraikutal, in Pergunnah Phoolbaree, 10 miles in length and three in breadth.
4. Makrej Chundee, in Pergunnah Noorpore, 4 russees in length and 4 in breadth.
5. Lot Hajepore, in Pergunnah Lallbary, 3 russees long and 1½ broad.
6. Chandpore, in Pergunnah Ghoraghat, 6 miles in length and 1½ in breadth.

RUNGPORE.

One forest of sál wood, in Pergunnah Bykuntpore, bordering the Bootan Frontier, 20 miles in length and 10 in breadth.

MALDAH.

There is a large tract of jungle in the Khurbah Thannah, and another bordering Dinagepore, near Maldah city. The timber which grows in these jungles is not of any value.

Question No. 2.—Forest No. 5 and one-half of forests Nos. 3 and 4, in the Bograh district, only belong to Government. The others are the properties of private individuals.

Question No. 3.—There is no forest conservancy in any of the forests belonging to Government.

Question No. 4.—The forests consist of sál, sissoo, banjan, pakoir, seemul, saliun, shurrul, jack, and various sorts of unknown wild trees.

Question No. 5.—No revenue is derived, directly or indirectly, from any of the forests by Government.

Question No. 6.—No leases have yet been granted.

Question No. 7.—The Rivers Teesta, Mohanunda, Korotea and Berhampooter in Rungpore, Daokoba and Bengalee in Bograh, Bhagiruthee and Bhyrub in Moorshedabad, Jumoona and Ichamuttee in Pubnah, and Atrye in Rajshahye, are used for the transport of timber. The timber alluded to consits of sál, dhoom, and dustee, &c. They are derived from Assam hills, Morung hills, and some hills bordering the districts of Purneah and Tirhoot.

Question No. 8.—There are no special hauts in which timbers are sold. They are, however, procurable in almost all large bazaars in every district in my division, *viz.*, Singrah in Rajshahye, Nemansurai in Maldah, Julpigoree in Rungpore, Chapgattee, Bhugwangolah, Jellingee, Devipore, Azimgunge, Jeagunge, Ellahegunge, and Berhampore in Moorshedabad. Besides the above there are several places on the banks of large rivers in which timbers are sold, though no haut or fair is held there. The price of timber varies in different places. In Moorshedabad timber known by the names of chowker and dokers is sold from Rupees 78 to 22 each, according to size and quality. In Bograh dhoom 4½ cubits long and 2¾ cubits in circumference fetches Rupees 6, dustee 10 cubits long and two in circumference Rupees 5, and gujaree 10 or 12 cubits long and one in circumference annas 8 to 12. In Rungpore the price of timber of small size varies from Rupees 3-8 to 7-8, and dokers and chowkers are sold at from Rupees 7 to 9 per *hauth* in circumference. Sissoo wood is sold at from Rupees 5 to 7 per pair. In the districts of Rajshahye, Pubna, and Maldah the prices vary from Rupees 2½ to 40, according to the size and quality of timbers.

Question No. 9.—In the districts of Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bograh, and Pubna bamboo is generally used as firewood, where it grows in abundance. Mango and other miscellaneous trees are also used as fuel. There are no special tracts of land set apart for the supply of firewood in my division.

Question No. 10.—The price of fuel varies in different places from 2 annas to 8 annas per maund.

Question No. 11.—No villager is permitted to cut jungle without the permission of the proprietors unless it is grown on land included in his pottah.

Question No. 12.—In the district of Dinagepore only there is a small tract of these small trees under the management of the Court of Wards, but the Magistrate is unable to state whether they are improvable or not. In Bograh the proprietors of forests Nos. 1 and 2 might be induced to lease them to Government. The zemindar of Bykuntpore, in Rungpore, has leased his sál forest to Messrs. Dear and Co. for ten years, and probably might lease it to Government when the lease of Messrs. Dear and Co. expires.

Question No. 13.—No.

From C. F. Montresor, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to T. Anderson, Esq., M. D., Conservator of Forests, Botanic Gardens, Calcutta,—(No 188, dated the 21st March 1865.)

With reference to your letter of the 8th ultimo, No. 53, I have the honor to forward the answers to the questions submitted by you to Government from the districts of Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and Mindapore in my division in which there are small jungles.

2. The delay in replying to your letter has arisen from my not having received a reply from Midnapore till the 24th ultimo, and my absence on tour, from which I have only lately returned.

Questions.	Answers from		
	Bancoorah.	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore.
1. What forest tracts containing valuable or valueless timber exists in your division? State the names of any such tracts and the probable extent of each, and the zillah and pergunnah in which they are situated?	The greater part of this district is covered with young sâl trees, or rather scrub of very small present worth, and which is not permitted to grow into trees worthy of the name of timber.	There are some jungles containing large timbers in this district. These tracts are situated in the Pergunnahs Koodahit, Mohamedabad, Khurnee, Noonee, Hurreepore, Borra, Khotungah, Shahalampore, Zoroozool, Mouressur, and Simbhoom. The probable area of each of these tracts is between 2,000 and 3,000 beegahs.	There are seven pergunnahs in this district containing both valuable and valueless tracts of timber, *viz.*, Nyabussan to the south-west, Nyagram and Deegparroee to the west, Silda or Jhateebunnee, Ramghur, Jambonnee, and Jhargram to the north-west of Midnapore, all in the "jungle mehals." The extent of the tracts are not accurately known. The whole of the jungle mehals cover about 1,200 square miles. But the pergunnahs named as *timber-producing* include about 700 square miles of forest land.
2. Which of these tracts are the property of Government, and which are private property?	2. The tracts are private property.	2. All of the above tracts are private properties.	2. All these jungles belong to private individuals, being included in their decennially-settled estates.
3. In the case of forests in which Government has the sole proprietary right in your division does any forest conservancy exist? And if there does, what is its nature and in whose management is it?	3. No.	3. There are in this district neither any forest in which the Government has the sole proprietary right, nor any forest in which conservancy exists.	3. No reply.
4. What are the names, botanical or native, of the trees principally composing the forests of your division?	4. The native names of the trees principally composing the forests of this district are sâl, mowa, and assun.	4. The native names of the trees principally composing the forests in this district, are *sâl*, *mowa*, assun, peal, jam, dhoa, &c, &c., and bamboos.	4. Principally sâl (সাল) and peasal (পিয়াসাল). There are also other trees called moul, ashna, and kuesh, but not to a very large extent.
5 What revenue is derived, directly or indirectly, from the forests in your districts? This refers only to such revenue as can be strictly called forest revenue, such as that derived from timber and licenses to collect other forest produce, such as gums, dyes, caoutchouc, bees wax, honey, or to manufacture charcoal?	5. None.	5. There is in this district no forest revenue.	5. No forest revenue is received by Government, there being no forests in its possession. The proprietors cut the trees and sell them at times, and grant licenses, to be renewed every year, for preparing cuckoons and dhoona, and for making charcoal.

Questions.	Answers from		
	Bancoorah.	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore.
6. Have any leases ever been granted to cut timber for any purpose whatever, or to collect caoutchouc from the forests in your district? What were the general terms of these leases? In the case of any current leases I should be supplied with copies of them.	6. No.	6. No lease whatever has ever been granted to cut timber, or to collect caoutchouc from the forests of this district.	6. Calls for no reply, since the Government has no forest of its own.
7. Are any of the rivers or streams in your division used for the transport of timber? What are their names, and, so far as you know, what is the nature of the timber passing down them, and from whence is it derived? (This question does not refer to the passage of timber down the Ganges, but to all its tributaries in Bengal.)	7. Yes, only one river, by name Dalkessur. Sâl beams about 14 or 15 cubits long are brought from the Chota Nagpore division over this river during the rainy season.	7. The rivers or streams in this district used for the transport of timbers are Adji and Moor. Sâl, moal, assan, jam, &c., &c., are the timbers generally pass down. These timbers are generally cut and carried from the jungles on the banks of the above rivers.	7. There are three rivers in this district used for the transport of timber, *viz.*, Soobunreeka, Kassie, and Sylee. These timbers (sal, peasal, ashna and moul) vary from 15 to 22 feet in length and from 3 to 6 feet in circumference. They are generally brought from the forests of Mohurbhunje, Jhargram, Silda, Nyagram, &c., &c. Mr. Clarke tells me that a through trade from Simlapal, in the Bancoorah district, to Buddongunge, in Hooghly, passes in the dry weather on carts parallel to the Selye river in the north of the district.
8. Are there any hauts or fairs at which timber is sold? Can you supply me with any statement of the price of the various timbers sold at them?	8. No.	8. In the hauts or fairs of Ganootia, Mahomed Bazaar, Soorool, Soopoor, Abdarpore, Lukheepore, Elambazaar, Doobrajpore, and Kindooah the above sorts of timbers are generally sold. The price of a cubic hauth of sâl would probably cost 1 Rupee, and a moul piece 8 annas.	8. Timbers are sold at the station of Midnapore, Noadapatna, in Pergunnah Shahapore, Dobandee, in Pergunnah Mynachoar, Kabasticree in Kismut Midnapore, and Doomrarghat in Kulleanpore.
9. What is the nature of the firewood, and how is it obtained for the larger towns and for civil stations and military cantonments in your division? Are there any tracts of jungle or scrub set apart for the supply of firewood in the vicinity of places where there is a large consumption, and if there are, to whom do they belong?	9. Young sâl trees brought in for sale by low caste men from the neighbouring scrub jungle. No.	9. Sâl, dhoa, assan and the like kinds are generally used for firewood. In this district firewood is generally brought to stations and gunges by hackeries and coolies. These tracts of jungles belong to the several landholders of this district.	9. The firewood is made of shrubs and small trees cut in the jungles by the villagers, who pay 2 annas per cart and 6 pice per bullock to the owners, and sell them at the station of Midnapore. The jungles in the neighbourhood of Town Midnapore, belonging to the zemindar of Pergunnah Midnapore, but now held in lease by Messrs. Watson and Co., make a good supply of fuel and are not capable of producing large timbers; but much of the land has been brought under cultivation. These cannot, therefore, be said to have been set apart for the supply of firewood.

Questions.	Answers from		
	Bancoorah.	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore.
10. If possible, I should be furnished with the average price of firewood per maund in all the large military and civil stations in your division and in one or two of the large towns.	10. The average price of firewood per maund in this district is 2 annas and 9 pie.	10. The price of firewood in this district varies in different places, but the average price per maund is 3 annas.	10. The firewood is not sold here by maund but by carts and bullocks. The price of a maund in Midnapore is estimated to be 2 annas, and at Tumlook about 5 annas.
11. Do the villagers, anywhere in your division, possess any rights of cutting firewood or bamboos in forest or jungle land, either within or without the village boundary? The nature of such rights, when they exist, should be fully stated.	11. The villagers possess no right of cutting firewood in forest or jungle land, but I learn that they obtain wood for fuel on payment of certain sums.	11. In this district there are some villages in the pergunnahs of Koondohit, Hurreepore, Mahomedabad, Khurnoree, Zonoozool, and Shalampore, in which the villagers occasionally rent for a certain time from the proprietors of jungles certain tracts of jungles for cutting firewood and bamboos.	11. Everywhere the villagers are allowed to cut the jungle for firewood, but in the estates now held in putnee and in lease by Messrs. R. Watson and Co. they are required to pay a certain sum of money per cart and bullock as stated above.
12. Are there any estates whose owners are minors and under the guardianship of Government and to the forests of which conservancy might be advantageously applied? Are there any zemindars who, possessing valuable forests on their estates, might be induced to lease their forests to Government with the view of simultaneously improving the supply of timber in the district and of introducing a proper system of forest conservancy? I am anxious to obtain full information on this point, as in most of the permanently-settled districts of Bengal all the valuable forests are, with very few exceptions, the property of zemindars.	12. No. I know of no zemindars who possess any valuable forests in this district, but if lands on which sâl wood, at present valueless, grow were wanted, I have no doubt many might be induced to lease out their forests to Government.	12. There is only one ward under the guardianship of Government. This ward has large tracts of jungles in this district, but there are no forest which can advantageously be let out for conservancy. I have ascertained from several mooktears of the several zemindars of this district as to whether the zemindars and the proprietors would like to lease any of their forests to Government, but they all expressed their unwillingness.	12. The estates of Nyagram and Jambonee belong to the minors Prethenath Sing and Poornoo Chunder Bhull, respectively, who are now under the Court of Wards, and are now let out in farm to Messrs. Watson and Co. for the entire period of the proprietors' minority. Under the terms of the leases, however, the farmers are prohibited from cutting any trees in the jungles of Nyagram, but that they can, for the purposes of cultivation, cut the jungle of Jambonee, but not the valuable trees.
13. Does there exist anywhere in your district a mode of cultivating forest lands analogous to the kumari cultivation of Madras, or the joom cultivation of Eastern Bengal? This cultivation may be defined, as the clearing of a patch of forest by felling and burning the trees for cultivation, this patch being deserted after it has yielded one or two crops for freshly-cleared patches. Where such a cultivation prevails has it seriously injured the forests?	13. No.	13. There does not in any part of this district exist the mode of cultivating forest lands as those done in Madras or in Eastern Bengal.	13. The practice obtaining in the district regarding the cultivation of forest land is, that a certain portion is let out on a perpetual lease at a small and progressive jumma, to be held rent-free for the first three years.

Additional Questions addressed to Captain Swayne, Executive Engineer, by the Collector.

1. Is the trade an important one? Give any idea of its extent?

The timber *trade* in the district of Midnapor is an important one, as it meets the requirements of almost the whole district. The consumption of the supplies of the several markets is confined chiefly to this district. The investments of dealers of timber in this district may be roughly calculated at nearly two lacs of Rupees.

2. What timber?

The principal descriptions of timber are the following:—

Sâl (Shorea robusta.)
Peasal or Beeja sâl, Mohaneem or Toond (Cedrela toona)
Abloosh ebony (Diospyros melanoxylon.)
Ashna.
Dhao, Moul, or Mowa, Jam, (Eugenia jam bobana.)
Koash.
Orjoon (Terminalea alata glabra.)
Gambher.
Cooshoom.
Panjan.

The best of the above descriptions of timber, especially sâl and peasal, are supplied from the valuable forests of Mohurbhunje, beyond the western boundary of this district. The timber obtained from the jungles of Roypore, Simlapal, and Maunbhoom to the north-west, also beyond this district, is sometimes brought to Midapore, but is principally conveyed through Pergunnah Bogree to Coyapat and Budungunje, in the Hooghly district. The above sources of supply are, doubtless, rich. The jungle tracts of this district are poor and contain only timber of an inferior description. Some of the pergunnahs (named in the Sherishtadar's report) comprising the jungle mehals to the west and bordering the rich forests of Mohurbhunje supply timber of some value. The Pergunnahs Bogree, Bhunjebhoom, and others of minor importance in this respect abound in low scrubby jungles, which supply only common fuel.

3. Firewoods, any?

The low jungles above-mentioned supply firewood, and their roots are burnt and converted into charcoal.

4. Present range of prices.

The prices of unsquared logs of sâl and peasal (from 12 to 20 feet in length) vary from 8 annas to 13 annas per *curra* (a curra is equal to ¾ of a inch of the diameter of the section of the butt.) The prices of the squared logs (from 20 to 35 feet in length) vary from Rupees 15 to 60 per log.

The price of a log of mohaneem is about one and a half times, and of a log of abloosh or ebony is about twice that of a log of *sâl* or peasal of the same dimensions. All descriptions of timbers besides these are considered common. The prices of common timber vary from Rupees 2 to 10 per log. The logs are generally from 12 to 25 feet.

5. The carriage of the trade?

By buffalo cart through tracks through the jungle mehals throughout the year, and by rafts floated down the Cossye River during the rains. This comprises the lines of transport from Mohurbhunje and portions of this district to the several markets. The timber from Roypore, Simlapal, and Maunbhoom are sometimes brought down to Midnapore by buffalo carts through cart tracts in Pergunnah Bogree and down the Gurletta road. The Selye apparently is not made much use for transport of timber into this district.

6. The class of men who supply it?

The trade is not confined to any particular class of men. It is carried on by dealers of different classes and places.

7. Know any thing about the terms on which they obtain it?

The dealers have to pay to the proprietors of jungle either by the tract of land on which the timber grows on by the log or *curra* according to the extent of their trade.

From C. P Caspersz, Esq., Commissioner in the Soonderbuns, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,—(No. 169, dated the 24th November 1864.)

With reference to your office memorandum No. 123, dated the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to furnish the following replies to the questions submitted by the Conservator of Forests in Bengal:—

Reply to Question 1.—There is much valuable and valueless timber in the forest tracts, called the Soonderbuns. The entire area of the district is about 6,900 square miles, of which about 3,400 square miles have been assigned under clearance leases to grantees, who have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation about 2,100 square miles, leaving 1,300 square miles still in a state of nature. The unallotted forest tracts may be estimated at about 3,500 square miles.

2. The unallotted forest tracts are the property of Government. The tracts leased to grantees belong to them under the terms of their respective leases.

3. No forest conservancy exists in the forests in which the Government have the sole proprietary right, nor does any seem desirable.

4. The following is a list of the principal kinds of timber to be found in the Soonderbuns:—

Native Names of trees.	Average Diameter in feet.	Remarks.
Gaub ...	3 feet ...	The sap extracted from it is extensively applied to native boats as a preventive against decay.
Hurtukky ...	3 feet ...	The gallnut tree; the timber is used for a variety of purposes.
Soondree ...	2 feet ...	A strong wood and used for a variety of purposes.
Possoor ...	2 feet ...	Used for the manufacture of native furniture.
Knorah ...	3½ feet ...	Used for platforms, boxes, &c.
Kirpa ...	2 feet ...	Used in making small dinghees, &c.
Byre ...	3 feet ...	Used for sluices, &c.
Koroe ...	2 feet ...	Used for posts, &c.
Aumsir ...	1 foot ..	
Gurran ...	8 inches ..	Used for posts; bark used for tanning
Bonalee ...	2 feet ...	
Bhylah ...	1 foot ..	Used for posts and hookah pipes.
Geen ...	4 feet ..	Used for firewood.
Loha Koira ...	1½ feet	
Phoolsee ...	1 foot ...	
Singra ...	1 foot ...	
Ghoolah ...	2½ feet ...	
Kankiah ...	2 feet ...	
Naringah ...	2 feet ...	Used for making handles for bill-hooks and spades.
Bolre ...	6 inches ...	Used for firewood; the inner bark has a strong fibre.
Ourcesia ...	2 feet ...	Used in making dinghees, platforms, &c.
Gaoah ...	2 feet ...	Used for native drums, picture frames, &c.

5. A revenue of Rupees 110 is realized on a license to collect bees wax and honey in Dulloonah, Burgonah, and Nultonah; also Rupees 25 for the privilege of cutting timber in Nultonah. These forest tracts are situated in the Backergunge portion of the Soonderbuns.

6. No leases have ever been granted for cutting timber or collecting caoutchouc. The licenses referred to in the preceding reply have been granted for one year.

7. All the rivers in the district are used for the transport of timber cut in the Soonderbuns forests.* The timber is cut by wood-cutters on their own account. They have always enjoyed the privilege of doing so without any license.

* Note.—Their name is Logion.
(Sd.) H. L. D.

8. } No replies required by the Revenue
9. } Commissioner of the Nuddea Division.
10. }

11. The villagers have no right whatever to cut timber or other trees in the forest, but they have always been permitted the privilege of doing so.

12. No [illegible].

13. No [illegible]ch cultivation exists in the Soonderbuns.

From G. Br[illegible] ollector of the 24-Pergunnahs, to the Commis[illegible] Nuddea Division,—(No. 41, dated the 7th [illegible]y 1865.)

In reply to y[illegible] memorandum No. 559, dated 25th October 1[illegible], I have the honor to report in reply to—

Question 8.—There are no hauts and fairs in district in which timber is sold.

Question 9.—The firewood used in this district is soondry, khoolsa, gurran, keora, gengooa, and bain, it is brought from the Sooderbuns, and there are no jungle tracts, excepting the Soonderbuns, set apart for the supply of firewood.

Question 10.—The average price of firewood is from 3 to 4 maunds per Rupee.

Memo. No. 40Ct.

Copies forwarded to the Conservator of Forests with reference to his questions circulated with Government order No. 3438, dated 19th October last.

From C. T. Bucklᴀɴd, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, to the Conservator of Forests, Lower Provinces,—(No. 456, dated the 24th February 1865.)

With reference to your No. 49, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to send you an abstract of the answers sent by the Collectors of this Division to the inquiries circulated by the Government of Bengal with the Under-Secretary's No. 3478, dated 19th October. My return has been delayed on account of the Collector of Sylhet, whose answer was only received on the 20th instant.

Statement of Answers to the Questions submitted by the Conservator of Forests in Bengal with reference to the Forests in the Dacca Division in the Government of Bengal.

Questions.	Answers.					
	Dacca.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Furreedpore.	Sylhet.	Cachar.
1. What forest tracts containing valuable or valueless timber exist in your division? State the names of any such tracts, and the probable extent of each, and the zillah and pergunnah on which they are situated?	There are detached forest of gunaree, a sort of stunted sál to the north, north-west, and north-east of this called the bunns or gurrs of Bhowal and Kassimpore Their aggregate extent is 20 square miles. They are situated in Pergunnah Bhowal, Mohesburdee, Kaseimpore, Patpashar, and Shurreeppore.	The only tracts of forests land in this district are in such part of the Soonderbun as falls within its bounds, and as all the particulars connected with these tracts, the proprietary right in their conservancy, forest revenue, &c., are available as a whole in the office of the Commissioner of the Soonderbuns, to mention such imperfect details as might be furnished from the records of this office would only embarrass the subject.	There is no valuable timber in this district. There are certainly some tracts, however, containing such wood as Guraljee in the different pergunnahs as shewn below:— Name of Pergunnah. / Name of Place where the Forest is situated. / Probable extent. 1 Pookhooreah, Zeeenshye & Allapsing. — Modhoopore ... — Unknown. 2 Attea & Cagmaree. — Deoparrah, Kagragam, &c. — Unknown. 3 Tuppeh Runbhowal. — Aoolatullee, Jameera & Matabaree. — Unknown.	The Magistrate states that of these questions only the 9th and 10th require an answer from his district, there being nothing there required by the other queries.	The forest tracts containing valuable and valueless timber existing in Sylhet Proper are to be found in the following Pergunnahs:—Lunglah, Patharea, Paneehatty, Chytunnuggur, Bhattra, Burreemehal, Burlaka, Chootlaka, Lacoobungeer, Etah, Shumshernuggur. Banoogatchee, Chycherree, Geelachorra, Howlee Moorapoor, Eta Morapoor, Chytunnuggur, Santgong, Chowtullah, Balleeseerah, Chowallees, Gournuggur, Deenarpore, Pachwan, Athanguree, Purykundkollah, Shabazpore, Pertabghur, Jaffurghur, Puldar, Egarasuttee, Dawadee, Burrooparrah, Raffeenuggur, Chapghaut, 2nd Chytunnuggur, Khilla Attarogachee, Lacca Duckin, Forokabad, Moharam, Borakeeah. Choutullah, Laour, Ramdeega Turruff, Fizabad, Pooteejoory and Bajoorah. Those that are in Jynteah are situated in the Pergunnah of Jynteah-pooreeraj, Charcutta, Taljoor, Moolagool, Arrykhan Punchbanz, Doreegram and Jaflung. As regards the Pergunnah of Sylhet Proper the probable extent of each cannot be ascertained until the survey operations are concluded. Whilst, as regards Jynteah, the only way of affording approximate information as to the extent of these tracts is to indicate the triangulation area recorded by Colonel Thuillier in his survey map of that portion of the country. The map will be sent hereafter.	The entire north portion of the district being the southern slopes of the burial range of mountains is forest clod, and contains both valuable and valueless timber in great abundance. This tract is not divided into pergunnahs; all the valuable timber in the vicinity of mountain rivers down which it can be floated has been exhausted. The entire south of the district, or northern slope of the Tipperah range of hills, is forest of the same nature, the hills not being so high.

Questions.	Answers.					
	Dacca.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Furreedpore.	Sylhet.	Cachar.
2. Which of these tracts are the property of Government, and which are private property?	None of these tracts are Government property. They belong to private persons.	*Vide* answer to 1st question.	Government has no right in the above forest tracts. They belong to certain zemindars of the district, and are private property.	.....	Of the Sylhet pergunnahs Banoogatch and Adampore are entirely private property. The forest tracts in the others are half private property and half Government. All the Jynteah Pergunnahs are Government property.	Small patches to the south of the north forest and the north of the south forest belong to planters, the rest is khass.
3. In the case of forests in which Government has the sole proprietary right in your division does any forest conservancy exist, and if there does, what is its nature and in whose management is it?	No Government forests.	Ditto	Government has no proprietary right in any forests in this district.	.....	In the tracts in which Government has the sole proprietary right no kind of forest conservancy exists. Parties settling for these forest tracts on cultivation leases are altogether uncontrolled in the disposal of the timber to be found thereon.	None, save as to the right of catching elephants and tapping India rubber trees.
4. What are the names, botanical or native, of the trees principally composing the forests of your division?	I do not know their botanical names, the native name is guzaree. It is, I think, a small sál.	I have been furnished with the following native names of the trees:—sullia bhaila, gin, pooshoree, gurran.	The trees principally composing the forests above alluded to are called gudjally. The botanical name cannot be given.	.....	But very little, if any, sál exists in any of these forests. There is ratah, koorta, chaum, nagessur, taloo, ping jharool, koorma, &c. This is cut into planks and posts, and sold in the neighbouring hauts.	The native name of the tree most frequent in the forest is jakoora. This is worthless, save for burning, and takes up one-third of the forest. Of other worthless kinds there is probably another third and perhaps one-third of useful timber trees. The native names of timbers in the order of the value attached to them here is as follows:— Jharool, Nuggeshur, Koorta, Silgamaree, Sidles, Gamsir, Ruktopooma, Rungiksta, Onamkuttal, Phoolgamair, Rata Pooma, Korool, Ruktochundun, Ping, Awel, Moiai Boora, Hurtokee, Julla, Gundroi, Soondi, Tilor, Jam, Deyur Boora, Boioi Amoir, Kaengla, Sootrung, Toola, Cholita, Kodum, Ooja, Bogram, Semil, Mohal, Chomia Sawara, Boowara, Badkoor Naricha, Aum, Jakoora.
5. What revenue is derived, directly or indirectly, from the forests in your district?	No revenue direct, the zemindars of the above forest realize a little from the ordinary forest produce enumerated.	*Vide* answer to 1st question.	Government receives no revenue, directly or indirectly, from the forests of this district. The zemindars are the only persons who receive any revenue from the above forest tracts.	.....	No forest revenue is derived by the State from any of these tracts.	Revenue is derived by establishing a Custom Ghaut on the river, at which all rafts being floated down have to pay duty for each timber, &c. A lease has been offered to these forests embracing the right of tapping for India rubber only. The annual amount produced being supposed to be between 5,000 and 6,000 maunds, but no farmers offered. This right is still conserved.

6. Have any leases ever been granted to cut timber for any purpose whatever, or to collect caoutchouc from the forests in your district? What were the general terms of these leases? In the case of any current leases I should be supplied with copies of them.	No. The zemindars give such leases. A tract of forest is specified within which the lessee may realize what he can.	Ditto ...	No leases have ever been granted to cut timber, &c., in this district.	.....	No leases have ever been granted to cut caoutchouc or timber.	The India rubber lease* is herewith forwarded. No leases have been granted to cut timber. * Under orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th January 1863 spottah is hereby granted to , their heirs, executors and assigns for all the khass forests of Cachar containing caoutchouc trees, bounded on the east by Munipore, west by Sylhet, north by Assam, and south by Independent Tipperah. The terms of the grant are as follows:— *1st.*—This grant extends only to such lands within the boundaries as are not settled by private individuals for the purpose of cultivation. *2nd.*—This grant is for the exclusive privilege of collecting caoutchouc within these forests for a period of one year from the 1st of May 1863, and for which the sum of Rupees will be paid before the close of the year. *3rd.*—This grant is not to interfere with the existing rights of public to cut timber (other than caoutchouc trees) or grass or bamboo, or to collect and gather any other products of the forests, such as bees wax, damma, &c., nor is it to interfere with the Government right of elephant-catching. *4th.*—With a view to prevent the waste or permanent injury of the caoutchouc trees by over-tapping or otherwise, the grantees will limit the period for collecting the gum to the interval from 1st November to 30th April. *5th.*—And to provide for the loss of trees by injuries which may be done to them by parties collecting the gum the grantees bind themselves to plant 400 caoutchouc trees in the forests, 200 to the north and 200 to the south of the River Borak. *6th.*—Should the grantees or their representatives fail to fulfil the above engagements, or any of them, the grant will be resumed; but previous to the resumption a formal notice will be served on the grantees requiring them to shew cause to the contrary. Failing good cause shewn the resumption will be embodied in a formal proceeding and duly recorded, the grantee forfeiting the amount agreed to be paid for the whole year.
7. Are any of the rivers or streams in your division used for the transport of timber? What are their names, and, so far as you know, what is the nature of the timber passing down them and from whence is it derived?	The Sheira Kally, Bannar, Luckhees, Bungshee, Baloo, Booreegunga, and Dhullessuree. The gurjaree trees which are cut and brought from the forest of Dacca and Mymensing are transported over the first four of these rivers, which are but small streams, to different places for sale. The timbers from the Morung comes from Rungpore down the Joboona, Boorigunga, Bannar, Luckhees, and Dhullessuree.	No.	There is no river or stream in this district used specially for the transport of timber.	.....	The Rivers Soorma Boglee, Dollye, Sonai Jhuree, Monoo, Khowye Degur Sonai, Solung Rooktee, Damaleah Degur Dollye, Paine Gowine, Shaeer Sopa Kooseara, and Bansee stream are the principal rivers and streams used for the transport of timber and bamboo rafts from the forests situate in the pergunnahs named in the 1st paragraph, as well as from the forest of Cachar, Tipperah, and Cherrapoonjee.	The following tributaries of the Borak are used to float down timber:—The Bullessur, Goomrah, Arang-Larang, Jatingah, Moodoora, Cheeree, Jheeree, Sonai, Rookini and the Kutakhal. The Borak itself has course through the southern forest and much timber is floated down it both from Munipore on its right bank and Cachar on its left. These rivers all flow through the forests described in the answer to the 1st question.

Questions.	Answers.					
	Dacca.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Furreedpore.	Sylhet.	Cachar.
8. Are there any hauts or fairs at which timber is sold? Can you supply me with any statement of the prices of the various timbers sold at them?	There are two small hauts for the sale of guzaree timber, one at Kassimpore and the other at Mullikharee. There are no fairs. The price varies from 2 annas to 2 Rupees a pole. They are much inferior to the trees in the Mymensing forests called the Mudhoopore and Joounshye Ghurs.	Timber is not sold in the marts of this station, or in the subdivisions Madareepore and Perozepore.	There is no haut or fair in this district where timber is sold, but guzallee trees are occasionally sold at Sherajgunge and Bagoonbaree in this district.	.....	I annex a statement shewing the hauts and fairs in the district, the different kinds and quantities of wood sold in each.	Yes; Sonaimook, Burkholla, Bundookmarra, and Sealteck.

Names of Bazaar.	Number of pieces of Timber.	Value.
Banga Bazaar.		Rs.
Jarool ...	1	20
Nagessur ...	1	12
Koorta ...	20	125
Julla ...	20	90 or 100
Carool ...	20	100
Jam ...	20	60 or 70
Ping ...	20	125
Ratta ...	20	100
Sottrong ...	20	50 or 60
Komolu (*i. e.*, Sorookhed) ...	20	125
Gamair ...	20	160
Julla ...	20	100
Chaum ...	20	100
Cassimnuggur Bazaar.		
Cootla ...	20	110
Julla ...	20	75
Carool ...	20	80
Jam ...	20	55
Ping ...	20	120
Ratta ...	20	80
Pattarkandy Bazaar.		
Coorta ...	20	110
Jullah ...	20	75
Carool ...	20	80
Jam ...	20	55
Ping ...	20	110
Ratta ...	20	80

Timber.	3 feet circumference.	6 feet.	8 feet.	10 feet.	12 feet.	15 feet.	18 feet.	20 feet.
Jarool ...	6 0 0	36 12 0	44 4 0	62 4 0	76 8 0	96 0 0	115 2 0	127 2 0
Nagessur ...	1 0 0	4 0 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Koorta ...	2 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	26 8 0	40 0 0	52 8 0	72 0 0	82 12 0
Silgamair ...	2 0 0	10 0 0	15 12 0	26 8 0	40 0 0	55 0 0	73 0 0	75 4 0
Sidleagamair ...	2 0 0	10 0 0	15 12 0	26 8 0	40 0 0	52 8 0	72 0 0	75 4 0
Ruktopooma ...	2 0 0	10 0 0	16 4 0	27 6 0	32 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	72 14 0
Rungikata ...	1 8 0	8 0 0	12 13 0	16 9 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	72 14 0
Chaum ...	0 8 0	4 0 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	72 14 0
Kattal ...	0 8 0	4 0 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	72 14 0
Phoolgamair ...	1 12 0	9 0 0	14 0 0	24 0 0	36 0 0	50 0 0	64 0 0	70 0 0
Ratta ...	1 8 0	8 0 0	12 13 0	16 9 0	24 0 0	32 8 0	42 0 0	48 3 0
Pooma ...	1 8 0	8 0 0	12 13 0	16 9 0	24 0 0	32 8 0	42 0 0	48 3 0
Korool ...	1 8 0	8 0 0	12 13 0	16 9 0	24 0 0	32 8 0	42 0 0	48 3 0
Ruktochundun	1 0 0	4 0 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Ping ...	0 8 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	7 7 3	10 0 0	13 12 0	18 0 0	19 14 0
Awal ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Moroi ...	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	7 7 3	10 0 0	13 12 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Boora ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Hurtokee ...	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	7 7 3	10 0 0	13 12 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Jalla ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Gondroc ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Soondri ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Telor ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Jam ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Degur Boora ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Boroi Amoir ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Kaengia ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Sootrung ...	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 15 0	4 15 6	6 0 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0
Toolah ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Cholita ...	0 8 0	1 8 6	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Kodum ...	0 6 0	1 8 6	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Oojah ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Byram ...	0 8 0	1 8 6	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Sumil ...	0 8 0	1 8 6	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Mohal ...	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Chamia ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Towara ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Boowara ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Badkoor ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Naricha ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Am ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Jakoora ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6

9. What is the nature of the firewood and how is it obtained for the larger towns and for civil stations and military cantonments in your division. Are there any tracts of jungle or scrub set apart for the supply of firewood in the vicinity of places where there is a large consumption, and if there are, to whom do they belong?	The wild trees in the jungles of Bhowal, Moheshurdee, Cassimpore, and Shorippora and the brush-wood that grow on the newly formed churs or island in the rivers that intersect this district supply wood to the town of Dacca. The forest trees from Bhowal and Moheshurdee, and trees from what were formerly orchards in the ruined town of Sonargong, supply wood to the town of Narraingunge. They are cut by private persons and brought to the towns for sale. Sometimes mahajuns make advances for them and purchase and convey them to the town.	The firewood is principally of scondri wood and brought from Soonderbuns, but much is also used of the stunted tree vegitation of the district, such as sushar, tetool.	Guchee, komda, jhaoo and bamboos are obtained from the forests of Aolatuilee Chur Jumaoona and from different places in this district. The mahajuns generally purchase the wood from these places and stack it close to the station and sell to different individuals when required.	Jhaoo and other trees, the former is grown on the churs in the River Pudma, and the latter in the villages. Firewood is sold by the poor class of men, chiefly in the rainy season. There are no tracts of jungle or scrub set apart for the supply of firewood.	**Aumedgunge Bazaar.** Coorta ... 20 100 Ping ... 20 100 Ratta ... 20 75 Julla ... 20 70 Carool ... 20 75 Jam ... 20 50 **Rajpore and Koodamhatty.** Coorta ... 20 100 Ratta ... 20 80 Julla ... 20 80 Carool ... 20 80 Jam ... 20 55 Ping ... 20 105 **Mechukandy Bazaar.** Coorta ... 20 105 Ratta ... 20 105 Carool ... 20 100 Jam ... 20 60 Ping ... 20 105 **Madhupore Bazaar.** Coorta ... 20 105 Ratta ... 20 105 Carool ... 20 105 Jam ... 20 60 Ping ... 20 105 **Moolagool Bazaar.** Naggesur ... 1 12 Julla ... 20 100 Jam ... 20 75 Ping ... 20 130 Kattal ... 20 80	Abundance of firewood is brought into the station by persons residing in Pergunnahs Baganth, Dacca Duckin, Otturgatch, and Kushbah Sylhet, situated in the north of the station, and sold both in the town and in the military cantonment. No separate jungle is set apart purposely for the supply of firewood.	The firewood is brought into the sudder station for sale and sold in the bazaar at so much a bundle. Large quantities for burning bricks, &c., has to be treated, for at the marts above-noted and is brought from the forest at once. This can be bought at from 2 to 3 annas per maund, cutup and retailed for cooking purposes, it sells at more than double those rates.

Questions.	Answers.					
	Dacca.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Furreedpore.	Sylhet.	Cachar.
10. If possible I should be furnished with the average price of firewood per maund in all the large military and civil stations in your division and in one or two of the large towns?	In Dacca the price of firewood during the last rainy season was Rupees 10 for every 150 mds of green wood, or for 100 mds. of dry wood. At Narrainguage it was about Rupees 15 for the same quantity.	Firewood is sold in the station at 3 or 3½ maunds per 1 Rupee, and in the sub-divisions at 4½ or 5 maunds per 1 Rupee.	Firewood is sold in this district at the rate of 4 annas per maund.	Average price per maund of firewood at Furreedpore is about 3 annas.	The best kinds of firewood are sold in the bazaar at an average rate of four maunds for the rupee, and the inferior at five maunds for the Rupee.	There is no jungle set apart to supply firewood.
11. Do the villagers, anywhere in your division, possess any rights of cutting firewood or bamboos in forest or jungle land, either within or without the village boundary. The nature of such rights, when they exist, should be fully stated?	No.	*Vide* answer to 1st question.	The villagers in this district possess no right of cutting firewood or bamboos in the forests or jungle lands. They can cut only the wood within their own compounds.	.....	The men residing in the pergunnahs mentioned in the 9th paragraph possess rights of cutting firewood and bamboos in forest or jungle land within their village boundary. These rights appear in some instances heriditary and in some instances by settlement.	In khas jungle lands the public have the right to cut both timbers and firewood, they only pay the duty on exportation.
12. Are there any estates whose owners are minors and under the guardianship of Government and to the forests of which conservancy might be advantageously applied?	No.	No.	There are no such estates here whose owners are minors and under the guardianship of the Government and to the forests of which conservancy might be advantageously applied.	.....	There are no estates whose owners are minors and under the management of Government. The hill forest tracts belong to several meerasdars and produce no valuable timbers, and hence conservancy cannot, I imagine, be advantageously applied to them. The meerasdars can however, be induced to lease their forest tracts to Government if the latter be desirous to have them to improve the supply of timbers in the district and of introducing a proper system of forest conservancy.	There are no minors' estates in Cachar. No, there are none who would let to Government.
13. Does their exist anywhere in your district a mode of cultivating forest lands analogous to the Kumari cultivation of Madras, or the joom cultivation of Eastern Bengal? This cultivation may be defined as the clearing of a patch of forest by felling and burning the trees for cultivation, this patch being deserted after it has yielded one or two crops for freshly-cleared patches. Where such a cultivation prevails has it seriously injured the forests?	Yes, in the jungles on the north of this district among the Chooches, Madras, Rajbunsees, and other Bunnoons. Such a cultivation has not seriously injured the forest, as it is very partial and the forests are of little valve.	*Vide* answer to 1st question.	There is no mode of cultivating forest lands analogous to the kumari cultivation of Madras, or the joom cultivation of Eastern Bengal in this district.	.....	There exists joom cultivation on the Tipperah hills exactly of the nature described in the Forest Conservator's letter.	Joom cultivation is in full play and is the greatest enemy of the timber. Tea cultivation has also cleared much of the forest.

(Sd.) C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

From CAPTAIN R. STEWART, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, to T. ANDERSON, ESQ., M. D., Conservator of Forests, Lower Provinces,—(No. 70, dated the 10th February 1865.)

WITH reference to your letter No. 27 of the 19th ultimo, to the Government of Bengal, I have the honor to state that on the 18th November I answered a number of questions put by you through the Commissioner; these answers would not appear to have reached you, and so I herewith enclose a copy of them. They embody all the informations sought for by you in the letter above quoted.

The following statement shews the revenue and expenditure on account of khas forests in Cachar in the last five years. The revenue is collected by farming out a customs ghât, where duty, as per the enclosed lease, is levied:—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
1860-61...12,300.	0
1861-62..15,000.	0
1862-63...15,000.	0
1863-64..10,700.	0
1864-65...8,000.	0

Memorandum from CAPTAIN R. STEWART, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar,—(No. 295, dated the 18th November 1864.)

FORWARDED to the Commissioner of Revenue in obedience to the Government letter No. 3478 of the 19th ultimo, received with his memorandum No. 261, dated the 27th idem.

Answer to the Questions of the Conservator of Forests.

1*st*.—The entire north portion of the district, being the southern slopes of the Burrail range of mountains, is forest clad and contains both valuable and valueless timber in great abundance. This tract is not divided into pergunnahs, all the valuable timber in the vicinity of mountain rivers down which it can be floated has been exhausted.

The entire south of the district, or northern slope of the Tipperah range of hills, is forest of the same nature, the hills not being so high.

2*nd*.—Small patches to the south of the north forest, and the north of the south forest, belong to planters; the rest is khas.

3*rd*.—None, save as to the right of catching elephants and tapping India rubber trees.

4*th*.—The native name of the tree most frequent in the forest is jakoora, this is worthless, save for burning, and takes up one-third of the forest. Of other worthless kinds there is probably another third and perhaps one-third of useful timber trees. The native name of timbers in the order of their value attached to them here is as follows:—

Jharool, Naggeshur, Koorta, Silgamair, Sidlea Gamair, Ruktapooma, Rungi rata, Cham, Kuttal, Phool gamair, Rata, Pooma, Korol, Ruktochundun, Ping, Awal, Marai, Boora-hurtoki, Julla, Goondrai, Soondi, Telor, Jam, Degur boora, Borai amair, Kaengla, Sootrung, Toola, Cholita, Koodom, Oojie, Bajrun, Semel, Mohal, Chamia, Sowara, Boowara, Badkoor, Naricha, Am, Jakoora.

5*th*.—Revenue is derived by establishing a customs ghât on the river, at which all rafts being floated down have to pay duty for each timber, &c. A lease has been offered of these forests embracing the right of tapping for India rubber only. The annual amount produced being supposed to be between 5,000 and 6,000 maunds, but no farmers offered. This right is still conserved.

6*th*.—The India rubber lease is herewith forwarded; no lease have been granted to cut timber.

7*th*.—The following tributaries of the Borak are used to float down timber. The Bullesur, Goomra, Arung, Larang, Jatengah, Modoorah, Cheerie, Jheeree, Soonai, Rooknie, and the Katakhal. The Borak itself has a course through the southern forest and much timber is floated down it, both from Munnipoor on its right bank and Cachar on its left. These rivers all flow through the forests described in the answer to the first question.

8*th*.—Yes, Soonai Mook, Burkhola, Bundookmara, and Sealtekh.

Timber.	3 feet in circumference.	6 feet in circumference.	8 feet in circumference.	10 feet in circumference.	12 feet in circumference.	15 feet in circumference.	18 feet in circumference.	20 feet in circumference.
Jharool	0 0 0	30 12 0	44 4 0	62 4 0	76 8 0	96 0 0	115 2 0	127 2 0
Naggesur	1 0 0	4 0 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	*20 0 0
Koorta	2 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	26 8 0	40 0 0	52 8 0	72 0 0	82 12 8
Silgamair	2 0 0	10 0 0	15 12 0	26 8 0	40 0 0	52 8 0	72 0 0	75 4 0
Sidlea Gamair	2 0 0	10 0 0	15 12 0	26 8 0	40 0 0	52 8 0	72 0 0	75 4 0
Ruktapooma	2 0 0	10 0 0	16 4 0	27 6 0	32 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	72 14 0
Rungi Katta	1 8 0	8 0 0	12 13 0	16 9 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	72 14 0
Cham	0 8 0	4 0 0	6 9 0	23 4 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	72 14 0
Kuttal	0 8 0	4 0 0	6 9 0	23 4 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	72 14 0
Bhool Gamair	1 12 0	9 0 0	14 0 0	21 0 0	36 0 0	50 0 0	64 0 0	70 0 0
Ratta	1 8 0	8 0 0	12 13 0	16 9 0	24 0 0	32 8 0	42 0 0	43 8 0
Pohma	1 8 0	8 0 0	12 13 0	16 9 0	24 0 0	32 8 0	42 0 0	43 3 0
Karol	1 8 0	8 0 0	12 13 0	16 9 0	24 0 0	32 8 0	42 0 0	43 3 0
Ruktochundun	1 0 0	4 0 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Ping	0 8 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	7 7 3	10 0 0	13 12 0	18 0 0	19 14 0
Aggal	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Marai	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	7 7 3	10 0 0	13 12 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Boora	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Hurtoki	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	7 7 3	10 0 0	13 12 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Julla	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Goondrai	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Soondi	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Telor	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Jam	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Degur Boora	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Borai Amair	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Ka-engla	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	16 9 0
Sootrung	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 15 0	4 15 6	6 0 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0
Toola	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Cholita	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Kujum	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Ojjie	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Bajrun	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Semel	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Mohal	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Chamia	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Sowara	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Boowara	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Badkoor	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Naricha	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Am	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6
Jakoora	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 15 6	2 8 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 15 6

* Naggesur is valued more by its length than girth.

9*th*.—The firewood is brought into the sudder station for sale and sold in the bazaars at so much a bundle. Large quantities for burning bricks, &c., have to be treated for at the marts above noted, and is brought from the forest at once. This can be bought at from 2 to 3 annas per maund, cut up, and retailed for cooking purposes it sells at more than double those rates.

10*th*.—There is no jungle set apart to supply firewood.

11*th*.—In khas jungle lands the public have the right to cut both timber and firewood; they only pay the duty on exportation.

12*th*.—There are no minors' estates in Cachar. No, there are none who would let to Government.

13*th*.—Joom cultivation is in full play and is the greatest enemy of the timber. Tea cultivation has also cleared much of the forest.

Form of Lease for giving right to tapping the caoutchouc tree within the forests of Cachar.

Under orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th of January 1863, a pottah is hereby granted to , their heirs, executors, and assigns, for all the khas forests of Cachar containing caoutchouc trees, bounded on the east by Munipore, west by Sylhet, north by Assam, and south by Independant Tipperah.

The terms of the lease are as follows.—

1*st*.—This lease extends only to such lands within the boundaries as are not settled by private individuals for the purpose of cultivation.

2*nd*.—This lease is for the exclusive privilege of collecting caoutchouc within these forests for a period of one year from the 1st of May 1863, and for which the sum of Rupees will be paid before the close of the year.

3*rd*.—This lease is not to interfere with the existing rights of public to cut timber (other than caoutchouc trees) or grass or bamboos; or to collect and gather any other products of the forests, such as bees wax, dammar, &c., nor is it to interfere with the Government right of elephant-catching.

4*th*.—With a view to prevent the waste or permanent injury of the caoutchouc trees by over-tapping or otherwise, the lessees will limit the period for collecting the gum to the interval from 1st November to 30th April.

5*th*.—And to provide for the loss of trees by injuries which may be done to them by parties collecting the gum the lessees bind themselves to plant 400 caoutchouc trees in the forests, 200 to the north, and 200 to the south of the River Borak.

6*th*.—Should the lessees, or their representatives, fail to fulfil the above engagements, or any of them, the lease will be resumed; but previous to the resumption a formal notice will be served on the lessees requiring them to shew cause to the contrary. Failing good cause shown the resumption will be embodied in a formal proceeding and duly recorded, the lessee forfeiting the amount paid for the whole year.

Rate of Tolls to be levied at the Sealtekh Customs Ghât.

Articles.	Duty. Rs.	As.	P.
Jarool timber, each under 12 haths	1	0	0
Jarool timber, from 12 to 20 haths, each ...	2	0	0
Jarool timber, above 20 haths, each	4	0	0
Jarool planks, posts, tirs, &c., each	0	1	0
Doom and karia timbers, under 12 haths, each ...	0	8	0
Doom and karia timbers, from 12 to 16 haths, each	1	0	0
Doom and karia timbers, from 16 to 20 haths, each ...	2	0	0
Doom and karia timbers, from 20 to 24 haths, each ...	3	0	0
Doom and karia timbers, above 24 haths, for every 4 haths ...	1	0	0
Planks, &c., of other timbers, each	0	0	6
Bamboos, per 1,000 ...	1	0	0
Jalee and soondi ratans, per 100 bundles ...	1	8	0
Gulla ratan, per 100 ..	2	0	0
Bamboos for constitution of rafts, per raft ...	2	0	0

Translation.

To J. P. Stuart, Esq., of Katigorah.

Wherkas you have tendered a kubooleut agreeing to take a lease of the customs ghât at Sealtekh, in Cachar, for a period of one year, from 1st May 1864 to 30th Apil 1865, corresponding with 19th Bysack 1271 to 18th Bysack 1272, at a jumma of Rupees 8,000, being the highest bid at auction for the same, it is hereby granted to you, on the understanding that you shall abide by the under-written conditions:—

1*st*.—That you shall, at the places where duty is now levied, take tolls on such exported articles only as are enumerated in the list hereto annexed and according to such rates as are also specified therein for your guidance; that you shall not levy any tolls on cotton, thatching grass, reeds and ecur grass, nor on any articles which may be exported by boats; that you shall not, either yourself or by any one of your employés, detain any boat passing down the river for the purpose of making a search thereof, or under any other pretence, and that on your doing so you shall be liable to such penalty as the law directs; that, in the event of any objection being raised as, to the correct measurement of any timber when levying the tolls thereon, you are required to abide by the measure that will be granted to you from this collectorate and levy the duty accordingly. That you shall pay the afore-mentioned Government revenue in the under-written instalments and receive receipts for the same, without production of which any objection on your part as to having paid the revenue will not hold good, and that you shall, without raising any objection whatever as to the decrease in tolls, &c., pay the entire revenue for the year.

2. That the amount of each instalment will be paid by you before the 20th of the month on which it becomes due, in default whereof the Government will have full power and authority to realize the same by the sale of your properties, both movable and immovable, or to cancel this lease and renew it in favor of any body else, the loss that may be sustained by Government thereby being paid by you, in default of which the same will be realized by a similar course, that is, by the sale of your properties.

3. That for the security of payment of the Government revenue you have deposited a sum of Rupees 1,000 in cash, and Rupees 7,000 in landed property. Until the expiry of this lease, and until further orders, you are not authorized to take a refund of this deposit, or make it a portion of payments due by you.

4. That you shall not levy any duty on bamboos, &c., that may be exported by the residents of this district living below the customs ghât for their private use; that you shall levy tolls on the bamboos which constitute the rafts of thatching grass at Rupees 2 for each raft; that you shall not measure the entire hole of timbers, which is made where they are destroyed in order that they may be tied and dragged; on your doing so you shall undergo a penalty to the extent of Rupees 200.

5. That in the event of this customs ghât being abolished by orders of Government within the term of this lease, you shall pay the Government revenue for such period only as you may remain in possession thereof, calculated on the year's revenue, and allow this lease to be cancelled without any objection whatever. Dated 6th April 1864.

Instalments.

In October 1864	... Rs.	4,000
In January 1865	... „	4,000
Total, Rupees		8,000

From F. B Simson, Esq., Officiating Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, to T. Anderson, Esq., M D., Conservator of Forests in Bengal,—(No. 150, dated the 28th December 1864.)

I have the honor to furnish replies and information, as requested by the Government of Bengal in its Secretary's letter No. 3478 of the 19th of October last, as required by you in your list of questions, dated Darjeeling, 21st of September 1864.

2. In the first place I beg to refer you to the letter of Mr. Shore, Commissioner of Cuttack, (for whom I am only temporarily officiating,) No. 88 of the 26th of August last, to your address, which contains the most valuable information I have been able to collect. Mr. Shore is the only Officer here now whose experience of the division and intimate knowledge of its sources enables him to speak with authority on the subject. The officers of the zillahs subordinate to him are new to the country, and the whole of the forest territory here is included in what are known as the Gurjhat or Tributary Mehals, with which no officer, except the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, has any authority or exercise any interference.

3. *Question* 1.—Has been answered by Mr. Shore, zillahs and pergunnahs are unknown here, and I cannot, nor could any one, give any detail such as your question demands.

4. *Question* 2.—Is completely answered by Mr. Shore.

5. *Question* 3.—Nothing in the shape of forest conservancy is known to exist.

6. *Question* 4.—Partly answered by Mr. Shore; there are also saloo, gomohuree, ussun, kooroom, bandhun, kosee, jamoo, koosoom-mawul, pittakoroo-jagoola, goowa, bonee, soon-dree-kurrooa trees, but I am not arborist enough to tell you the proper botanical names, nor the worth of these kinds of timber; the forests are principally sal, and sisso is found abundantly in parts.

7. *Question* 5.—None.

8. *Question* 6.—There are no such leases.

9. *Question* 7.—*In Cuttack* the chief rivers are—

The Mohanuddy and its branches.
The Kursooah.
The Bhramincy and its branches.

In Ballasore.

The Soobunrekha.
The Burrabullung.
The Byturnee.

In Pooree.

The Koorka.
The Bargobi.

10. All these rivers rise in the high forest land to the west between the districts under regulation law which border the west shore of the Bay of Bengal and the Sumbulpore and Central Indian Provinces; they are almost dry by December, and subject to excessive and dangerous floods in August and September, which subside again quickly.

11. Timber cut in the Gurjhat Mehals is floated down these rivers, the chief part is sâl; there is some sissoo, and all the various procurable wood is occasionally sent down for sale by the rivers.

12. *Question* 8.—Timber is sold at the following places, *viz.*:—

Jobra Ghât.
Kutjooree Ghât.
Khunditter.
Dhurumsallah.
Banksall in Kh. Aul.
Tangy Haut.

Champapore haut in Kh. Durpun and at several other places on the river banks.

13. The following statement shews the prices of the various timber sold at the places above mentioned:—

Saloon and peasal, 24 feet long and 1 foot in diameter, Rupees 8.

Saloon and peasal, 21 feet long and 1 foot in diameter, Rupees 6.

Saloon and peasal, 18 feet long and 1 foot in diameter, Rupees 5.

Saloon and peasal, 10½ feet long and 1½ feet in diameter, Rupees 7.

Saloon and peasal, 10½ feet long and 1 foot 3 inches in diameter, Rupees 5.

Saloon and peasal, 10½ feet long and 1 foot in diameter, Rupees 3.

Sissoo, 10½ feet long and 1½ feet in diameter, Rupees 8.

Sissoo, 10½ feet long and 1 foot 3 inches in diameter, Rupees 7.

Sissoo, 10½ feet long and 1 foot in diameter, Rupees 5.

Gomohuree and kooroom, 10½ feet long × 1½ feet in diamater, Rupees 4.

Gomohuree and kooroom 10½ feet long × 1½ feet in diamater, Rupees 3.

Gomohuree and kooroom 10½ feet long × 1 foot in diameter, Rupees 2½.

Bandhun, pitakoro, ussun, kosee, goowa, &c., valueless timbers, 12 × 6 inches, Rupees 1½.

Bandhun, pitakoro, ussun, kosee, gohwa, &c., valueless timbers, 10 × 6 inches, Rupee 1.

Bandhun, pitakoro, ussun, kosee, goowa, &c., valueless timbers, 8 × 6 inches, 12 annas.

Bandhun, pitakoro, ussun, kosee, goowa, &c., valueless timbers, 8 × 4 inches, 8 annas.

14. *Question* 9.—The firewood sold consists of brushwood and branches brought into the markets for sale; there are no tracts set apart for firewood.

15. *Question* 10.—The price varies: it is generally 2 annas per maund, but it is seldom sold by weighment; it has been as high as 6 annas per maund in the sudder station of Cuttack, and varies everywhere; it has increased lately together with the price of all necessaries, the cause is said to be the great influx of Europeans and workmen connected with the Indian Irrigation Company and the extensive embankment undertakings now in progress.

16. *Question* 11—It does not appear that the villagers have rights for cutting wood, but in most places custom has given them a permissory right, and no one seems to prohibit it, except in a few mehals, where the Rajas appear to levy a tax of six pie on each bullock-load of firewood brought from the forests.

17. Our interference in such petty matters in the Tributary Mehals is prohibited, and no inquiry into the details of such arrangements would be consonant to the terms of management on which these territories are supervised by the British Government.

18. *Question* 12.—There are no such estates to which conservancy might be applied.

19. There are no zemindars in Cuttack at all. The settlement of lands in the Regulation Provinces is temporary. Government is zemindar, and there are no forests in them. The Tributary Mehals are all forest nearly, but they are merely superintended from this office, and, in the matters of forests, the Rajas are supreme. As Mr. Shore remarks, they are jealous of interference, but they are also fond of gain, and there is no reason to suppose that they would refuse to supply timber to any contractors who would treat them properly and refrain from annoyance to the inhabitants and offer sufficiently attractive prices for timber. I fear they are not sufficiently advanced to appreciate the value of preserving their timber if they could sell it. Nature at present has shewn great difficulties in the way, and till European demand for timber comes to the districts, the forests are likely to remain in much the same state as at present. Mr. Shore has described how valuable the timber in certain tracts is and how limited is the authority of Government at present in such localities.

20. *Question* 13.—In parts of the Tributary Mehals the temporary clearance of jungle for cotton and other cultivation and its speedy abandonment afterwards is known, but it has not been much resorted to as far as can be ascertained, nor has it apparently seriously affected the forests.

21. In other places the forest has been cleared and agriculture introduced extensively. Almost all the forest land in the property exclusively belonging to Government has been thus cleared, and in all these instances the disappearance of the forest has been permanent, and hitherto no attempts have been made to preserve or conserve the forests in any way.

From Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to T. Anderson, Esq., M. D., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta,—(No. 2050, dated Camp Chyebassa, the 29th November 1864.)

With reference to orders of Government noted in the margin, I do myself the honor to submit, in original, the replies that have been made by the officers in charge of districts in this division to the various requisitions that have been made on them for information regarding the forest tracts in their respective jurisdiction. I much regret that the information generally is so vague and unsatisfactory, but in the absence of surveys it could not well be otherwise. The survey of the Hazareebaugh district is indeed complete, but the Surveyor reports that he has not met in that district with forest tracts worth preserving.

No. 2773, dated 3rd August 1864.
No. 2775, dated 3rd August 1864.
No. 3478, dated 19th October 1864.

2. There are doubtless sâl forests in Palamow which are worth preserving, and I have given instructions to the Revenue Surveyor to survey such tracts where extensive, and found in estates the property of Government, in separate blocks, with a view of their being excluded from the settlements that may be made of the cultivated lands, and I will take care that, in effecting these settlements, provision is made for their preservation, but new roads must be opened before the Palamow timber can be made much use of.

3. The forests in the Maunbhoom district all belong to zemindars under the perpetual settlement; the most valuable, all those that were near great highways or rivers, have been broken into for the supply of sleepers and other demands of the Railway and Department Public Works, and the only fine timber now remaining is the less accessible parts of the district, from which, at the present prices, or in the present state of roads and communications, the carriage of timber does not pay.

4. In Chota Nagpore Proper there are still great stores of sâl forest, but remotely situated, and therefore not as yet utilized. They will become of importance as the more accessible forests are exhausted, and I am endeavouring to induce the zemindars to take measures for preserving them.

5. In the hill tracts, called Sarunda, of the Singhbhoom district, there must be several hundred square miles of forest, chiefly sâl, which is at the disposal of Government, and there are other forests in the hill tracts of Singhbhoom, also at the disposal of Government, but all so remote that no precautionary measures, even for their preservation, are yet called for.

6. In the Tributary Mehals under me, still more remote, there are immense magazines of timber stored up for future years, chiefly of sâl. The Chiefs would be very glad to take measures for preserving them if we could make it clear to them that it was to their advantage to do so; but all that it has appeared to me necessary as yet to direct is, that persons employed in extracting the rezin from the sâl trees should be required to do so by incisions not likely to prove injurious to the trees.

7. As I receive further information on the subject of forests from the survey authorities, whose particular attention will be directed to the question, I shall have great pleasure in communicating it to you.

From H. L Oliphant, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,—(No. 6, dated the 16th November 1864.)

With reference to your letters, Nos. 1181, dated 9th July, 1494, dated 26th August, 1496, dated 26th August, and 1958, dated 11th instant, requesting to be informed whether there are any forests in this district, either in Government estates or in estates not the property of Government, which it would be desirable to preserve and manage in a systematic way for the sake of the timber, I have the honor to report:

2. As regards the forests in the Government estates, it appears from enquiries that in the estates named in the margin there are large tracts of forests containing valuable timber which might be preserved and managed with great advantage.

Tuppa Pergunnah Palamow:
- Barasand.
- Khamoe.
- Doorjag.
- Seema.
- Munkoree.
- Barree.
- Nuggurountaree.
- Turna.
- Poonding.

Estates Burkagurh, in Pergunnah Oodeypore and Sirree.

Deogund estate, property of Kishen Bux Roy; now under the Court of Wards.
Bercole ... } Belonging to Roy Kishen
Runka ... } Deyal Singh.
Oodeypore } Belonging to Thukoo-
Cheemoo ... } ran Juggernath Deyal
Sunnagoo ... } Singh.
Unaantoo, belonging to Musoor Surubjeet Singh.
Chechorse, belonging to Bhoya Coomar Sahee. All the above Palamow Pergunnah.
Burwey Pergunnah, belonging to Tekait Rugghoober Sahee.
Palkote Pergunnah, belonging to Kotwarahey Singh.
Beroo Pergunnah, belonging to Bahera Hurnam Singh.
Nawagurh Pergunnah, belonging to Maharaja of Chota Nagpore.
Bilsera Pergunnah, belonging to Joymungul Singh Naik.
Gora } Pergunnahs, belonging to
Purha } Borsik Pershad Singh.
Bhuwarpahar Pergunnah, belonging to Bechoo Singh.
Sonepore Pergunnah, belonging to Thakoor Indernath Sahee.
Tamor Pergunnah, belonging to Raja Gopal Sahee.
Jona Pergunnah, belonging to Flinder Sahee.
Jusnore Pergunnah, belonging to Kassynath Singh.
Boondoo Pergunnah, belonging to Tekait Radhamohun Rae.
Sirree Pergunnah, belonging to Government and others.
Oodeypore Pergunnah, belonging to Government.
Kosmar Pergunnah, belonging to Loll Muhindernath Sahee.
Tessera Pergunnah, belonging to Oodey Sahee.
Manheypat Pergunnah, belonging to Government.
Todee Pergunnah, belonging to Maharaja of Nagpore.
Ratha Pergunnah, belonging to Pergarut Jugutpalsingh.
Deorkhund Pergunnah, belonging to Maharaja of Nagpore.

3. With respect to forests not in estates belonging to Government a list of the estates which contain forests of any extent is given in the margin, and it would no doubt be very desirable that some arrangements should be made with the respective owners of the estates for the preservation of the timber, a great deal of which is very valuable.

4. It is impossible to give any further details as to the extent of the forests in question, or the best arrangements for cutting and conveying away the timber until the survey maps which are now under preparation are completed.

5. Mr. Hewitt informed me that he had carefully examined the maps of the Seemah, Deogun, Khumee and other estates when under preparation by Major Thompson, and that he found that there were neither roads nor water carriage available for the conveyance of timber, and if this is the case, the important question of the cost of bullock carriage and its feasibility can only be decided upon, after personal inspection of each forest, by some intelligent officer.

6. The difficulties in the settlement of this question will no doubt be great, as the dragging over the rocky and uneven mountain tracks will wear away a considerable portion of the timber before it reaches the Soane, and it would also be necessary to employ skilled hands among the

mills to superintend the cutting of the timber into proper lengths available for land carriage, and such supervision will be costly, and the procuring of it will be attended with considerable difficulties owing to the unhealthiness of the climate.

From Captain H. M. Boddam, Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,—(No. 892, dated the 9th September 1864.)

With reference to your letter No. 1497 and memorandum No. 1496, dated 26th August 1864, with enclosures, I have the honor to submit the accompanying copy of report, No. 898, dated 6th instant, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, from which it will be observed that there are scarcely any forests in this district worth preserving.

From Major G. Hunter Thompson, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Chota Nagpore Division, to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh,—(No. 898, dated the 6th September 1864.)

In reply to your letters Nos. 860 and 871 of the 2nd and 3rd instant, I have the honor to state that there is nothing worthy of the name of a forest in pergunnah Kodurmah.

2. In the northern part of Khurruckdea there are some scattered forest tracts, but at no place that I can remember are there any very large or valuable forest trees.

3. In Koonda and Ramghur there are some fine sukwa (bastard sâl) forest tracts, but these are so numerous and scattered, that it is difficult to give a very correct definition of them.

4. The best may be said to be situated in the pergunnahs of Koonda, Chungurra, Gola Juggaisur, Singhpoor, Rainpoor, Tisree and Holung.

5. The best trees have nearly all been cut, and great havoc has been made during the last ten years on the forests of this district, which have supplied a vast amount of wood for the East Indian Railway and for building purposes.

6. The original correspondence that accompanied your letter is herewith returned as requested.

From Lieutenant R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner, Maunbhoom, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,—(No. 1664, dated the 28th September 1864.)

Referring to your circular memorandum, No. 1496 of the 26th August 1864, and its annexures, I have the honor to report that there are no large forest tracts in this district which it would be desirable for Government to purchase.

2. Captain Macdonald reports that in those portions of the district which he has surveyed he has met with no large timber, and I am not aware of any forest of large timber existing in the district. About Parisnath there are extensive jungles belonging to the Toondee Raja, the best timber in these jungles has, however, been cut for railway sleepers.

3. There is one point in connection with this subject which I would bring to your notice.

There are tracts of forest belonging to many Ghatwalee mouzahs, whether valuable or otherwise, I am not yet prepared to say, but I have called on the Demarcation Deputy Collector for a report on this subject. Hitherto the Ghatwals appear to have done as they please with the timber or wood growing in such jungles; they have, however, no right to cut a tree in them, as their interest in Ghatwallee mouzahs is simply the right to benefit of yearly mesne profits in lieu of pay. Should you agree with me in this view I will issue notices to the different Ghatwals forbidding the cutting of wood in such jungles, and should it be found, on investigation, that any of these jungles are valuable, it would be as well to take regular steps for their preservation. I will, however, report more fully on the subject when I have got positive information as to the nature of the jungles alluded to.

From W. H. Hayes, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,—(No. 202, dated Camp Karlajooree, the 16th November 1864.)

With reference to your circular memorandum No. 1496, dated 26th August 1864, I have the honor to submit, herewith, the return therein called for.

Return of Forest tracts in the Singbhoom Division as required by Commissioner's Circular Memorandum No. 1496, dated 26th August 1864.

Situation.	Proprietor.	Nature of Jungle.
1. Singbhoom.		
Sarundah ...	Government ...	Sâl chiefly.
Anundpore ...	Ujjumber Singh ...	
Milepee ..	Loknath Singh ...	
Koryekeyla ...	Government and Chuckerdhur Singh ...	
Porahaut ...	Government ...	
Chyetonpore ...	Ramnarain Singh ...	
Doomra ...	Chuckerdhur Singh ...	
2. Dhulbhoom.		
Copergadee ...	Juggernath Singh ...	
Atkosee ...	Ditto ...	
Kalapathor ...	Ditto ...	

Answers to the Questions put by the Conservator of Forests in Bengal.

A. Forests in Pergunnah Palamow.

Question 1.—(1) Deogund, 40 miles. (2) Manatoo, 6 miles. (3) Seema, 20 miles. (4) Burkole, 8 miles. (5) Chemoseneya, 6 miles. (6) Doorjag, 10 miles. (7) Barasand, 14 miles. (8) Khamee, 12 miles. (9) Chechary, 10 miles. (10) Oodeypore, 12 miles. (11) Kunka Dehad, 44 miles. (12) Munkery, 10 miles. (13) Barce, 16 miles. (14) Nuggurootary, 60 miles. (15) Turrea, 28 miles. (16) Poondag, 40 miles.

B. Forests in Pergunnah Chota Nagpore.

(17) Palkote, 4 miles. (18) Beerookusulpore, 40 miles. (19) Bhourpahar, 6 miles. (20) Belsseean, 10 miles. (21) Sonepore, 20 miles. (22) Tamar, 30 miles. (23) Boondoo, 10 miles. (24) Jonah Juspore, 12 miles. (25) Seree, 10 miles. (26) Oodeypore, 6 miles. (27) Kusmar, 18 miles. (28) Bundey, 5 miles. (29) Tissra, 16 miles. (30) Munhepat, 3 miles. (31) Nawagurh, 10 miles. (32) Toree, 40 miles. (33) Rarha, 8 miles. (34) Deorkhund, 6 miles. (35) Gorapurba, 12 miles.

Question 2.—Of these the properties of Government are the tracts Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 26 and 30 and all the rest are the property of private individuals.

Question 3.—None whatsoever.

Question 4.—The native names are Assun, Rysaj, Gumhar, Sâl, Toon, Koosoom, Dhow, Anjun, Pundun, Buhera, Kurum, Kurasun, Seesum and Seedha.

Question 5.—In Palamow the forests lands are leased by the tikadars to ryots, who take them with the object of procuring koa-kuth; written agreements are generally exchanged for one year.

Question 6.—No leases are granted for the purpose of cutting timber. Leases are granted in Palamow by the tickadars to ryots for one year for the purpose of collecting cautchouc.

Question 7.—The only river in this district used for the transport of timber is the Koel; timber and bamboos from Barrasand, Oontaree, Seema, and Oodeypore pass down it.

Question 8.—None that I am aware of.

Question 9.—All kinds of wood are used for fuel; the fuel which is used at Ranchee and Durunda is generally procured from the Jonah and Ootatoo forests, but there are no tracts of jungle set apart for the supply of firewood.

Question 10.—The average price of firewood is 2 annas 3¾ pie per maund.

Question 11.—All villagers have the right of cutting firewood and bamboos in forest and jungle land just wherever they like; the right appears to be merely one obtained from long custom.

Question 12.—The estates of Chukla Deogund, belonging to minor Kishenbux Roy, is under the Court of Wards, and there are soms tracts of forests in it containing valuable timber to which conservancy may advantageously be applied. Several zemindars in this district possess valuable tracts of forest lands in their estates as detailed in my letter No. 6, dated 16th instant, to your address, but it is impossible to say whether they would be willing to lease these forests to Government for the purpose of a system of forest conservancy being introduced in them without consulting them.

13. The mode of cultivating cotton in Palamow is, I believe, analogous to that of the kumari cultivation in Madras and the joom of Eastern Bengal. Large patches of forest are cleared by burning down the trees and jungle, and Mr. Hewitt informed me that he has himself observed great injury done to forests in this way.

Memo. No. 21.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore in reply to his memorandum No. 1838, dated 25th October last.

W. L. Oliphant,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

Chota Nagpore,
The 21st November 1864.

From Captain H. M. Boddam, Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,—(No. 998, dated the 31st October 1864.)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular memorandum No. 1838, dated 25th October 1864, and beg to forward herewith categorical replies to the questions forwarded by Dr. Anderson, Conservator of Forests:—

1. The whole district of Hazareebaugh, including pergunnah Khurruckdeeha, with the exception of the pergunnahs Chumpa, Chaie, in Ramghur, and Gadees, Goomoo, Murkutcho, Birnee, Jureedee, Khurgallee, Khesmee, and parts of Musnoodie, Dhunmai, is more or less covered with jungle.

2. With the exception of a very small tract of jungle *valueless* in Koderma the whole of the jungle is private property.

3. No forest conservancy exists in the jungle, (for I cannot call it forest,) Government property. The right of cutting trees in the Government jungle was leased to the Raja of Koderma on an annual lease for the sum of Rupee 1 per annum, but the lease has been lately broken.

4. The principal forest trees are—

1. Asun (Terminalia tormentosa.)
2. Burgut (Ficus indica.)
3. Goabed (Ficus glomerata.)
4. Jamoon (calyptran trees, Eugenia.)
5. Kendh (Diospyrus ebenum.)
6. Kenchala (Strychnos nux vomica.)
7. Koossumbh.
8. Kuthalee, Jack tree (Atrocarpus integrifolia.)
9. Mahooah (Bassia latifolia.)
10. Mango (Mangifera indica.)
11. Neem (Melia azadirachta.)
12. Peepul (Ficus religiosa.)
13. Pysad (Dalbergia sisso.)
14. Semul (Bombax Malabaricum.)
15. Salsukoma (Shorea robusta.)

5. None.

6. No.

7. At the extreme end of the district, on the borders of the Maunbhoom district, the Damoodhur is used for the transport of timber. Logs of sukwa (sâl), asun, and toond are taken from the forests in the vicinity of the Jhalinga range of hills and from Chota Nagpore.

8. No.

9. The firewood used in the Hazareebaugh station (both civil and military) is cut from the scrub jungle in the vicinity of the station, distance about two miles all round the station. There are no jungles expressly set apart, but the scrub grows freely and spontaneously in the ravine of watercourses which are not culturable. The scrub belongs to the Maharaja of Ramghur.

10. The average price of wood in Hazareebaugh is about ten or twelve maunds the Rupee.

11. To enable me to answer this question fully would occupy a full week of labour, as the rights are very intricate, and have, by custom, taken the place of law; but I may succinctly state that in the whole of the Ramghur district the villagers possess the right of cutting firewood and bamboos in forest and jungle lands belonging to the Maharaja of Ramghur on condition of paying a small tax to the Maharaja for every 1,000 bamboos cut.

12. The Palgunge Raja is a minor, but will be of age in a very few months. The forests in his estate are very valuable and are being utterly ruined, there can be no doubt but that conservancy might very advantageously be applied, but I have very grave doubts whether the minor, when of age, would allow their being brought into force.

The Maharaja of Ramghur and the Raja of Koondah possess very valuable forests; but as regards the Maharaja, I am very doubtful whether it would be possible to obtain from him any lease of the forests in his district. The attempt was made when Major Briggs was Executive Engineer

1862, but the plan fell through owing to the innumerable under-tenures and conflicting claims which it was found impossible to reconcile. As regards the Raja of Koondah, I fear the youth is too much of a Tory to alter any established customs, and that he would refuse any lease except one giving him an immediate and large increase of revenue.

13. No such mode exists in this district.

From Lieutenant R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,—(No. 1914, dated the 16th November 1864.)

In reply to your circular memorandum No. 1838 of the 25th October 1864, and annexure,* I have the honor to forward herewith answers to thirteen questions proposed by the Conservator of Forests.

* Government letter No. 3478, dated 10th October 1864.

Answer to the Questions proposed by the Conservator of Forests.

1. In this district there are forest tracts in Bogmoondee, Burrabhoom, Kooelapal, Panteoom, Jhaldia, Amainuggur, Nowogur, Soopore, Simlapal, Bhalyedeha, Manbazaar, Toondee, Nugarkiaree, Jhurria, Katrass, Nawoghur, Joynuggur, and Pandoah Pergunnahs. The greater portion of the forests consists of sâl trees.

2. None belong to Government, all are property of different zemindars.

3. No answer required for the above reasons.

4. Sâl. mowah, polas, ashun, peeal, keynd, and Dhow trees.

5. No revenue received by Government from the forests of this district.

6. No answer required for the above reasons.

7. The river Damoodur is the principal stream which is used for the transport of timber. Timber also is transported by the river Kassye. Logs and sleepers of sâl are conveyed by these rivers to different places. From Ramghur and from the Parisnath Hill timber generally goes by the Damoodur river.

8. Ghatbeyrah is the principal place in this district, where timber is sold. Price of timber is there 12 annas per cubic foot.

9. The poorest class gather dry twigs from the jungle and sell them at the bazaar for firewood. They also cut twigs of sâl and other trees by paying Bunkur jumma to zemindars and other proprietors and sell them for firewood.

10. The average price of firewood ready for use is three maunds, and of trees to be cut eight maunds per Rupee.

11. The villagers or ryots have no right to cut the bamboos and firewood in jungle land, either within or without the village boundary, unless they pay Bunkur jumma for the same to the owners of the land.

12. There is one estate only in this district under the Court of Wards, *viz.*, Jhurria, but the minor will reach his majority next year. I think one or two zemindars will consent to let their forest to Government for conservancy purpose.

13. The system of cultivation of forest land by felling and burning the trees as described in question 13 is not prevalent in this district.

R. C. Money,

Deputy Commr. of Maunbhoom.

Purulia,
The 16th November 1864.

From W. H. Hayes, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,—(No. 204, dated the 18th November 1864.)

With reference to your circular memorandum No. 1838, dated 25th ultimo, and annexures, I have the honor to submit the replies to the questions proposed by the Conservator of Forests.

I omit the questions, but the replies are given *seriatim*.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Sarunda, pergunnah Sarunda, zillah Singbhoom.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Anundpore, pergunnah Anundpore, zillah Singbhoom.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Milepee, pergunnah Keyra, zillah Singbhoom.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Koreykeyla, pergunnah Koreykeyla, zillah Singbhoom.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Porahaut, pergunnah Porahaut, zillah Singbhoom.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Chyetonpore, pergunnah Khursawah, zillah Singbhoom.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Domra, pergunnah Seraikeyla, zillah Singbhoom.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Copergadee, pergunnah Ghatsilla, zillah Singbhoom.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Atkossee, pergunnah Ghatsilla, zillah Singbhoom.

No. 1.—The forest tracts in this division are Kalapother, pergunnah Ghatsilla, zillah Singbhoom.

The extent of each is not ascertainable, but it may be put down as large.

No. 2.—Of the forgoing named tracts the following are the property of Government only:—

Sarunda,
Koreykeylah,
Porahaut.

No. 3.—None.

No. 4.—Sâl, ason, hussel, koosoom, heet or panjun, gambur, urjoon, seemul, dhamun, koomba or chokulta, mowah, ebony or teril, &c.

No. 5.—None.

No. 6.—None.

No. 7.—None.

No. 8.—None.

No. 9.—No particular kind of tree is used for firewood; the people gather old pieces from the hills and jungles and bring them in bundles to Chyebassa for sale, there are no tracts set apart for the supply of firewood.

No. 10.—The price of firewood at Chyebassa is 2 annas per maund.

No. 11.—No.

No. 12.—There is one estate belonging to a minor, the rest of the question No.

No. 13.—No.

Report of the Cultivation of Chinchonæ at Darjeeling during the Month of November 1865.

From T. Anderson, Esq., M. D., Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 32, dated the 2nd March 1866.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Cinchona cultivation at Darjeeling for the month of November 1865.

Report for the Month of November.

I have little to report this month beyond the usual steady increase in the number of plants, and the continued good condition of the plants. The increasing cold, accompanied by great dryness, has reduced the rate of growth below that of last month. At the upper plantation growth has nearly ceased, but at the two lower plantations some of the plants have grown more than three inches during the month. The approach of the cold season has also affected the operations of artificial propagation by cuttings, only 8,280 cuttings having been made, which is 1,335 cuttings less than the number procured in October. The total number of plants and cuttings of all species is 117,242.

2. The weather during the month was cold and dry, with bright sunny days, until the 21st, after that date during the nights and mornings the sky was clear, but thick fogs prevailed during the day above the second plantation.

3. On the 25th a thunder storm, accompanied by hail and rain, passed over Darjeeling; at Rungbee a little hail, followed by a few drops of rain, fell. The quantity was too small to be appreciable in the rain gauge.

4. At the fourth plantation the mean maximum temperature was 77·03. The mean minimum 52·2, and the mean temperature of the month was 64·91.

Table shewing the Maximum and Minimum growth during November 1865.

Name of Species.	First Plantation.	Second Plantation.	Third Plantation.	Fourth Plantation.	Fifth Plantation.
C. Succirubra ...	...	...	¼ Inch.	¼ to 1 Inch.	½ to 3½ Ins.
C. Micrantha ...	...	...	None.	None.	None.
C. Officinalis ...	½ Inch.	1 to 1½ Ins.	½ to 1½ Inches.	¼ to 2 Ins.	¼ to 1½ Ins.
C. Pahudiana ..	½ to ¾ In.	½ to 1¼ „	¼ Inch.	¼ to 2¼ „	2 to 3 „

Number and Distribution of Cinchona Plants in the Government Plantations at Rungbee on the 1st December 1865.

Name of Species of Cinchonæ.	Number in permanent plantations.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations.	Number of rooted cuttings in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during the month.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Succirubra ...	389	10,000	14,500	18,245	2,900	46,034
C. Calisaya ...	None.	26	...	116	None.	142
C. Micrantha ...	15	2,539	...	1,710	280	4,544
C. Officinalis, including varieties	870	10,000	8,459	37,001	5,100	61,430
C. Pahudiana	5,092	None.	...	None.	None.	5,092
Total ...	6,366	22,565	22,959	57,072	8,280	1,17,242

TABLE shewing the growth of Cinchona at the Rungbee Plantations during November 1865.

Name.	Number.	1st Plantation, Altitude 5,321 feet.				2nd Plantation, Altitude 5,000 feet.				3rd Plantation, Altitude 4,410 feet.				4th Plantation, Altitude 3,332 feet.				5th Plantation, Altitude 2,656 feet.			
		Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Nov. 1865.	Height on 1st December.	Growth in Nov.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Nov. 1865.	Height on 1st December.	Growth in Nov.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Nov. 1866.	Height on 1st December.	Growth in Nov.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Nov. 1865.	Height on 1st December.	Growth in Nov.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st Nov. 1865.	Height on 1st December.	Growth in Nov.
C. Succirubra	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th June. .	18½	29	29	...	29th July ...	5	16½	17	0½	29th July...	6	45	47½	2½
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	17½	23½	23½	...	29th „ ...	6	17½	17½	...	15th Oct. ...	10½	33½	33½	...
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	16	25½	25½	0½	29th „ ...	7½	30	30½	0½	29th July...	3½	14½	15½	1
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July ...	6	12½	12½	...	15th Oct. ...	10	19	18	...	29th „ ...	3	22½	24½	2
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	23	22	...	20th July...	4½	20½	20½	...	29th „ ...	5½	46½	46½	...
Ditto ...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	4½	19	19	...	29th „ ...	3	46	46	...
Ditto ...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3½	30½	31½	1	29th „ ...	4	44	44½	0½
Ditto ...	8	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	2	10½	10½	...	29th „ ...	4½	36	39½	3½
Ditto ...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	23	23½	0½	29th „ ...	4	41	41½	0½
Ditto ...	10	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	40½	40½	...	29th „ ...	3	29	29	...
C. Micrantha	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July...	5	8½	8½	...	15th Oct. ...	9	17½	17½	...	29th „ ...	5½	36	36	...
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	7½	23	23	...	15th „ ...	6½	40	40	...	29th „ ...	6	32	32	...
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	10½	10½	...	29th July...	3	32	32	...	15th Oct. ...	6	6½	6½	...
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	5	8½	8½	...	29th „ ...	2½	7½	7½	...	29th July...	4½	8½	8½	...
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	25th „ ...	5½	9	9	...	29th „ ...	3	45	45	...	15th Oct. ...	5½	11	11	...
C. Officinalis	1	15th Dec. ..	8½	12½	12½	...	15th Dec. ..	8½	12½	12½	...	4th „ ...	8½	19	19	...	15th Oct. ...	4	39	41	2	15th „ ...	5	8½	9½	0½
Ditto ...	2	15th „ ...	7½	10	10	...	15th „ ...	11½	14	14	...	16th Oct. ...	6	14	15½	1½	15th „ ...	5½	34½	34½	...	15th „ ...	4½	35½	35½	...
Ditto ...	3	15th „ ...	6½	9	9	...	15th „ ...	11½	14	14	...	15th „ ...	5	17	18½	1½	15th „ ...	4½	19	19	...	15th „ ...	5	26½	27½	0½
Ditto ...	4	15th „ ...	6½	12	12	...	15th „ ...	6	9½	9½	...	15th „ ...	5	11	12	1	15th „ ...	5½	47½	49	1½	15th „ ...	4	32½	34	1½
Ditto ...	5	15th „ ...	5½	13	13	...	15th „ ...	7	12½	13	0½	15th „ ...	5	15	15½	0½	15th „ ...	5	35	35	...	15th „ ...	6	37	38½	1½
Ditto ...	6	15th „ ...	5½	12½	12½	...	15th „ ...	6½	11½	13	1½	15th „ ...	5½	9½	10½	1	15th „ ...	4	23	23	...	15th „ ...	4½	9½	9½	...
Ditto ...	7	15th „ ...	5	15½	15½	0½	15th „ ...	6	19½	19½	...	15th „ ...	4	13	13	...	15th „ ...	5½	29½	29½	0½	15th „ ...	5	15	15	...
Ditto ...	8	15th „ ...	4	12	12	...	15th „ ...	7½	16	16	...	16th „ ...	5	10	11	1	15th „ ...	4½	28½	28½	...	15th „ ...	5½	17	17½	0½
Ditto ...	9	15th „ ...	4½	12	12	...	15th „ ...	7	21	22	1	15th „ ...	6	10½	12	1½	15th „ ...	4	31½	31½	...	15th „ ...	4	13	13½	0½
Ditto ...	10	15th „ ...	10	15½	15½	...	15th „ ...	7½	8½	8½	...	15th „ ...	5½	16½	16½	...	15th „ ...	3	30	30½	0½	15th „ ...	4½	12½	13½	1½
C. Pahudiana	1	15th „ ...	5	13	13	...	15th „ ...	5	14	14	...	4th July...	5	14½	14½	...	15th „ ...	7½	37	39	2	15th „ ...	7½	9½	9½	...
Ditto ...	2	28th Mar. ...	5	7½	7½	...	15th „ ...	4	5	5	...	4th „ ...	5½	14½	14½	...	15th „ ...	4½	31	31	...	29th July...	1½	6	6	...
Ditto ...	3	15th „ ...	3	13	13½	0½	15th „ ...	4½	13½	14	0½	4th „ ...	3	23	23	...	29th July ..	3	29	29	...	29th „ ...	2	48	50	2
Ditto ...	4	15 h Dec. ...	2½	10	10	...	15th „ ...	6	17	18½	1½	4th „ ...	2	12½	13	0½	29th. „ ...	3	33	32	...	29th „ ...	3	44	44	...
Ditto ...	5	15th „ ...	2½	8½	8½	...	15th „ ...	5	9	9	...	4th „ ...	3	18½	18½	...	29th „ ...	3	35½	33	2½	29th „ ...	2½	6½	47½	*
Ditto ...	6	15th „ ...	2½	12	12½	0½	15th „ ...	5½	23½	24	0½	4th „ ...	3	29½	29½	...	29th „ ...	3	30½	30½	0½	29th „ ...	1½	39	39	...
Ditto ...	7	28th Mar. ...	3½	8½	8½	...	15th „ ...	4½	9½	9½	...	4th „ ...	2	16½	16½	...	29th „ ...	3	23½	23½	...	29th „ ...	2	46½	45½	...
Ditto ...	8	15th Dec. ...	2½	12½	12½	...	15th „ ...	5½	10½	10½	...	4th „ ...	2½	15½	15½	...	29th „ ...	3½	30	30½	0½	29th „ ...	2½	5½	8½	3
Ditto ...	9	15th „ ...	4½	8	8	...	15th „ ...	2½	9	9½	0½	4th „ ...	2½	18½	19	...	29th „ ...	3	22½	22½	...	29th „ ...	1½	34	34	...
Ditto ...	10	15th „ ...	7½	11½	11½	...	15th „ ...	3½	5½	5½	...	4th „ ...	3	35½	35½	...	29th „ ...	3	27	27	...	29th „ ...	4	33½	33½	...

* The plant No. 5 died during November and was replaced by one 47½ inches high.

Darjeeling,
The 1st December 1865.

(Sd.) T. Anderson, M. D.,
Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

Alleged Malpractices in the Goods Department, East Indian Railway.

From Messrs. Cohn, Feilmann, and Co., to Captain F. S Taylor, R. E, Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department,—(dated the 18th January 1866.)

We beg to bring the following facts before your kind consideration:—

That for some months past our branch firm at Agra have had several thousand bales of cotton lying ready at the Station awaiting dispatch belonging to various of our constituents, the names of which we affix at foot,* and notwithstanding the faithful promises of a speedy relief from the Traffic Manager, all our complaints have been up to date to no avail.

The allotment of wagons to this Station has been very unfair, as there are either two a day or none at all. Now, Sir, this is by far insufficient to meet the demands considering the stock already lying there and the daily accumulation. A special train, therefore, is urgently required.

The consequences of these unheard of delays are very serious and can only but result in serious losses to the Railway Company, as our friends have sold the cotton to arrive, and for shipment home, time and month mentioned.

The non-fulfilment of the Traffic Manager's promises has already put our firm to a great deal of inconvenience, they having thrown up prior engagements with boats, garries, &c.

We are told on good authority, and it is no doubt a fact, that natives somehow or other manage to get their cotton down much quicker than Europeans, no doubt through some ingenious mode of their own, but why this should be allowed we are at a loss to understand.

Sir, if you can, and will, interfere, and be of any assistance to us, pray do so at your earliest convenience, and you will thereby highly oblige your humble petitioners.

From Captain F. S. Taylor, R. E, Joint-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway Company,—(No. 248G, dated the 5th February 1866.)

A complaint by a respectable European firm of gross malpractices in the Goods Department at Hatrass Station having been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor in confirmation of rumours that have been for some time rife, I am instructed to call upon you to nominate a competent Officer of your Department to be associated with Lieutenant Luard, Deputy Consulting Engineer, on an independent Committee of Inquiry to conduct an investigation on the spot.

2. This inquiry must be opened with all practicable despatch, and the Committee will be instructed to extend their investigation to other Stations should they deem it necessary.

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* Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.
" Graham and Co.
" Gisborne and Co.
" Ernsthausen and Oesterley.
" Graf and Barzaghi.
" Balfour and Co.
" Burjorjee, Frangie and Co.

From Captain F. S. Taylor, R. E., Joint-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company,—(No. 249G., dated the 5th February 1866.)

An authentic complaint by a respectable European firm of malpractices in the Goods Department of the East Indian Railway at Hatrass Station having been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in confirmation of rumours that have for some time been rife, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Chief Auditor has been to-day called upon to associate a competent Officer of his Department with Lieutenant Luard, Deputy Consulting Engineer, on a Committee of investigation into the subject at large, and to solicit that you will afford every assistance to this Committee for the purposes of a free and independent inquiry.

From R. Roberts, Esq., Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway Company, to the Joint-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 5.6, dated the 6th February 1866.)

I am in receipt of your No. 248G. of yesterday.

Having made arrangements to leave Calcutta next Monday on a tour of inspection over the whole line of Railway, I will personally conduct the proposed enquiry on behalf of the Railway Company and will meet the Officer appointed on the Committee by Government at Hatrass Road Station on Thursday morning, 15th instant.

If Magistrates on the line of Railway in the North-Western Provinces were instructed to give any assistance that may be required, it would, I have no doubt, greatly facilitate the investigation.

No. 274G.

Copy forwarded to the Government, North-Western Provinces, with the request that the Magistrates may be instructed to co-operate if applied to by the Committee.

From Captain F. S. Taylor, R. E., Joint-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to Messrs. Cohn, Feilman, and Co.,—(No. 284G., dated the 8th February 1866.)

I am directed to acknowledge your letter dated 18th January, and in reply to state that, from the information at present before Government, it is not possible to say whether the evil you complain of is caused by an absolute deficiency of rolling stock, or by the alleged partiality shewn in the distribution of wagons.

In consequence, however, of complaints made by yourself and other gentlemen, a Committee composed as per margin has been formed for the purpose of instituting an independent inquiry into these complaints.

Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway.
Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, Bengal.

The Committee will meet at Hatrass on the 15th instant, and will afterwards proceed to the other Stations on the line from which complaints have been made.

The movements of the Committee will be duly advertised, and I am to request that you will instruct your Agents Up country to favor the Committee with all information in your power.

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R. E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, Allahabad,—(No. 63A., dated the 10th February 1866.)

With reference to the Deputy Consulting Engineer's Note on the subject of petitions forwarded by the Commissioner of Meerut representing the continued delay in the despatch of goods from the Allygurh Station, observes that the Lieutenant-Governor does not think any purpose would be served by sending the petitions to the Agent of the Railway Company with expression of dissatisfaction, but considers that it is very necessary a full enquiry should be made into the matter by the Deputy Consulting Engineer in concert with the Traffic Manager, and will not feel satisfied until such enquiry has been made, and it is shewn conclusively that the existing locomotive and rolling-stock is turned to the best account, that every wagon carries a full load, and that all pains are taken to prevent any delay in loading, unloading, and despatching wagons, and that earnest measures are taken by the Railway Company's Officers to prevent corrupt practices such as are commonly reputed to have prevailed.

His Honor is willing to give the plan introduced at Bombay, as described by the Deputy Consulting Engineer, a trial at Allygurh and at Agra or Etawa, and the Board of Revenue will be requested to make the necessary arrangements in communication with the Deputy Consulting Engineer, who should arrange with the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal as to how the cost may be met.

3. It seems to His Honor not improbable that consigners would not object to the payment of a trifling fee for registration of their applications at the Government Office.

Note by Major J. Hovenden, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, on difficulty experienced by consigners of goods in obtaining Wagons at certain Stations on the line,—(No. 52, dated the 22nd January 1866.)

In Bombay it was found that the Station Masters at certain places made large incomes by making large unauthorised charges for wagons before they would make them over to consigners of goods. In order if possible, to check this practice an experiment was made at one or two Stations where there was a glut of cotton. A Government Registry Office was established close to the Railway Station, but beyond the Railway Company's boundary. Consigners were invited to register their applications for wagons simultaneously at the Government Office and at the Station Master's Office. It was fully explained that the Company were not bound to supply wagons according to the Government register, but that all cases in which there was a discrepancy between the two registers would be investigated. This plan was found very effectual and gave great satisfaction.

2. Should His Honor approve, I think it would be worth while to give the system a trial at one or two Stations (say Agra and Allygurh) where there is a difficulty in carrying away goods brought on to the line.

3. The plan of sending daily copies of the register of applications for wagons appears an excellent one, but I would submit that it would be worth while to try the two plans simultaneously and compare the results.

4. I have spoken to Mr. Thornhill on the subject, and he says that one or two Tehsildars could be made available for this work, on the understanding that the time during which they are employed on this duty shall count as service for a pension. The pay of the Registrars could, I think, be met from the Consulting Engineer's reserve, but that is a matter of detail which can easily be settled if His Honor approves of the experiment.

5. As regards the enclosed petition, I would respectfully submit that the only practical action that can be taken is to see that the available wagons are fairly given out. The Company's Officers are exerting themselves to the utmost, and both Mr. Batchelor and Mr. Carter are now on the Upper Division doing what they can. The rolling-stock cannot be increased until more iron-work comes out from England and, for the delay in sending this out, the Indian management is not responsible. When Stations are choked with goods, I think that Magistrates should encourage and advise the people rather to send the goods by road and river than to petition against what cannot be helped when a sudden and enormous rush of traffic overwhelms the line. The petitions might, should it be thought expedient, be sent to the Agent with an expression of His Honor's dissatisfaction.

From Captain F. S. Taylor, R. E., Joint-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company,—(No. 465G., dated the 1st March 1866.)

Having submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, who only returned from tour yesterday afternoon, the evidence given by Mr. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, before the Committee now sitting to inquire into the public complaints of mismanagement in the Goods Department in the North-Western Provinces, I am directed to state that His Honor learns with pleasure from your telegram published in this morning's newspapers that you have cancelled your order giving a preference to the Commercial Transport Association, an order which appears to have been injudicious, and to have given rise to much unfairness and abuse and to just cause of complaint.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, refrains from recording his final opinion on this point until he receives the report of the Committee and until you have had an opportunity of making your remarks on it.

In the meantime I am directed to send you a memorial addressed by Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Company to the Government of India, which has been transmitted to this Office, and also the *ad interim* recommendations of the Committee, and call upon you to indicate publicly the course the East Indian Railway Company intends to persue at this important juncture.

You will, however, bear in mind that no deviation from the authorised public merchandise tariff must be made.

From CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R. E., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 209R., dated the 20th February 1866.)

COPY of the following letter forwarded to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for consideration and such action in the matter as may commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor.

From BORRADAILE, SCHILLER, AND Co., and eight others, to the Secretary, Home Department,—(dated the 10th February 1866.)

WE the undersigned consignees of *cotton* now detained at various Up-country Stations of the East Indian Railway Company beg to suggest that orders be issued preventing Station Masters from receiving fresh supplies of cotton and other produce until the large accumulation of goods awaiting transit has been cleared. Similar measures have been found to answer at home and would effectually check bribery.

We likewise believe that it is the only course open to the Railway Company by which the line will ever be cleared of its present accumulations of traffic in the absence of a sufficient amount of rolling-stock.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to MESSRS. BORRADAILE, SCHILLER, AND Co.,—(No. 421G., dated the 24th February 1866.)

YOUR letter of the 10th February 1866, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, having been transmitted to this Office for such action as may commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor, I am instructed to inform you that immediately on receipt of the Report of the Committee of enquiry now sitting in the North-Western Provinces your suggestions will be considered by His Honor in connection with the recommendations of the Committee.

From the Committee constituted under letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 218G., dated the 5th February 1866, to CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department,—(dated Camp Ghazeeabad, the 22nd February 1866.)

THE future measures to be adopted for securing a complete check on the Station Masters throughout the line will form the subject of a subsequent report; but there appears to be a pressing necessity for present remedy to the existing state of things, and on this subject the Committee submit the following proposal to Government, and if it meets with approval, solicit that immediate steps may be taken for its adoption:—

Temptation to give bribes will exist as long as the demand for wagons so greatly exceeds the supply, and it appears to the Committee that the most effectual method of removing the temptation will be to put the wagons at each station up to auction daily.

Should this plan be adopted the money now asserted to be spent in bribes will then be paid to the Railway Company. There appears to be only one objection, *viz.*, that the increased rate of carriage which would result might, unless fair notice were given, interfere prejudicially with the purchases which had been made by merchants in reliance on a certain rate of carriage, but when it is considered that at present cotton is being sent by river and country cart to Calcutta at a high rate and great loss of time, this objection appears to be insignificant. Admitting that it exists, however, it would apply entirely to purchasers of other articles than of cotton, and chiefly to goods to be carried short distances. If, however, fair notice were given that the auction of wagons will take place, and also a small proportion of wagons were reserved for perishable goods and such as are to be carried short distances, the Committee conceive that there would be no objection to adopting the proposal.

From E. PALMER, ESQ., Agent, East Indian Railway Company, to CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department,—(No. 1634G., dated the 7th March 1866.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your No. 465G. of March 2nd, and in reply to say that every act of mine in connection with the preference shewn to the Commercial Transport Association has been done under legal advice. A new form of Register has been devised and issued for adoption, which will serve to shew how the wagons are distributed, and the Traffic Manager has been instructed to give such order as will ensure the nearest approach to fairness. More than this the Company cannot do until it be determined on what ground priority of despatch becomes a right.

I will await the report of the Committee before replying to your present communication, and to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks in extenso; meanwhile I need hardly say that, so far as undue preference has been shewn by subordinate individuals, I shall be quite prepared to deal with any suggestions the Committee may make.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 507G., dated the 7th March 1866.)

I AM instructed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of Government, copies* of the official correspondence between the Agent and Chief Auditor of the East Indian Railway in this Office, on the subject of the alleged malpractises in the Goods Department of the East Indian Railway in the North-Western Provinces. The Committee has closed the inquiry and are now preparing their report.

* To Auditor, No. 218G.
From ditto „ 516.
To Agent „ 240G., dated 5th Feb.
From Lieut.-Col. C. J. Hodgson, No. 69A., dated 10th February 1866.
To Agent No. 465G., dated 1st March.
Ditto „ 485., „ 3rd „
From ditto „ 1634G., „ 7th „

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. [illegible] 1866.

An Act to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a summary procedure for the recovery of money due on dishonored Bills of Exchange, Hundis, and Promissory Notes; and whereas inconvenience is felt by persons engaged in trade by reason of the laws of British India being in some particulars different from those of England in matters of common occurrence in the course of such trade; and whereas, with a view to remedy such inconvenience, it is expedient to amend the laws of British India as hereinafter is mentioned; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation Clause.

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"British India."

"British India" shall mean the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106 (An Act for the better Government of India.)

"High Court."

"High Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be:

"Local Government."

And in every part of British India in which this Act shall operate, "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer executive Government in such part.

From and after 1st May 1866, in all suits upon Bills of Exchange, &c., if plaintiff desires to proceed under this Act, the summons shall be in the form given in the Schedule.

2. From and after the first day of May 1866, all suits upon Bills of Exchange, Hundis, or Promissory Notes, commenced in any High Court within six calendar months after the same shall have become due and payable may, in case the plaintiff shall desire to proceed under this Act, be commenced as hereinafter is mentioned, (that is to say,) the plaint shall be in the form prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act; and in any case in which the plaint and summons shall be in such forms respectively, it shall not be lawful for the defendant to appear to or defend the suit unless he shall obtain leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend; and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

Defendant shewing a defence upon the merits to have leave to appear.

3. The High Court shall, upon application within the period of seven days from the service of such summons, give leave to appear and to defend the suit upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing, and recording issues, or otherwise, as to the Court may seem fit.

Court may, under special circumstances, set aside decree.

4. After decree the High Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside

execution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it shall seem reasonable to the Court so to do and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Court may order Bill to be deposited with Officer of Court in certain cases.

5. In any proceedings under this Act it shall be competent to the High Court to order the Bill or Note sought to be proceeded upon to be forthwith deposited with an Officer of the Court, and further to order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff shall have given security for the costs thereof.

Remedy for recovery of cost of noting non acceptance of dishonored Bill.

6. The holder of every dishonored Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for acceptance or non payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonor, as he has under this Act for the recovery of the amount of such Bill or Note.

Civil Procedure Code and rules made thereunder to apply to proceedings under this Act.

7. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all rules made under or by virtue of the said Code shall, so far as the same are or may be made applicable, extend and apply to all proceedings to be had or taken under this Act.

Local Government may extend Act.

8. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct that all or any part of the provisions in Sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of this Act shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all or any Courts or Court in the territories under such Government other than a High Court, and within one month after such order shall have been made and published in the Official Gazette, such provisions shall extend and apply in manner directed by such order, and any such order may be in like manner from time to time altered and annulled. In and by any such order the Local Government may direct by whom any powers or duties incident to the provisions applied under this Act shall and may be exercised with respect to matters in such other Courts or Court, and may make any orders or regulations which may be deemed requisite for carrying into operation in such Courts or Court the provisions so applied.

Consideration for guarantee need not appear by writing

9. No special promise to be made by any person after the passing of this Act to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person, being in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith or some other person by him thereunto lawfully authorized, shall be deemed invalid to support a suit to charge the person by whom such promise shall have been made, by reason only that the consideration for such promise does not appear in writing, or by necessary inference from a written document.

Guarantee to or for a Firm to cease upon a change in the Firm, except in special cases

10. No promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another made to a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or to a single person trading under the name of a Firm, and no promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of a Firm consisting of two or more persons, or of a single person trading under the name of a Firm, shall be binding on the person making such promise in respect of anything done or omitted to be done after a change shall have taken place in any one or more of the persons constituting the Firm, or in the person trading under the name of a Firm, unless the intention of the parties that such promise shall continue to be binding, notwithstanding such change shall appear either by express stipulation or by necessary implication from the nature of the Firm or otherwise,

Acceptance of a Bill, Inland or Foreign, to be in writing on it and signed.

11. No acceptance of any Bill of Exchange, whether Inland or Foreign, made after the first day of May 1866, shall be sufficient to bind or charge any person, unless the same be in writing on such Bill, or, if there be more than one part of such Bill, on one of the said parts, and signed by the acceptor, or some person duly authorized by him.

What are to be deemed "Inland Bills."

12. Every Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made in any part of British India, and made payable in or drawn upon any person resident in any part of British India, shall be deemed to be an Inland Bill; but nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the stamp duty, if any, which, but for this enactment, would be payable in respect of any such Bill or Note.

Protest by Notary Public to be *primâ facie* evidence of dishonor.

13. Protest of a Bill of Exchange, whether Inland or Foreign, when purporting to be made by a Notary Public, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the Bill has been dishonored.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

14. In case of any suit founded upon a Bill of Exchange or other negotiable instrument, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, it shall be lawful for the Court to make such decree as it would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

Rights under marine and fire policies to vest in assignees.

15. Every assignee, by endorsement or otherwise, of a policy of marine insurance or of a policy of insurance against fire, in whom the property in the subject insured shall be absolutely vested at the date of the assignment, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit as if the contract contained in the policy had been made with himself.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Suit.

In the High Court of at

Plaintiff
Defendant

To [*here enter the defendant's name, description, and address.*]

Whereas [*here enter the plaintiff's name, description, and address*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Act No. V of 1866 [*to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India*] for Rs. principal and interest [*or* Rs. balance of principal and interest] due to him as the Payee [*or* Indorsee] of a Bill of Exchange [*or* Hundi, *or* Promissory Note of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from

the Court within seven days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such seven days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. [*here state the sum claimed*] and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration shewing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit,

[*Here copy the Bill of Exchange, Hundi or Promissory Note, and all endorsements upon it.*]

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1866.

An Act to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, import and sale of arms and ammunition, and for said Forbidding the right to keep and use the same, without the power to give power of disarming in certain cases, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS Act No. XXXI of 1860 as continued by Act No VI of 1865 will expire on the first day of October 1866; and whereas it is expedient to continue the said Act No. XXXI of 1860 with such modifications as are hereinafter mentioned; and whereas it is desirable to render the license mentioned in the 26th and other Sections of the same Act grantable upon conditions, and to enable the local Governments to exempt classes of persons, Districts and parts of Districts from the operation of Sections 25 and 26 of the same Act; It is enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. Act No. VI of 1865 and the second Clause of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860 are hereby repealed; but the rest of the Act last hereinbefore mentioned shall, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned, continue in force from the passing of this Act until the Governor General of India in Council shall, by an order published in the Gazette of India, declare otherwise. Repeal of Act No. VI of 1865 and of part of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860. Rest of Act No. XXXI of 1860 continued.

2. The license mentioned in Sections 26, 28, 29 and 30 of the said Act No. XXXI of 1860 may be granted by the Magistrate or other person specially authorized to grant the same, subject to such condition or conditions, if any, as such Magistrate or other person shall think fit; and on breach of any such condition, or failure to comply therewith, such license shall thereupon be null and void. Licenses to bear arms may be granted on conditions.

3. For the last Clause of Section 27 of the same Act, the following words shall be substituted (that is to say,) "such other persons, classes of persons, Districts or parts of Districts as the Local Government may by notification in Official Gazette from time to time exempt from such provisions." Amendment of Section 27 of Act No. XXXI of 1860.

4 This Act may be cited as "The Arms' Act Continuance Act, 1866." Short Title.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1866.

An Act further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure; It is enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. In lieu of the words in the parts of column 7 of the said Schedule respectively referring to Sections 172, 174, 271, 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 325, 380, 448 and 451 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Any Magistrate." Amendment of Schedule as regards Sections 172, 174, 271, 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 325, 380, 448 and 451 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. In lieu of the words in the parts of the said column respectively referring to Sections 392 and 393 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Court of Sessions or Magistrate of the District." Amendment of Schedule as regards Sections 392 and 393 of the Indian Penal Code.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to alter the effect which any other part of the said Schedule had immediately before the passing of this Act. Nothing in this Act to alter effect of the rest of the Schedule.

4. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Code of Criminal Procedure. This Act to be read with the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 6th February 1866, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. 1 OF 1866.

An Act to amend certain provisions of Regulation VI of 1819 (for rescinding Regulation XIX, 1816, and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define more exactly the limits within which persons are prohibited from employing a ferry-boat plying for hire in the vicinity of a public Ferry, and also to provide some penalty for the wilful disregard of such prohibition; It is enacted as follows:—

Section VI, Regulation VI., 1819, repealed.

I. Section VI of Regulation VI of 1819 of the Bengal Code, so far as it relates to the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is hereby repealed.

Exclusive right to public Ferries vested in Government, and the employment of private Ferries within two miles prohibited.

II. Every Ferry which has been or may be declared to be a public Ferry under the provisions of the said Regulation VI of 1819 shall belong exclusively to Government, and no person shall; except with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire within a distance of two miles above or below the place where such public Ferry is established.

Provision for the establishment of subsidiary Ferries.

III. On the requisition of the Magistrate of the District, the person in charge of such public Ferry shall maintain at one or more places, in addition to the place at which the said public Ferry is established, and within two miles therefrom, such number of subsidiary Ferries as may seem to the said Magistrate to be necessary for the public convenience, and all the provisions of the said Regulation VI of 1819, in regard to the management of public Ferries, shall be deemed applicable to any subsidiary Ferry maintained under the orders of the Magistrate as aforesaid.

Claims for compensation how to be dealt with.

IV. All claims for compensation which may be preferred by any person or persons for any loss which may be sustained by them in consequence of any Ferry having been declared public as aforesaid shall be enquired into by such Magistrate, who shall award compensation to any such person or persons who may appear justly entitled thereto. Such compensation shall be calculated upon an estimate of the annual net profit actually realized by such person or persons from such Ferry on an average of the five years next preceding such declaration, and shall in no case exceed the amount of fifteen times such net annual profit.

Penalty for acting in contravention of Section II.

V. Any person who wilfully acts in contravention of the provisions of Section II of this Act shall be liable to the punishment provided by Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code.

WALKER MARSHALL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 1st March 1866, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1866.

An Act to provide for the better regulation of the Police within the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exclude the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta from the general Police District of Bengal, and to make provision for the better regulation of the Police within the limits so excluded; It is enacted as follows:—

The Suburbs may be excluded from the Police District.

I. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to exclude from the Court of Police District. the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta or any portion thereof, from the general Police District of the Provinces subject to his control, and the limits of the tract of country so excluded shall be defined in a Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and the operation of this Act shall be confined to such limits. Provided that it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to alter such limits by such Notification as aforesaid.

A Police Force to be constituted for the Suburbs.

II. For the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta so defined as aforesaid, there shall be a Police Force, which shall consist of such number of Officers and men, and shall be otherwise constituted in such manner, as shall be from time to time ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Police Force to be under the control of the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta.

III. The Police Force of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, who may from time to time, subject to the approbation of the said Lieutenant-Governor, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient, relative to the general government of the Force, the places of residence, the classification, rank, distribution, and particular service of the several members thereof, their inspection, and the description of arms, accoutrements, and other necessaries to be furnished to them; and all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Police Force as the said Commissioner shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing neglect or abuse, and for rendering such Force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

IV. The appointment of the members of the Police Force shall rest with the Commissioner of Police, and he may, at any time, suspend or dismiss any member of the Force whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

Appointment, &c., of the Force to rest with the Commissioner.

V. For any lesser breach of discipline, or other misconduct not requiring the suspension or dismissal of the offender, a member of the Police Force may be fined by the Commissioner in any sum not exceeding one-half of his monthly pay.

Commissioner may fine for lesser breaches of discipline.

VI. For neglect or violation of duty in his office, and for any breach of the orders and regulations framed as aforesaid, every member of the Police Force, besides being suspended or dismissed from his employment, at the discretion of the Commissioner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees (which may be deducted from any salary then due to such offender), or to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for any term not exceeding three months.

Additional penalties for neglect of duty, &c.

VII. No member of the Police Force to be enrolled under this Act, shall be at liberty to resign his office, or to withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed so to do in writing by the Commissioner, or unless he shall have given to the Commissioner six months' notice of his intention, if a member of the Mounted Branch of the said Force, and two months' notice if a member of any other Branch; and every member of the said Force who shall so resign or withdraw himself without such leave or notice, shall be liable, on the order of the Commissioner, to forfeit all arrears of pay then due to him; and, on the sentence of a Magistrate, to pay a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to undergo imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding two months.

Police Officers not to resign without notice.

VIII. Every member of the Police Force shall receive on his enrolment a Certificate in the form hereunto annexed, under the signature of the Commissioner of Police, by virtue of which he shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer. Such Certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed, or otherwise removed from employment in the Force.

On enrolment, Police Officer to receive a Certificate.

IX. Every member of the Police Force who shall be dismissed from or shall cease to hold and exercise his office, and who shall not forthwith deliver up his Certificate, and all the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, and other necessaries which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, to the Commissioner, or to such person and at such time and place as shall be directed by the said Commissioner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding one month. And it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, or for any Magistrate, to issue his warrant to search for and seize all the clothing, accoutrements, appointments, and other necessaries which shall not be so delivered over, wherever the same may be found.

Penalty for dismissed members not delivering up clothing, &c.

X. There shall be deducted from the pay of every member of the Police Force, of a class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, a sum after such rate as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, not exceeding one anna in the Rupee; which sum so deducted, shall, from time to time, be invested in such manner, and in such securities, as the said Lieutenant-Governor may in writing direct, and the said sum so invested, together with the interest and dividends thereof, shall form a Fund, to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund," and shall be applied from time to time to payment of such Superannuation or retiring allowances or gratuities as may be ordered by the said Lieutenant-Governor at any time to any of the aforesaid members of the Police Force. Provided that any Police Officer may be dismissed or removed without a superannuation allowance, and that no Police Officer shall be entitled as of right to any allowance from the said Fund, or shall retain any right to a refund of any deduction made from his pay while he shall have been a Police Officer.

Superannuation Fund.

Proviso.

XI. The moneys accruing from stoppages from members of the Police Force during absence from sickness or other cause, and from fines imposed on members thereof for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates upon drunken persons or for assaults upon Police Officers, and all moneys from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing, or other articles supplied for the use of the Police, shall be applied in aid of any fund applicable to Police purposes.

Disposal of the proceeds of certain fines, &c.

XII. The Commissioner of Police may, of his own authority, appoint Special Police Officers to assist on any temporary emergency.

Appointment of Special Police Officers.

XIII. Every Special Police Officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection, and shall be liable to perform the same duties, and shall be amenable to the same penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities, as the ordinary Officers of Police.

Powers of Special Police Officers.

XIV. If any person, being appointed a Special Police Officer as aforesaid, shall without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given to him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every such neglect, refusal, or disobedience.

Penalty for Special Police Officer neglecting or refusing to serve, &c.

XV. The Commissioner of Police may also, if he shall think fit, on the application of any person shewing the necessity of it, appoint any additional number of Police Officers to keep the peace at any place within the limits of the operation of this Act, at the charge of the person applying, but subject to the orders of the said Commissioner, and for such time as he shall think fit, and every such Police Officer shall receive a Certificate, by virtue of which he shall be vested with all the powers, privileges, and duties of the Police Officers belonging to the ordinary Force. Provided that the person upon whose application such appointment shall have been made, may, upon giving one month's notice

Appointment of additional Police Officers on the application of private individuals.

in writing to the Commissioner of Police, require that the Police Officers so appointed at his expense shall be discontinued, and thereupon the said Commissioner shall discontinue such additional Police Officers; and all moneys received by the Commissioner for the payment of any such additional Police Officers shall be accounted for by him.

Apprehension and punishment of reputed thieves, &c.

XVI. A Police Officer may arrest without a warrant any person found, between sun-set and sun-rise, armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any offence against the person or property of another; any reputed thief found, between sun-set and sun-rise, on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, who shall not give a satisfactory account of himself; any person found, between sun-set and sun-rise, having his face covered or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any such offence as aforesaid; any person found between sun-set and sun-rise, in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein; and any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person), any implement of housebreaking; and such person shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months.

Brothels.

XVII. On proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police, or of a Magistrate, that a house is used as a common brothel, or lodging-house for prostitutes or disorderly persons of any description, such Commissioner or Magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and on being satisfied that the house is so used, and is a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it, and if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of twenty-five Rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used.

Penalty for keeping a hotel, &c., without a license.

XVIII. Whoever has or keeps any hotel, tavern, punch-house, alehouse, arrack or toddy shop, or place for the sale or consumption of gunja, chundoo, or other preparation of opium, hemp, or other intoxicating drug, plant, or substance, or has or keeps any coffee-house, boarding-house, eating-house, lodging-house, or other place of public resort and entertainment, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments are sold or consumed (whether the same be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere), without a license to be obtained in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day that the said house or place of entertainment is kept open, or the sale of provisions, liquors, or refreshments is continued, without the necessary license. Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to the sale, in reasonable quantities, of any drug, plant, or substance in any chemist's or druggist's shop for medicinal purposes only.

Excise license not to be granted without Certificate of Commissioner of Police.

XIX. No license shall be granted under the provisions of Act XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal,*) unless the person applying for such license shall produce a Certificate from the Commissioner of Police, stating that a license may be granted to him for the sale of spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs, as the case may be, without risk or detriment to the preservation of peace and good order, and containing a full statement of such conditions as may have been imposed and shall have remained in force, under the provisions hereinafter contained, at the date when such license shall be granted. No license so granted shall be renewable without a fresh Certificate as aforesaid, previously obtained from the Commissioner of Police, subject to the order and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor.

Duration and conditions of license.

XX. It shall be competent to the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, to limit, in such Certificate as aforesaid, the period for which the license may be granted, and also to fix such conditions as he may deem necessary for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the house and places of entertainment as aforesaid, and for the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting the same, and from time to time to vary such conditions, subject to such direction and control as aforesaid; and no license granted under the said Act XXI of 1856 shall be valid unless it shall contain such conditions as shall have been imposed and shall remain in force for the time being under this Section.

Penalty for keeping up a sign-board or notice after expiry of license.

XXI. Whenever any license granted as aforesaid shall have ceased to have effect, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police to order the person to whom such license shall have been granted, to remove or cause to be removed any sign-board or other notice which such person might have been theretofore bound, under the terms of his said license, to keep affixed on or near the house or place of public resort or entertainment for which such license had been granted; and any person who shall fail to obey any such order forthwith, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of ten Rupees for every day thereafter during which he shall so fail.

Commissioner of Police may grant licenses for places for which no licenses are required under Act XXI of 1856.

XXII. The Commissioner of Police may, at his discretion, from time to time, grant licenses to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid for which no such license as is specified in the said Act XXI of 1856 is required, upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such license, as he with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort or entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same; and the said licenses may be granted by the said Commissioner for any term not exceeding one year.

Penalty for a breach of any condition of a license.

XXIII. Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions of a license granted either under Section XIX or Section XXII of this Act shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable by a fine not exceeding

one hundred Rupees, and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been owing to the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale. Any person so convicted shall also be liable to the forfeiture of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor.

Fee for certificate.

XXIV. For every certificate or license granted by the Commissioner of Police under this Act there shall be levied a fee of two Rupees.

Penalty for owning or keeping, or having charge of, a common gaming-house, &c.

XXV. Whoever being the owner or occupier or having the use, of any house, room, or place, shall keep or use the same as a common gaming-house; and whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house or room, shall knowingly and wilfully permit the same to be kept or used by any other person as a common gaming-house; and whoever shall have the care or management of, or in any manner assist in conducting, the business of any house, room, or place so kept or used; and whoever shall advance or furnish money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, room, or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding three months.

Penalty for being found playing in a common gaming-house.

XXVI. Whoever shall be found in any such house, room, or place, playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or shall be found there present for the purpose of gaming whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding one month; and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

Commissioner or Magistrate may authorize certain Police Officers to enter any common gaming-house for the purpose of search and seizure.

XXVII. If the Commissioner of Police or Magistrate, upon information on oath, and after such enquiry as he may think necessary, shall have reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, he may, by his warrant, give authority to any superior Officer of Police to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place; and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein whether or not then actually gaming; and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all moneys, and securities for money, and articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein; and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall have so entered, when he shall have reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody; and to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search

Evidence of house being common gaming-house.

XXVIII. When under the provisions of the last preceding Section any cards, dice, gaming table, or cloth, board, or other instruments of gaming shall be found in any house, room, or place, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary shall be made to appear, that such house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Police Officer or any of his assistants.

On conviction for keeping a common gaming-house, instruments of gaming to be destroyed, &c.

XXIX. On conviction of any person for keeping any such common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, who may also order all or any of the securities for money and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds thereof, with all moneys seized therein, to be forfeited; or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

Witnesses indemnified.

XXX. Any person who shall have been concerned in gaming contrary to this Act, and who shall be examined as a witness before a Magistrate on the trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act relating to gaming, and who, upon such examination, shall make true and faithful discovery, to the best of his knowledge, of all things as to which he shall be so examined, and who shall thereupon receive from the said Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Act for any thing done before that time in respect of such gaming.

Portion of fine may be paid to informer.

XXXI. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of any fine which shall be levied under Sections XXV and XXVI of this Act, or any part of the moneys or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under Section XXIX, to be paid to an informer.

Gambling in the streets.

XXXII. A Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, in any public street, place, or thoroughfare; and such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding one month; and such instruments of gaming and money shall be forfeited.

Pawn-brokers and money-changers to report stolen property under a penalty for neglect.

XXXIII. If any property answering the description set forth in any information which shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawn-broker, or dealer in second-hand property, or money-changer,

regarding property stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall then be, or thereafter come into the possession of, or be offered in pawn, or for sale, or change, to such pawn-broker, dealer, or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information to that effect at the nearest Police Office, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same was offered; or from whom the same was received; provided always that, in the case of wearing apparel or other articles which it may be difficult for such pawn-broker or dealer to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such pawn-broker or dealer.

Manufacture or possession of Gunpowder.

XXXIV. Whoever shall manufacture Gunpowder or, without a license from the Commissioner of Police, shall have in his possession, in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of Gunpowder than ten pounds, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and also to forfeit such Gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be contained.

Licenses by Commissioner of Police for sale and deposit of Gunpowder, &c.

XXXV. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the sale or keeping in deposit of any quantity of Gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, on such conditions, and for such term, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified in the license; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to forfeit all Gunpowder so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also, in the discretion of the Magistrate or of the Commissioner, to forfeit his license.

Licenses for conveying and removing Gunpowder.

XXXVI. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the transit and carrying of Gunpowder from one place to another, in such manner and in such quantity as he may deem advisable: and any person, not being duly licensed in that behalf, who shall carry or convey a greater quantity of Gunpowder than one pound from one place to another, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Commissioner of Police may issue warrant to search for Gunpowder, &c.

XXXVII. The Commissioner of Police, on credible information laid before him on oath, may issue his warrant authorizing a Police Officer to search in the day-time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he shall have reasonable ground to suspect that any Gunpowder is manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any Gunpowder may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to the provisions of this Act; and all Gunpowder found on such search shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which it may be stored, be immediately seized and kept, pending the judgment of a Magistrate.

Act not to apply to Government Gunpowder, &c.

XXXVIII. None of the four last preceding Sections shall extend to any Government magazine, or store, or building for the making or deposit of Gunpowder under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any Gunpowder belonging to Government.

Commissioner may make rules for the conduct of assemblies and processions.

XXXIX. The Commissioner of Police, from time to time, as occasion may require, may, subject to the orders of the said Lieutenant-Governor, make rules for the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares within the limits aforesaid, prescribing the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass, and for keeping order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing places, and all other places of public resort, and preventing obstructions thereof, on the occasion of such assemblies and processions, and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship; and in any case when the roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, or landing places, may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed; and may give licenses for the use of music in the streets on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies. Every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Commissioner of Police, or violating the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for the following offences in public streets, &c.

XL. Whoever, within such limits as shall be from time to time defined by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort, shall commit any of the following offences, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees:—

Driving, &c., elephant or camel.

1. Whoever shall drive, ride, or lead any elephant or camel without permission from the Commissioner of Police.

Driving a vehicle without a sufficient light.

2. Whoever shall drive any vehicle of any description, at any time between three quarters of an hour after sun-set, and one hour before sun-rise, without a sufficient light, except when, in the opinion of the Magistrate, there may be sufficient moonlight to render such light unnecessary.

Driving vehicle otherwise than on left side of the road.

3. Whoever, without reasonable cause, shall drive a carriage, cart, or other vehicle otherwise than on the left or near side of the road.

Exposing for show horses, or cleaning or repairing conveyances, or training horses in places not allowed by the Commissioner.

4. Whoever shall expose for show, hire, or sale, any horse or other animal, or any carriage; or shall clean or dress any horse or other animal: or shall clean any carriage or other conveyance; or shall make or repair any part of any cart or carriage, except in cases of accident where repair on the spot is necessary; or shall train or break any horse except in such place and at such times as may be allowed by the Commissioner.

5. Whoever, by negligence or ill-usage in driving cattle, shall cause any mischief to be done by such cattle: or shall in any wise misbehave himself in the driving, management, or care of such cattle, so as to cause mischief or obstruction.

Negligence in driving cattle.

6. Whoever, being in charge of a cart, carriage, or horse, shall leave it at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

Leaving cart, &c., without control.

7. Whoever shall cause any cart or truck, with or without horses or cattle, to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, except at places lawfully appointed for the purpose; or shall leave any cart, carriage, or truck, or fasten any horse or other animal, so as to cause any obstruction in any thoroughfare.

Obstructing road or thoroughfare by carriage, &c.

8. Whoever shall lead or ride any horse or other animal or draw or drive any cart, carriage, or truck upon any foot-way, or shall fasten any horse or animal so that it can stand across or upon any foot-way.

Obstructing foot-way.

9. Whoever shall beat a drum or tom-tom, or blow a horn or trumpet, or beat or sound any brass or other metal instrument or utensil, except at such times and places as shall be from time to time allowed by the Commissioner of Police.

Beating drums, tom-toms, &c.

10. Whoever shall set fire to or burn any straw or other matter, or light any bonfire, or wantonly discharge any fire-arm or air-gun, or let off or throw any fire-work, or send up any fire-balloon, except at such times and places as shall from time to time be allowed by the Commissioner of Police.

Lighting fires and discharging guns, fireworks, &c.

11. Whoever, by driving a hackery or cart with insufficiently greased wheels, shall create a noise which is reasonably calculated to cause annoyance to persons frequenting or residing near the thoroughfare in which such hackery or cart is driven.

Driving a cart with insufficiently greased wheels.

12. Whoever, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police, shall put up any post or other thing on the side of any public street, for the purpose of affixing thereon lamps to illuminate the street.

Illuminations.

13. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier, shall affix any bill or notice, or any paper, against or upon any building, wall, or fence, or shall write upon, deface, or mark any such building, wall, or fence with chalk, or paint, or in any way whatsoever.

Affixing bills or otherwise defacing houses, &c.

14. Whoever shall bathe or wash himself in any public street, or in, upon, or by the side of any public tank, reservoir, or aqueduct, not being a place set apart for such purpose.

Bathing, &c., in public street or aqueduct.

15. Whoever shall obstruct or incommode a person bathing at any place set apart as a bathing place, by wilful intrusion, or by using such place as a landing-place, or by anchoring or otherwise fastening or keeping boats, or by washing horses, cattle, or dogs at or near such place, or in any other way.

Obstructing persons at bathing places.

16. Whoever shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, abuse, or torture, or shall cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, abused, or tortured, any animal.

Cruelty to animals.

17. Whoever, in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place, shall beg or apply for alms, or shall expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment, or deformity, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms; or shall seek for or obtain alms by means of any false statement or pretences.

Beggars.

18. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance by easing himself.

Exposing person, &c.

XLI. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, in any street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Penalty for drunkenness in public.

XLII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, by order in writing to be affixed at the principal Police Stations, and also to be published in some public newspaper, to appoint, from time to time, certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed.

Stray dogs.

XLIII. Any Police Officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to such Police Officer, and cannot be ascertained by him.

Police Officer may arrest without warrant on view of offence.

XLIV. Whoever commits an offence on or with respect to the person or property of another, or, in committing an offence under this Act, injures or damages the person or property of another, may, if his name and address be unknown, be apprehended by the person injured, or by any person who may be using the property to which the injury may be done, or by the servant of either of such persons, or by any person authorised by or acting in aid of him, and may be detained until he give his name and address and satisfy such person that the name and address so given are correct, or until he can be delivered into the custody of a Police Officer.

Arrest of person committing offence with respect to person or property of another.

XLV. Every person taken into custody without a warrant by a Police Officer under this Act, shall be taken to the nearest Police Station House, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before the Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizances, with or without sureties, for his appearance before the Magistrate. Any person so detained and not entering into recognizances with or without sureties, shall be carried before the Magistrate within twenty-four hours from the time of his being taken into custody.

Persons taken into custody by a Police Officer without warrant, may be detained in Police Office until brought before a Magistrate or bailed.

Power to take recognizance at the Station House upon certain charges.

XLVI. Whenever any person shall be brought to a Station House charged with any offence against this Act, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of such Station House, or any superior Officer of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

Condition of recognizance.

XLVII. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Magistrate at his next sitting, and all the persons executing the said recognizance shall acknowledge themselves jointly and severally bound in the sum—not exceeding one thousand Rupees—thereby acknowledged, and the time and place of appearance shall be specified in the said recognizance, or in the condition thereof; and the Officer taking the recognizance shall enter in a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party, and his surety or sureties, (if any), entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Magistrate present at the time and place when and where the party is bound to appear.

Recovery and appropriation of fines.

Imprisonment in lieu of fine.

XLVIII. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed by Section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the amount so levied shall be appropriated to any fund applicable to Police purposes. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, when it shall appear to him that the fine cannot be realized by recourse to the provisions above mentioned, to sentence the offender to imprisonment in lieu of any fine to which such offender is liable under this Act, and the term of such imprisonment shall be fixed in accordance with the scale laid down in Section 67 of the Indian Penal Code.

Powers of Joint and other Magistrates

XLIX. Any Joint Magistrate, or other Officer duly authorized to exercise the powers of a Magistrate, and any Assistant vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, in cases referred to him by the Magistrate, may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

And of the Deputy Commissioner.

L. The Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta may, under the orders of the Commissioner, exercise all or any of the powers vested in the latter by the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation.

LI. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say)—

"Property."

The word "property" shall include any chattel, money, or valuable security.

"Person."

The word "person" shall include a corporation.

"Month."

The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

"Oath."

The word "oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration lawfully substituted for an oath.

"Common gaming-house."

The words "common gaming-house" shall be taken to mean any house, room, or place in which cards, dice, tables, or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning or keeping such house, room, or place, whether by way of charge for the use of the instruments of gaming, or of the house, room, or place, or otherwise howsoever.

"Cattle"

The word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine.

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the the plural number shall include the singular number.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Act XXI of 1857 repealed, so far as regards the Suburbs of Calcutta.

LII. Act XXI of 1857 *(to make better provision for the order and good government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah)* is hereby repealed, so far as it applies to such portion of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta as shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of this Act.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.—*(Referred to in Section VIII.)*

A. B. has been appointed a (Superintendent, Inspector, Jemadar, Daregah, or Peon, *as the case may be)* in the Suburban Police Force, and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.

WALKER MARSHALL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 14th of April next:—

A Bill for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for the construction and maintenance of warehouses, embankments, wharves, quays, jetties, piers, and other works in the Port of Calcutta, and for raising the funds necessary for such construction and maintenance, and for imposing tolls and rates on vessels and on goods landed and shipped; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation.

I. The following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless where a contrary intention shall appear from the context:—

"Trustees."

The word "Trustees" shall mean the Trustees for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta for the time being hereby incorporated.

"Vessel."

The word "Vessel" shall mean any ship, barge, boat, raft, or craft, or any other kind of vessel whatever, whether navigated by steam or otherwise.

"Land."

The word "Land" shall include the bed of the river below high water mark.

"Pier."

The word "Pier" shall include a floating pier.

"Wharf."

The word "Wharf" shall include any bank or wall adjoining the river.

"Port."

The word "Port" shall mean the Port of Calcutta as at present, and from time to time to be, defined by declaration made by the Government of Bengal under Sections III and IV of Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues.)*

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular.

Constitution of the Trust.

II. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint and name Trustees to carry out the purposes of this Act, and on the death, insolvency, incapacity, continued absence from Calcutta, resignation, or disqualification of any Trustee, to appoint a new Trustee in his place. The original appointment of Trustees and every appointment of a new Trustee shall be notified in the Calcutta Gazette, and the powers and duties of such Trustees and Trustee shall commence from the date of the notification of their or his appointment, or from such other date as the Lieutenant-Governor shall fix in such notification.

Trustees to be a corporate body.

III. The Trustees so to be appointed shall be styled "The Trustees for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta," and such Trustees shall, under that name and style, be a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal.

Appointment of the Trustees.

IV. The Trustees shall be ten in number, of whom the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, the Collector of Customs, and the Conservator of the Port of Calcutta for the time being, shall always be four, and of the remaining six, two shall be Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and four shall be Merchants or Ship-owners carrying on business in Calcutta.

Proceedings not to be invalidated by vacancy or informality of appointment.

V. No act or proceeding of the Trustees, or of any Committee acting under the authority of this Act, shall be invalidated or illegal in consequence only of there being a vacancy in the number of Trustees at the time of doing or executing such act or proceeding. And all proceedings of the Trustees or of a Committee of Trustees or of any person acting as a Trustee in the *bond-fide* belief that he was duly appointed and qualified, shall, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Trustees, or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Trustee.

Disqualification of Trustee.

VI. Every person who at any time after his election as Trustee shall be absent from Calcutta for more than three months, and every person who at any time after his election as Trustee shall accept or agree to accept any office or place of profit under the Trustees, or participate or agree to participate in the profits of any work done by order of the Trustees, or be concerned or participate in the profits of any contract entered into with the Trustees, shall thenceforth cease to be a Trustee and his office shall thereupon become vacant. Provided always that no Trustee shall vacate his office by reason of his being a Shareholder in any Registered Company with which the Trustees may enter into any contract, or by reason of his being interested in any loan of money to the Trustees. Provided also that no Trustee shall be entitled to vote on any question relating to the execution of this Act or the affairs of the Trustees wherein such Company in which he is a Shareholder is interested, or on any question connected therewith, or on any question relating to any such loan, and if he do so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Appointment of Chairman and election of Vice-Chairman.

VII. The Chairman of the Calcutta Justices of the Peace shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Trustees, and a Deputy Chairman shall be elected annually by the Trustees at their first Meeting in November. At all Meetings of the Trustees the Chairman, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, shall

preside, and in the event of the absence of both of these persons, a Trustee shall be chosen by the Meeting as Chairman: and in case of an equality of votes at any Meeting of the Trustees, the acting Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Salaries and fees of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Trustees.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the Trustees from time to time, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to determine whether any and what salaries shall be paid to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Trustees, and whether any, and what fees shall be paid to the Trustees for attendance at Meetings for transaction of the business of the Trust. Provided that at the time of determining the salaries and fees to be paid as aforesaid the Trustees shall, subject to the same approval, declare the conditions under which such fees shall be payable.

Deputy Chairman may be removed from office by Lieutenant-Governor.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at his pleasure, or on a vote of the majority of the Trustees, to remove from office the Deputy Chairman.

Chairman alone to exercise powers of Trustees.

X. For the better administration of the business of the Trust, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, by resolution duly passed at a Special Meeting as hereinafter mentioned, and with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time to frame and alter general or special Regulations empowering the Chairman alone to exercise all the powers by this Act vested in the Trustees, or such of those powers as shall be specified in such Regulations, and defining the conditions and limitations (if any) under which such powers shall be exercised. Provided that no such Regulation shall affect the provisions of this Act as to Meetings, or empower the Chairman to act alone when his so doing would be clearly inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Time for holding Ordinary, and mode of calling Special, Meetings.

XI. Ordinary Meetings of the Trustees shall be held on the first Monday of every month for the transaction of the general business connected with the purposes of this Act, and a Special Meeting of the Trustees may at any time be called by the Chairman at his own desire or at the desire of any two of the Trustees for any special purpose, which shall be intimated by a notice stating the business for which such Special Meeting is called, and served on each Trustee at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting, and no other business shall be considered at such Special Meeting except that which shall be stated in such notice.

Quorum.

XII. No business shall be transacted at any Meeting unless five Trustees be present: and every Meeting may be adjourned by a vote of the majority of the Trustees present thereat (whether more or fewer than five) to such time as they may think fit.

Trustees may appoint Committees.

XIII. The Trustees may, from time to time by resolution passed at a Special Meeting, appoint Committees of their number for carrying into effect any part of the provisions of this Act, with such powers, and under such instructions, directions, or limitations, as by such resolution shall be defined, and on any such Committees two Members shall be a quorum, and the Trustees shall have power to alter or discontinue any such Committee.

Appointment of Engineer, &c.

XIV. The Trustees shall, from time to time, appoint and employ such Managers, Engineers, Surveyors, Collectors, Clerks, servants, and persons to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act as the Trustees shall think necessary or proper, and may from time to time remove them, or any of them, and appoint others in the room of such as shall be so removed, or as may die or resign or discontinue their offices, and shall pay such salaries, wages, and allowances to the Managers, Engineers, Surveyors, Collectors, Clerks, Servants, and persons respectively as the Trustees shall think reasonable and as shall be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Trustees to cause a duly authorized person to attend at their Office.

XV. The Trustees shall take care that some person duly authorized in that behalf shall attend at their Office daily for the purpose of receiving notices and transacting the ordinary business of the Trust.

Powers of the Trustees as to property.

XVI. The Trustees in their Corporate capacity shall have power to acquire and hold immoveable or moveable property by conveyance, lease, assignment, or sale from the Governor General in Council or Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or from the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, or any other Corporate body, or any Registered Joint Stock Company or private person, and they shall also have power to lease or sell any immoveable or moveable property acquired by them, provided such lease or sale be necessary or expedient for the carrying out of any of the purposes of this Act. Provided always that the said Trustees shall not acquire or hold any property except for and in trust to perform the purposes of this Act.

Power to contract.

XVII. Contracts may be entered into by the Trustees with any Body Corporate, Registered Joint Stock Company, or private person for the execution or supply by them or him of any works, materials, machines, or stores required for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of executing contracts.

XVIII. Instruments and contracts on behalf of the Trustees may be made and executed as follows:—

1.—Any instrument or contract which if made between private persons would by English law be required to be in writing under seal, may be made by the Trustees in writing under their common seal, and in the same way may be altered, rescinded, or released.

2.—Any instrument or contract which if made between private persons would require by English law to be in writing signed by the party to be charged therewith, may be signed on behalf of the Trustees by any person acting under their express or implied authority, and in the same way may be altered or rescinded.

3. Any contract which if made between private persons might by English law be made verbally, may be made verbally on behalf of the Trustees by any person acting under their expres

or implied authority, and in the same way may be altered or rescinded.

Trustees may compound for breaches of contract.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the Trustees, by resolution passed at a Meeting specially called for that purpose, to resolve to compound or compromise with any person with whom they shall have entered into any contract under the authority of this Act, or against whom any action or suit shall have been brought by them, for such sum of money or other compensation as the Trustees shall deem sufficient.

Acquisition of land.

XX. When the Trustees are unable to acquire by agreement any land or building required for the purposes of this Act, the Government of Bengal in its discretion may declare that the land or building is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for Government and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. Such land or building when acquired shall be conveyed to the Trustees, on their paying, or securing under this Act, the compensation awarded. Provided that this Section shall not apply to any land or erection now or hereafter to be vested in the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Security for purchase-money.

XXI. Whenever the Trustees shall not have sufficient funds to pay the compensation for any land or building of which possession has been obtained under the preceding Section, or whenever any person with whom the Trustees may have contracted for the purchase of any immoveable or moveable property shall be willing to receive security for the purchase-money instead of immediate payment of the purchase-money, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, when and after the property so taken for a public purpose or purchased shall have become legally vested in them, to make out and deliver to the person to whom the compensation or purchase shall be payable, a Certificate under the Trustees' common seal in the form or to the effect set forth in Schedule A. to this Act. By such Certificate, when delivered to the party named therein, the sum of money therein expressed to be due shall become a first charge on all immoveable and moveable property for the time being belonging to the Trustees for the purposes of this Act. The Trustees shall keep a register of all Certificates for the time being in force under this Act, which register shall be open to the inspection of the public.

General nature of the works under the Act.

XXII. The works and arrangements to be constructed and carried out by the Trustees under the provisions of this Act may include—

(i.) Wharves, quays, stages, piers, and jetties within the Port, with all necessary and convenient arches, drains, landing-places, stairs, and approaches.

(ii.) Warehouses and sheds for the reception of goods and merchandize landed or to be shipped, and all necessary or expedient tramways and approaches to such warehouses and sheds.

(iii.) The laying down of moorings and the erection of cranes, scales, and all other necessary means and appliances for loading and unloading vessels.

(iv.) The reclaiming, enclosing, and raising any part of the river bed within the Port and below high water mark.

(v.) The construction and application of dredges and other machines for cleaning and improving the river bed within the aforesaid limits.

Trustees to submit a general scheme of proposed works.

XXIII. Within six months from the passing of this Act, the Trustees shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a written scheme or proposal, with the necessary plans, sections, and elevations, exhibiting the general character of the works, constructions, machines, and arrangements proposed by the Trustees for the improvement of the Port, and the estimated cost of such improvements so far as such cost can be fairly estimated without going into minute details. Until the scheme or proposal so submitted shall have received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, subject to such general or special instructions as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time lay down, the Trustees shall not, except with the express sanction in each case of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, have power to acquire any immoveable or moveable property under this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor to enquire and approve of scheme.

XXIV. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his discretion to appoint a Commission of one or more persons, who may be Government Officers, to enquire into the general nature and object of the said scheme, its probable utility and cost, and any other matter connected with the said scheme on which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall desire to be satisfied. For the purposes of such enquiry such Commission shall have power to take evidence, and for obtaining the attendance and for the examination of witnesses may exercise the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Variations and additions in scheme.

XXV. If any variation, omissions, or additions from or to the proposed scheme are required by the Government, the same shall be adopted by the Trustees, and when the said scheme or proposal as submitted, or subject to such omissions, alterations, or additions, shall have received the final approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Governor General of India in Council, the general character of the scheme as approved, its general cost, and the fact of its approval by the Government, shall be notified in the Calcutta Gazette, and thereafter the Trustees shall have power to acquire property and to raise money as hereinafter mentioned.

Subsequent variations and additions.

XXVI. If, and whenever after the approval and notification as aforesaid of the general scheme, it shall be found desirable to carry out any variation therefrom or addition thereto, a written scheme or proposal for such variation or addition, with the necessary plans, sections, and elevations, and an estimate of the cost, shall be submitted by the Trustees to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who shall have the same power and discretion in regard thereto as in regard to the general scheme, and such variation or

addition shall when and as approved be notified in the Calcutta Gazette. Provided that any variation or addition in matters of mere detail and involving a difference of expense from the originally estimated cost of not more than fifty thousand Rupees may be carried out by the Trustees without compliance with the provisions of this Section.

Port-dues and fees, other than Pilotage, may become over to the Trustees.

XXVII. After the notification under the preceding Section has been published, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to order that the Port-dues and fees leviable under Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* shall, so far as the Port of Calcutta is concerned, be leviable by and payable to the Trustees under this Act (other than and except Port-dues on account of Pilotage) and that the Trustees shall keep the Account of the Port Fund under Section 44 of the last-mentioned Act, and shall collect the Port-dues (except as aforesaid) under Section 45 of the said Act.

Money to be raised on debentures.

XXVIII. After such notification as aforesaid has been published, it shall be lawful for the Trustees to raise money for the estimated cost of the works and arrangements proposed and approved on debentures which (subject to the provisions of the 21st Section of this Act) shall be a first charge on all property acquired by the Trustees for the purposes of this Act, and on all tolls, duties, rates, and charges leviable under this Act; and it shall be lawful for the said Trustees at any time or times to raise the additional monies (if any) required for the carrying out of any variations or additions under the last preceding Section by the issue of further debentures to be a charge as aforesaid on the tolls, duties, rates, and charges leviable and property acquired under this Act. Provided that the amount of debentures issued or advertized at any one time shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and that the total amount of outstanding debentures under this Act shall not at any time exceed the sum of Rupees or a sum the interest on which at six per cent. per annum would equal three-fifths of the gross amount of tolls, duties, and rates for the time being leviable under this Act.

Application of funds raised on debentures.

XXIX. All the monies raised on debentures shall be applied by the Trustees in the acquisition of immoveable and moveable property, the payment of salaries, fees, and expenses, and the cost of works and erections necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Application of surplus income.

XXX. Whenever the half-yearly accounts hereinafter directed shall shew a surplus for the half-year of income over expenditure, such surplus, or so much thereof as the Trustees shall think fit, may be applied by them in paying off the debentures issued under this Act in the order of date of issue, or such surplus may in whole or part, be invested by the Trustees in the purchase in their Corporate name of Government securities, and the interest thereof may be accumulated and invested in like manner, with power to the Trustees at any time to dispose of any such securities, and to apply the proceeds and interest thereof in paying off debentures in the order aforesaid, or towards any of the other purposes of this Act.

Form of security.

XXXI. All the debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be in the form contained in the Schedule B to this Act, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being, without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others, unless it shall be otherwise especially stipulated on the face of such debenture.

Payment of debentures by fresh mortgage of rates.

XXXII. The Trustees may at any time with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay the amount for the time being due on any debentures issued in pursuance of this Act.

Estimate of expenditure and income.

XXXIII. The Chairman shall lay before the Trustees a Statement or Estimate of expenditure and income of the Trustees from the date of the first appointment of the Trustees up to the first subsequent day of January, and in every year the Chairman shall lay before the Trustees a Statement or Estimate of the expenditure and income of the Trustees for the year commencing on the first day of January then next succeeding, shewing what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which such Statement relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure, in such detail and form as the Trustees shall direct; and it shall be in the discretion of the Trustees to pass, reject, or modify the Estimates so made.

Auditors to be appointed

XXXIV. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall annually appoint Auditors (being persons well skilled in accounts, and not being Trustees or holding office under them) to audit the Accounts of the Trustees.

Duty and payment of Auditors.

XXXV. It shall be the duty of such Auditors once in every six months to audit the Accounts of the Trustees, and for such purpose the Trustees shall deliver to them their Accounts and Books, and the proper Vouchers in support of the same, and the Auditors shall examine the Accounts and Account Books and Vouchers of the Trustees, and may either make a special report on the said accounts or simply confirm the same, and such report or confirmation shall be laid before the Trustees at a Meeting to be held annually, and the Trustees shall pay to such Auditors for making such audit a reasonable sum, depending upon the extent of trouble they may incur.

Inspection of Accounts and publication of Report of Auditors.

XXXVI. The Trustees shall cause a copy of the Accounts submitted to the Auditors to be open at their Office to the inspection of all persons on payment of a reasonable fee in that behalf, and shall cause a half-yearly Statement of their total receipts and

expenditure during the previous six months as audited to be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Wharves to be appointed under Customs Act.

XXXVII. No wharf, stage, pier, or jetty shall be commenced by the Trustees under this Act, unless the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall have appointed the place of the same under Section X of the Consolidated Customs Act.

Trustees authorized to undertake landing, shipment, and custody of goods.

XXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Trustees, through their Officers duly appointed for the purpose, to undertake the landing and shipment and weighing of goods at any wharves, stages, quays, piers, and jetties erected under the provisions of this Act; also the storing and removal of goods, wares, and merchandize in and from the warehouses and sheds belonging to the Trustees, and all other needful duties or business connected with the landing, shipping, storing, and removal of all goods coming within the premises of the Trustees, and the clearance of such goods through the Custom House. The Trustees shall fix a scale of charges for the performance of such duties and business, and such scale, after submission to and approval by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and may from time to time, subject to the like approval and publication, be altered.

Recovery of charges.

XXXIX. The Trustees shall have the same rights and powers over all goods in respect of which charges under the last preceding Section shall become due to them as are hereinafter conferred on them for the recovery of tolls, and all such charges shall be applied by the Trustees for the purposes of this Act. The scale of charges may be either inclusive or exclusive of the tolls, dues, and rates leviable under the next Section.

Tolls to be levied.

XL. The Trustees shall also frame a scale of tolls, dues, or rates for the landing and shipping of goods within the limits of the Port of Calcutta, and for the storing and keeping of any goods stored in any premises belonging to the Trustees, and for the use of any moorings laid down by the Trustees. Such scale of tolls, dues, and rates shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, and after receiving his approval shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and may from time to time, subject to the like approval and publication, be altered. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the Trustees to levy any tolls, dues, or rates on a scale higher than that given in Schedule C to this Act.

Recovery of tolls in arrear.

XLI. For the amount of all tolls, dues, and rates duly leviable under this Act in respect of any goods, the Trustees shall have a lien on such goods, and shall be entitled to detain the same until such tolls, rates, and dues are fully paid. Tolls, rates, and dues in respect of goods to be landed shall become payable immediately on the landing of the goods. Tolls, rates, and dues in respect of goods to be removed from the premises of the Trustees or to be shipped for export shall be payable before the goods are removed or shipped. The lien for such tolls, rates, and dues shall have priority over all other liens and claims, except for money payable to Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council under any law for the time being in force.

Lien on goods on which tolls, &c are not paid, and powers of Trustees to sell such goods.

XLII. If the tolls, dues, or rates payable as aforesaid to the Trustees on any goods of a perishable nature shall not be paid at or before the expiration of two calendar months from the time the same became due, or on any goods not of a perishable nature shall not be paid at or before the expiration of four calendar months from the time the same became due, and in each case after ten days' notice in the Calcutta Gazette, it shall be lawful for the Trustees to cause such goods to be sold by public auction; and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first to the payment of any charges due on such goods to Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, second, to the payment of the amount due to the Trustees; and the residue, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods or the consignee, or their Agent, on his application for the same.

Trustees to permit the use of landing-places and ghats granted to them by Government.

XLIII. The Trustees shall provide, or allow provision to be made, under proper authority, for the use by the public of any ghât or landing place which shall be granted to the Trustees by the Government or Secretary of State for India in Council, any grant, conveyance, or lease thereof notwithstanding; and in case the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall at any time be satisfied that the Trustees have neglected to make, or allow to be made, such provision, it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to issue an order withdrawing such ghât or landing-place from the possession and power of the Trustees, and by virtue of such order the ghât or landing-place shall at once revest in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

After notified date all goods to be landed and shipped at and from the Trustees' wharves.

XLIV. The provisions of this Section shall come into operation from and after a date to be notified in that behalf in the Calcutta Gazette by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. From and after such date it shall not be lawful for any person to land or ship, or cause to be landed or shipped, any goods within the Port of Calcutta, except at or from some wharf, stage, quay, pier, or jetty belonging to the Trustees under this Act and in conformity with the wharf Regulations for the time being in force under this Act. Any person who shall deal, or attempt to deal, with any goods contrary to the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be seized and confiscated by the Trustees.

Port Act to extend to Lieutenant-Governor's Regulations under this Act.

XLV. The powers vested in the Local Government with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council by Section VII of Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Port and Port-dues)* shall extend to the regulating the time for which and the order and manner in which vessels are to lie alongside any wharves, stages, quays, piers, or jetties belonging to the Trustees for the purpose of unloading or loading cargo, and all Regulations under and provisions of the said Act with regard to buoys and moorings, shall extend to the buoys and moorings laid down by, or belonging to the Trustees.

Penalty for infringing Regulation of Local Government.

XLVI. If any person shall disobey any rule or regulation of the Local Government as to the time, manner, or order for or in

which vessels are to lie alongside as aforesaid, or as to the use of such buoys or moorings as aforesaid, such person shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and if the offence be continued beyond a day, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the first.

Compensation for damage to the property of the Trustees.

XLVII. In case any damage or mischief shall be done to any wharves, quays, jetties, piers, or works constructed under the provisions of this Act by any vessel through the negligence of any person having the guidance of or command thereof, or any of the mariners or persons employed therein, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta, on the application of the Trustees, to issue a summons to the Master of or Agent for such vessel requiring him to attend on a day and at an hour named in the summons to answer touching such damage or mischief. If at the time appointed in the summons, and whether the person summoned shall appear or not, it shall be made out to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the alleged damage was done through such negligence as aforesaid, and that the pecuniary amount of the same does not exceed two hundred Rupees, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to issue his warrant of distress under which a sufficient portion of the boats, masts, spars, ropes, cables, anchors, or stores of the vessel may be seized and sold to cover the expenses of and attending the execution of the distress and the pecuniary amount of damage as aforesaid, and which amount shall be paid to the Trustees out of the proceeds of the distress. Provided that if at the time of the damage or mischief the vessel was under the orders of a duly authorised Officer belonging to the Pilot Service or the Harbour Master's or Master Attendant's Department, the case shall not be cognizable by the Magistrate under this Section. Provided also that nothing herein contained shall in any way affect the right of the Trustees to claim damages in a civil suit if they shall elect to take civil proceedings instead of applying to a Magistrate.

Penalty for damage done to the works, &c.

XLVIII. If any person shall demolish, cut, break, or in any way destroy any of the wharves, quays, jetties, and piers or other works belonging to the Trustees, or any rope or other thing by which any vessel lying in the Port shall be moored or fastened to the same, such person shall, for every such offence, be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and shall further be civilly liable to make good to the Trustees the damage which he has occasioned.

Penalties how recoverable.

XLIX. All penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed by Section of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and the provisions of Section of that Act shall apply to any distress levied by virtue of this Act.

Trustees empowered to make Bye-laws.

L. It shall be lawful for the Trustees to make and from time to time to alter Regulations for the guidance of persons employed by them; for the safe and convenient use of the wharves, quays, jetties, sheds, warehouses, tramways, and other works constructed by them under the authority of this Act; for the receiving and removal of goods brought within the premises of the Trustees; for declaring the procedure to be followed by the Trustees in taking charge of goods which shall have been damaged before landing or shall be alleged to be so damaged; and for the mode of payment of the tolls, dues, rates, and charges leviable under this Act. Provided that no such Bye-Law shall be repugnant to or inconsistent with any law in force or any regulation of the Local Government under the provisions of this Act, and that no penalty for any one infringement of a Bye-Law shall exceed fifty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement, no penalty shall exceed ten Rupees for every day after the first notice.

Confirmation of Bye-Laws.

LI. No Bye-Law or alteration of a Bye-Law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and been published for one week in the Calcutta Gazette, and when so published all Courts of Law shall take judicial notice thereof.

Notice of action.

LII. No suit shall be maintained against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act unless notice in writing shall have been given to the defendant or left at his last or usual place of abode one month before such suit shall be commenced, stating that a suit will be brought and the grounds of suit.

Government may order a local survey.

LIII. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may at any time order a local survey and examination of any works of the Trustees, or the intended site thereof, and the cost of such survey and examination shall be borne and paid by the Trustees out of the monies in their hands by virtue of this Act.

Government may restore or complete works.

LIV. If the Trustees shall allow any work constructed by them to fall into disrepair, or shall not complete any work commenced by them or included in any scheme submitted to and approved by Government under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to cause such work to be restored, completed, or constructed either by the Officers of Government or any private contractor, and the cost of any such restoration, completion, or construction shall be a charge on the work, and a debt due from the Trustees to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Government may take possession and revoke powers of Trustees.

LV. If at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the scheme submitted and approved under the provisions of the 23rd Section of this Act has not been and is not likely to be properly carried out, or (if carried out) has not been and is not likely to be properly maintained by the Trustees, it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to notify, by order published in the Calcutta Gazette, that the powers by this Act conferred on the Trustees are withdrawn and revoked, and the Government of Bengal may assume possession and management of the works (if any) already constructed. By such order, and without the necessity of any conveyance, all immoveable and moveable property, all rights of levying and recovering tolls, dues, and rates, all benefit of contracts and all rights

of suit, which at the time may be vested in the Trustees shall be transferred to and vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the rights of all creditors of the Trustees shall continue as against the said Secretary of State in Council to the extent of the property so transferred to and vested in him.

SCHEDULE A.—*(referred to in Section XXI.)*

The Trustees for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers vested in them by Act of 186 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do certify that the sum of Rupees being the consideration agreed to be paid to A. B. of for the purchase [*the compensation payable to A. B. of for the taking for a public purpose*] of his interest in purchased [*taken*] by the Trustees for the purposes of the said Act remains due and unpaid to him, and that the said sum is to and shall become immediately from the date hereof a first charge on all and singular the immoveable and moveable property now or hereafter to become vested in the said Trustees for the purposes of the said Act, and all such property shall henceforth, except in so far as the same is or may be already liable for any sums certified as due under the provisions of the said Act, be subject to the payment to the said A. B. or his assigns of the said sum of Rs. on the day of and to the payment of interest for so much thereof as shall for the time being remain unpaid, after the rate of six per cent. per annum to be computed from the date hereof

Given under the common seal of the Trustees this day of 186 .

SCHEDULE B.—*(referred to in Section XXXI.)*

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

The Trustees of

The 18

No.

By virtue of the Act No. of 18 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations we, the Trustees of. in consideration of the sum of Rs. paid to us by A. B. of , promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of Rs. after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of per centum per annum payable half-yearly on the day of and the day of

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and two Trustees.*)

SCHEDULE C.—*(referred to in Section XL.)*

MAXIMA RATES OF TOLLS.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE improvement of the Port of Calcutta, by supplying greater facilities for the landing and shipping of goods, is a subject which every year becomes more important and urgent. The subject has on more than one occasion been under the consideration of the Supreme and Local Governments, and several proposals have been made for carrying out the desired improvements.

The Supreme Government and the Chamber of Commerce have expressed opinions in favor of the carrying out the desired improvements through the agency of a body of Trustees and the present Bill has accordingly been framed with that view. But inasmuch as the improvement of the Port is a matter very nearly affecting the local interests of the Town of Calcutta, it is proposed that the Municipality of Calcutta should be officially represented in the Trust. It has also seemed desirable that the Customs Department and Conservator of the Port should have a voice in the administration of the Trust.

The present Bill, beyond a general description of the nature of the works to be carried out by the Trustees, does not lay down any particular scheme for the improvement of the Port, it being thought better that the particular mode of carrying out the desired objects should be left to be determined by the Local and Supreme Governments.

The Bill proposes to limit the total amount of funds to be raised on debentures, and the maximum rates of tolls to be levied. What these limits should be seems a matter which will be best determined after enquiry and discussion by the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Bill proposes that the Port-dues at present collected under the Port Act of 1855 (other than Pilotage-dues) shall be received by the Trustees, who shall also have power to levy Tolls for the landing, warehousing, and shipping of goods: and that the necessary funds shall be raised on the security of these dues and tolls, and of the property to be acquired by the Trustees.

T. H. COWIE.

The 6th January 1866.

WALKER MARSHALL,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 274.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 13th March* 1866.—The Revd. M. R. Burge to be Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital.

Mr. W. O'Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sarun, is transferred to Balasore, and vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Money Loll Dutt to have temporary charge of the Sukeas Street Dispensary, Calcutta.

Mr. G. G. Morris to officiate as Additional Judge of Jessore.

The 14th March 1866.—The following gentlemen to be Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police in the Districts mentioned against their names, *viz.* :—

Mr. M. F. Beamish	...	Midnapore.
,, F. C. Charles	..	Jessore.
,, G. Raban	...	Hooghly.
,, H. Harris	...	Sarun.
,, W. Mackenzie	..	Monghyr.
,, R. A. D. Bignell	...	Beerbhoom.

The 15th March 1866.—Baboo Russick Loll Bose to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, but to continue to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, until the return, from leave, of Mr. S. DaCosta, or until further orders.

Mr. W. DaCosta to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Purneah.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Sandyal to be Sudder Ameen of Bhaugulpore, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Baboo Denonath Chatterjee to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Davidson, or until further orders.

Baboo Juddonath Mullick to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Midnapore, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Mr. E. S. Moseley to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. N. S. Alexander, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee at Serajgunge, *viz.* :—

Mr. A. W. Murdock.
,, J. Tawse.
,, J. Ogilvie.
,, S. Gowan.
Baboo Sharut Chunder Roy.
,, Ummer Nath Pundit.
,, Kallee Prosonno Mitter.

The 16th March 1866.—Mr. R. F. Hennessy to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Patna Division, to be posted to Tirhoot, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in any, or all the Districts of that Division.

Baboo Otool Churn Mullick, M. A. and B. L., to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Rajshahye Division, to be posted to Dinagepore, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in any, or all the Districts of that Division.

Baboo Krishna Chunder Dutt to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Dacca Division, to be posted to Mymensing, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in any, or all the Districts of that Division.

Mr. W. Scott, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, to have charge of the Terai Sub-Division, Darjeeling, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Moulvy Hameeoodeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Terai Sub-Division, Darjeeling, is transferred to Purneah, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

In supersession of the orders of the 5th instant, Mr. J. A. Ricketts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is transferred to Midnapore, and vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 17th March 1866.—The Revd. A. W. Wallis to be Chaplain of Berhampore.

Mr. H. Balfour, Deputy Collector of Howrah, is appointed under Section 3, Act VI. of 1857, to take order for the acquisition of the land required for a carriage road proposed to be constructed from the Bishop's College Avenue Road to the Government Botanic Gardens.

Mr. W. B. Oldham to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

The 20th March 1866.—Commander P. W. Mitchison, of the late Indian Navy, to officiate as Collector of Customs and Port Master of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Bamber, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 13th March* 1866.—Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, is allowed privilege leave, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of it to the close of the current month.

Mr. H. J. Bamber, Collector of Customs and Port Master of Chittagong, for twelve months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with eleven days for preparation.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Purmanund Sett, attached to the Sukeas Street Dispensary, for twelve months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 15th March 1866.—Mr. N. S. Alexander, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah, for one month, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. A. Davidson, Principal Sudder Ameen of Hooghly, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from the 10th instant, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 17th March 1866.—Lieutenant R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, for two weeks, on urgent private affairs, under the Financial Notification, dated 8th September 1859, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 10th ultimo.

The 19th March 1866.—Mr. E. S. Penson, Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot, for one month, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his office to the Additional Judge of the District.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 15th March* 1866.—Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Perguunahs, having resumed his duties on the 6th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of the 21st ultimo, is cancelled.

Lieutenant W. B. Birch, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, having returned to his duties on the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 28th ultimo is cancelled.

Dr. H. M. Davis, Medical Officer of Noacolly, reported his departure on leave to Europe per Steamer *Simla*, which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 24th ultimo.

The Revd. H. Smith, Chaplain of Cuttack, reported his departure on leave to Europe per Steamer *Meinam*, which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 4th instant.

The 17th March 1866.—The leave granted to Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, under orders of the 15th November last, will have effect from any date on which he may avail himself of it.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 8th March* 1866.—Under Section 2 of Act XX. of 1856, it is hereby notified that the provisions of the said Act are extended to the Civil Station of Poorulia and in the Towns of Jhaldah, and Manbazar. Under Section 4 of the Act, it is also notified that the boundaries of the said towns are the following:—

(1.) Boundaries of Poorulia. On the north it is bounded by a line drawn east and west from a drain bridge on the road leading to Raneegunge; on the west by the boundaries of village Mangoora; on the south by the boundaries of village of Nowdeeha, and on the east by a line drawn north and south from outside the distillery building.

(2.) Boundaries of Jhaldah. It is bounded on the north by Kopilla Hill; on the west by Dwruk Hill; on the south by Shan River, and on the east by Shorisha River.

(3.) Boundaries of Manbazar. It is bounded on the east by the east side of Radhoor Band, Oorar Shole and Bunbadha; on the west by the Heer land of Bowree Majee and Jeetoo Laya; on the north by Domsole land and the side of Ghagra Jore, and on the south by Moha Dana Ghoota and the side of the Mouzah Barkooree.

Under Section 10 of the Act, it is also further notified that the tax to be levied upon the inhabitants will be an assessment according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

It is hereby notified that the provisions of Section 34, Act V. of 1861, (for the regulation of Police) are extended to the said towns, the limits of which are described above.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 15th March* 1866.—Under the authority vested in him by Section 8, Act III., (B. C.) of 1865, (an Act to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils, &c.,) the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to publish, for general information, the following rules under clauses 1 and 2 of that Section:—

Rules under Clauses 1 and 2 of Section 8, Act III. (B. C.) of 1865.

1*st*. When a vessel has more than forty gallons of inflammable oil on board, a certificate to that effect shall be signed by the Preventive Officer on board, and forwarded to the Master Attendant, before such vessel can be moved beyond the Metea Brooj Ghaut at Garden Reach.

2*nd*. The Master Attendant, on receiving such certificate, may, if he see sufficient reason for so doing, direct that the vessel shall not proceed beyond a certain part of the port until such oil is discharged.

3*rd*. Inflammable oil may be landed in any covered cargo boat, but no fire shall be lighted in any such boat during the time that such oil is on board.

2. In continuation of the Notification of this Government, dated the 20th April 1865, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd May 1865, appointing the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta to be the officer for licensing buildings, &c., under Sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to publish, for general information, the following rules under Section 8, Clause 3:—

Rules for Application for License of any building and locality for storing inflammable oils.

Every application for the license of any building for the purpose of storing therein inflammable oils shall specify the locality in which the building is situated and the description of the building.

The Licensing Officer shall cause the locality to be visited, and the building to be inspected by a competent person, and, if satisfied with the report of such person, shall grant a license subject to the following conditions:—

Inflammable oils in quantities exceeding forty gallons shall not be located within the Town of Calcutta or in any place not approved by the Licensing Officer.

Every such building shall be constructed of masonry with arched or terraced roofs and with tiled, or paved or earthen floors.

Every such building shall be separated by a clear space of 20 feet on every side from any other building.

No merchandise or goods of any combustible materials shall be stored in any such building.

No cask or other receptacle containing inflammable oils shall be opened, or the oil drawn off within such building.

No lighted candle, lamp or fire in any form, shall be permitted at any time within such building.

The Licensing Officer or any Officer appointed by him shall be allowed to enter all such buildings for the purpose of inspection between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The license may be cancelled if within one week of the receipt of a notice from the Licensing Officer calling on the holder to repair such building he shall fail to do so.

A fee of Rupees 16 shall be paid for every license granted under Section 8 of Act III. (B. C.) of 1865 for the storage of inflammable oils.

Rules for grant of License for removal of inflammable oils.

Application for licenses for removal of inflammable oils in quantities exceeding twenty gallons shall specify the description and quantity of oil to be removed and the places from and to which, and the route by which, the oil is to be removed, and shall describe the receptacle in which the oil is contained.

The license shall state the description and quantity of oil to be removed, the place to and from which, and the route by which, and the receptacle in which, it is to be removed, and the time for which it is granted.

All oils thus removed shall be conveyed in covered carts between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

A fee of 1 Rupee shall be charged for the grant of each license.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is re-published for information:—

Notification.—No. 248, dated the 12th March 1866.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the terms of a Treaty and Agreement lately concluded with the Government of Bootan, and a Despatch received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, reviewing the provisions of the same.

The Treaty extorted from the British Envoy was given up to Colonel Bruce by the Bootanese Government on the 8th November 1865. And on the 25th February the two guns lost at Dewangiri were surrendered at the River Monass into the hands of Colonel Richardson.

W. Muir,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Treaty *between* His Excellency *the* Right Hon'ble Sir John Lawrence, G. C. B., K. S. I., *Viceroy and Governor General of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in the East Indies, and their Highnesses the* Dhurm and Deb Rajahs *of Bootan, concluded on the one part by* Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce, C. B., *by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Viceroy and Governor General, and on the other part by* Samdojey Deb Jimpey *and* Thamseyrensey Dowai, *according to full powers conferred on them by the* Dhurm *and* Deb Rajahs.

Article I.

There shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the Government of Bootan.

Article II.

Whereas, in consequence of the repeated aggressions of the Bootan Government and the refusal of that Government to afford satisfaction for those aggressions, and of their insulting treatment of the Officers sent by His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the purpose of procuring an amicable adjustment of differences existing between the two States, the British Government has been compelled to seize by an armed force the whole of the Dooars and certain hill posts protecting the passes into Bootan; and whereas the Bootan Government has now expressed its regret for past misconduct, and a desire for the establishment of friendly relations with the British Government, it is hereby agreed that the whole of the tract known as the eighteen Dooars, bordering on the Districts of Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and Assam, together with the Talook of Ambaree Fallacottah and the Hill Territory on the left bank of the Teesta up to such points as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose, is ceded by the Bootan Government to the British Government for ever.

Article III.

The Bootan Government hereby agree to surrender all British subjects, as well as subjects of the Chiefs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, who are now detained in Bootan against their will, and to place no impediment in the way of the return of all or any of such persons into British Territory.

Article IV.

In consideration of the cession by the Bootan Government of the Territories specified in Article II. of this Treaty, and of the said Government having expressed its regret for past misconduct, and having hereby engaged for the future to restrain all evil-disposed persons from committing crimes within British Territory or the Territories of the Rajahs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, and to give prompt and full redress for all such crimes which may be committed in defiance of their commands, the British Government agree to make an annual allowance to the Government of Bootan of a sum not exceeding fifty thousand Rupees, Rupees 50,000,) to be paid to Officers not below the rank of Jungpen, who shall be deputed by the Government of Bootan to receive the same. And it is further hereby agreed that the payments shall be made as specified below:—

On the fulfilment by the Bootan Government of the conditions of this Treaty, twenty-five thousand Rupees (Rupees 25,000.)

On the 10th January following the first payment, thirty-five thousand Rupees (Rupees 35,000.)

On the 10th January following, forty-five thousand Rupees (Rupees 45,000).

On every succeeding 10th January, fifty thousand Rupees (Rupees 50,000.)

Article V.

The British Government will hold itself at liberty at any time to suspend the payment of this compensation money, either in whole or in part, in the event of misconduct on the part of the Bootan Government, or its failure to check the aggression of its subjects, or to comply with the provisions of this Treaty.

Article VI.

The British Government hereby agree, on demand being duly made in writing by the Bootan Government, to surrender, under the provisions of Act VII. of 1854, of which a copy shall be furnished to the Bootan Government, all Bootanese subjects accused of any of the following crimes who may take refuge in British Dominions:—The crimes are murder, attempting to murder, rape, kidnapping, great personal violence, maiming, dacoity, thuggee, robbery, burglary, knowingly receiving property obtained by dacoity, robbery or burglary, cattle-stealing, breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therein, arson, setting fire to a village, house,

or town, forgery or uttering forged documents, counterfeiting current coin, knowingly uttering base or counterfeit coin, perjury, subornation of perjury, embezzlement by public Officers or other persons, and being an accessory to any of the above offences.

ARTICLE VII.

The Bootan Government hereby agree, on requisition being duly made by, or by the authority of, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to surrender any British subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the above Article who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Bootan Government, and also any Bootanese subjects who, after committing any of the above crimes in British Territory, shall flee into Bootan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the Local Court of the District in which the offence may have been committed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Bootan Government hereby agree to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes with, or causes of complaint against, the Rajahs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, and to abide by the decision of the British Government; and the British Government hereby engage to enquire into and settle all such disputes and complaints in such manner as justice may require, and to insist on the observance of the decision by the Rajahs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar.

ARTICLE IX.

There shall be free trade and commerce between the two Governments. No duties shall be levied on Bootanese goods imported into British Territories, nor shall the Bootan Government levy any duties on British goods imported into or transported through the Bootan Territories. Bootanese subjects residing in British Territories shall have equal justice with British subjects, and British subjects residing in Bootan shall have equal justice with the subjects of Bootan Government.

ARTICLE X.

The present Treaty of Ten Articles having been concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day of November 1865, corresponding with the Booteah year Sim Lung, 24th day of the 9th month, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce, C. B, and Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Thamseyrensey Dowai, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General or His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and by their Highnesses the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs, shall be mutually delivered within thirty days from this date.

H. BRUCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Chief Civil and Political Officer.

AGREEMENT.

WE, Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Thamseyrensey Dowai, the two high officers of the Bootan Court, will go back to the Deb Rajah and fully explain to His Highness about the two guns which fell into the hands of the Booteah Troops on the evacuation of Dewangiri, and obtain His Highness' consent to go to Tongso about them. If we succeed in getting back the guns by bringing Tongso Penlow to terms, we will either bring the guns back and restore them at Sinchula, or else cause them to be handed over to the British officers at Dewangiri; but if we should unfortunately be unsuccessful, one of us will come down to the Representative of the British Government for assistance, and, in the meantime, we agree to explain to His Highness the Deb Rajah that no money payment can be expected under the 4th Article of the Treaty.

We further agree that no money payment under the Treaty shall be due to the Bootan Government in the event of Mr. Eden and Cheeboo Lama declaring that a second copy of the Treaty extorted from them was left by them in Bootan, until such time as the said second copy shall be found and surrendered to the Representative of the British Government, and we fully understand and acknowledge that, until the two British guns are restored, no money payment under the Treaty will be due to the Bootan Government.

Done this Tenth day of November 1865, corresponding with 23-9th month; Booteah year Sim Lung, or one day previous to the date fixed for the formal signature of the Treaty in public Durbar at Sinchula.

(Sd.) SAMDOJEY DEB JIMPEY | Seal.

„ THAMSEYRENSEY DOWAI | Seal.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

POLITICAL. No. 4.

INDIA OFFICE, *London, 1st February* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,

PARA. 1. I have considered in Council the Despatches of your Excellency's Government, noted in the margin, relating to the negociation and the execution of the treaty of peace recently concluded with the Bootan Government. I now proceed to communicate to you the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting the important matters referred to in this correspondence.

Foreign Letter,	9th Jan.,	No. 6,	1865.
„ „	9th Feb.,	„ 18,	„
„ „	9th March,	„ 31,	„
„ „	22nd „	„ 33,	„
„ „	17th April,	„ 42,	„
„ „	31st May,	„ 57,	„
„ „	16th June,	„ 81,	„
„ „	16th Aug.,	„ 111,	„
„ „	20th Sept.,	„ 123,	„
„ „	5th Oct.,	„ 136,	„
„ „	21st „	„ 141,	„
„ „	21st „	„ 150,	„
„ „	22nd Nov.,	„ 162,	„
„ „	8th Dec.,	„ 167,	„

2. The long-continued aggressions of the Booteahs upon your frontier, by which not only much property had been carried off, but many subjects of the British Government, or of our allies, had been made prisoners and slaves, had induced Lord Canning to entertain the question of despatching an expedition into the Bootan country, but his attention was diverted from it by the Mutiny in 1857.

3. On the restoration of tranquillity, the subject of this expedition was again brought under the consideration of the Government of India. The outrages, which had so long rendered insecure the property and the liberty of our people on the Bootan frontier, still continued, and the necessity of some interference on the part of your Government was as urgent as before. In order, however, if possible, to obtain reparation for the past and security for the future, without resorting to hostile measures, it was determined to despatch a British officer on a mission to the Bootan Rajahs.

4. As on former occasions, British missions, which had been despatched to the Bootan capital, had been well received, there was no reason to believe that the officer deputed to proceed to Poonakha would be otherwise than courteously treated in the Bootan country.

5. The Envoy selected for this duty was the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, who had before been employed in adjusting your relations with the Sikhim State, on which occasion he had perfectly succeeded, and had evinced, in difficult circumstances, ability and energy of a high order.

6. Mr. Eden had not, however, penetrated far into the country, when it became obvious that unanticipated difficulties would be thrown in his way. In my Despatch of 18th July 1864, No. 39, I had concurred in the opinion expressed by your Excellency, that it might have been better if Mr. Eden had abstained, in the face of these difficulties, from advancing further than Paro. In any circumstances, Her Majesty's Government could not severely condemn what could only be considered as an error in judgment on the part of a public officer, resulting from a determination to carry out the instructions committed to him, and to endeavour at any personal risk to avert the contingency of war. But it now appears, from the correspondence forwarded to me with your Foreign (General) Letter of 5th October (No. 39) 1865 (to which I have replied in a separate Despatch), that Mr. Eden was encouraged in the course which he pursued of advancing to Poonakha, by those under whose authority he was acting.

7. On his arrival at Poonakha, Mr. Eden was subjected to such gross insults and indignities at the hands of certain high officers of the Bootan Government, that it became impossible for your Excellency to refrain from exacting reparation from a State that had so outraged the British Government in the person of its Envoy. Accordingly, a military expedition was equipped for service in Bootan in the cold season of 1864.

8. It is unnecessary in this Despatch to enter into the military operations of 1864-65. They were necessarily brought to a close by the rains of the latter year. No satisfactory results having been obtained, you proceeded to make preparations for the renewal of operations at the commencement of the ensuing cold season.

9. Before, however, any hostilities had taken place, overtures were made on the part of the Bootan Rajahs, which shewed that they were anxious to enter into negociations for peace.

10. Colonel Bruce was therefore instructed to communicate to the Bootan authorities the terms upon which your Government were prepared to enter into negociations with them, and, pending such negociations, to suspend hostilities.

11. The preliminary terms were to the effect that the Government of Bootan must tender an ample apology for the insults offered to the British mission; that they must surrender the treaty extorted from Mr. Eden at Poonakha, give up the British guns abandoned at Dewangiri, and liberate all the subjects of the British Government and of the Cooch Behar and Sikhim Rajahs detained against their will in Bootan.

12. The Booteah authorities having agreed to these preliminaries, and the treaty extorted from Mr. Eden having been actually surrendered, Colonel Bruce proceeded to negotiate the terms of the permanent arrangement of a new treaty.

13. The Bootan Government agreed to surrender all British subjects and all subjects of Cooch Behar and Sikhim detained in Bootan against their will, and subscribed to articles for the mutual extradition of criminals, the maintenance of free trade between the two countries, and the arbitration by the British Government of all disputes between the Bootan Government and the Chiefs of Cooch Behar and Sikhim.

14. They were further required to cede, in perpetual sovereignty, to the British Government the whole of the plain country known as the Dooars, not only those which had been for some time in British occupation, but also the Western Dooars adjacent to Bengal, which had not been so occupied before the commencement of hostilities (making in the aggregate eighteen) together with certain hill posts protecting the passes into Bootan. The country thus ceded was estimated to yield an annual revenue of about a lakh and a half of Rupee, or 15,000£. per annum.

15. In respect to the Dooars, which had for many years been occupied by the British Government, a certain annual payment from their revenues had always been made to Bootan; and now that a much larger tract of country was to be made over in full sovereignty to the British Government, it was proposed to extend this system, and to increase the amount to be paid to the Booteahs from 25,000 Rupees progressively, in three years, to 50,000 Rupees, during the good conduct of the Booteah Government.

16. Her Majesty's Government have fully considered the reasons which have induced your Excellency to adopt this course.

17. Although the British Government had no desire to extend its frontiers by taking possession of the Dooars, it was necessary that you should mark your sense of the misconduct of the Booteah rulers in the most palpable and lasting manner; and still more was it necessary, for the due protection of the inhabitants of the British Provinces on the borders of Bootan, and also of the people of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, that, after the experience of so many years of rapine, the Dooars should be occupied by the British Government. But it was not necessary, and I concur in opinion with your Excellency's Government that it was not desirable, to impoverish the Bootan State, by absorbing the entire revenues of the country which you had determined to annex, and which yielded a large part of the public income of Bootan. To have alienated from its former Government the whole of those revenues would have seriously weakened the power of the Bootan authorities, and this might have led to a continuance of the anarchy within the territories of the Booteah Rajahs, and those continual marauding and depredations across the

frontiers, which have rendered necessary the intervention of your Government. The existence of a strong Government in the neighbouring States, and the prosperity of their subjects, are among the best securities for the permanent peace of our frontiers. To deprive the Government of a contiguous country of the means of enforcing its authority over its Chiefs and functionaries and of compelling them to execute the engagements which it has entered into for the maintenance of the peace and security of our frontier, can in no case be sound policy. In this view, it would not be advisable to impair the resources of the Bootan State to the extent that must have resulted from the abstraction of the entire revenues of the Dooars.

18. Moreover, as the arrangement into which you have entered provides for the non-payment of the stipulated sums, in the event of any infraction of the terms of the Treaty or any acts hostile to the peace and security of the British frontier, you will hold in your hands a material guarantee of the most stringent kind for the good conduct of the Bootan Government and for the due observance of the Treaty.

19. Her Majesty's Government are therefore of opinion that what your Excellency describes as your liberal treatment of the Booteahs, is equally sound as a measure of policy, and is more likely to conduce to the great objects of an enduring peace and the protection of the inhabitants of the frontier country, than the infliction of any severer measure of punishment upon the existing rulers of Bootan; and they fully approve of the course which you have adopted in treating with the Bootan Government upon the basis described.

20. Your Despatch further states, that execution of the Treaty was to depend upon the actual delivery of the British guns, for which a separate engagement had been signed, a period of two months being allowed for their surrender. In the event of their not being given up within that time, military operations, in conjunction with the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs, were to be undertaken for the purpose of compelling the Tongso-Penlow to surrender them. Your Excellency, however, was of opinion that the Rajahs were thoroughly in earnest, and it was believed by your officers in Bootan that the guns would be given up without much further delay. It will afford Her Majesty's Government satisfaction to learn that this has been done, and that peace has been established between the two countries, with every prospect of its permanent continuance.

I have, &c.,
C. Wood,

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are re-published for general information:—

No. 2387.—*The 13th March* 1866.—The services of Mr. G. G. Morris, Officiating Registrar of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

No. 2434.—Messrs. W. B. Oldham, * * * *, Junior Civil Servants, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed Examinations in two languages, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 800.

No 2435.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. B. Oldham, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 2439.—*The 14th March* 1866.—The Reverend A. W. Wallis, Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from furlough on the 16th ultimo, per Ship *Marlborough*.

2. Mr. Wallis's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are re-published for general information:—

No 255.—*The 13th March* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following extracts from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 388, dated India Office, London, the 9th December 1864, sanctioning the establishment of good service pensions in the Indian Army, as rewards for distinguished or meritorious services

Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Military Letter No. 286, dated 12th August 1864, in which you suggest the establishment of a system of good service pensions for Officers of the Indian Army based upon that which has been adopted in Her Majesty's British Service.

2. The proposal of your Government is, that fifty such pensions of £100 per annum be given to the Indian Army, under certain conditions.

* * * * * * * * * *

7. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, sanction the introduction of a system of good-service pensions in the Indian Army under the following regulations:—

I. Fifty good-service pensions of £100 per annum will be distributed among the Officers of the several Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Army at the three Presidencies.

II. Officers of all ranks will be considered eligible for the pensions on the recommendation of the Government of the Presidency to which they belong, supported by that of the Government of India; but, except under very special circumstances, the grant will be restricted to Officers above the rank of Lieutenant.

III. The good-service pension will be given up by an Officer on resignation of the service or on coming into the receipt of the Colonel's allowance; but an Officer placed on half pay, or retiring upon full or half pay pension, will retain the good-service pension in addition to such half pay or pension.

IV. Ordinarily the good-service pension will be conferred upon Officers of the effective list; but Officers who may have been placed on half pay, or who may have retired from the service on full or half pay pension, will also be considered eligible for them.

V. On the nomination of any Officer to a good-service pension being sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council, a notification to that effect will be published in the *Gazette of India*, specifying the military services of the Officer.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Signed) C. Wood.

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2. Officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers are eligible for these pensions, as well as Officers of the new Line Regiments so far as service rendered before their transfer to the Line is concerned.

3. His Excellency in Council further notifies, with reference to instructions received in a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 24, dated 25th January 1866, that Officers of the Indian Medical Service will in future be considered eligible for the good service pension. In these cases, in accordance with the principle observed with respect to Officers succeeding to the Colonel's allowance, a Medical Officer in receipt of this pension will give it up on retirement from the service on the pension of £700 a year, or on coming into the receipt of the special additional pensions of £350 and £250 allotted respectively for the grades of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals on retirement.

Declaration under Section II, Act VI. of 1857.

Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense,

for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the Calcutta Municipal Conservancy Railway, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land measuring 1 cottah and 5 chittacks, more or less, situated in the Talook of Sootanutty, near Shoba-Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, being portions of Premises Nos. 109, 110, Upper Circular Road, is required.

The land is a narrow slip along the public drain, and is bounded on the West by Circular Road, and on the North, South and East by the respective properties of Gobindomoney Dassee, Tincowree Dassee, and Ramdhone Dutt.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 20th March* 1866.—Information having been received of cholera having broken out among laborers recruited under Act III. (B. C.) of 1863 in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, on their way to the Presidency through Raneegunge, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that instructions have been issued to magisterial officers in the said Districts prohibiting all recruiting operations for the next three months, or until further orders.

A. EDEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 60.

LOCAL.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—*The 19th March* 1866.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the site of the existing Dâk Bungalow at Jehanabad, Pergunnah Chynepore, in the District of Shahabad, it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegah and 10 cottahs, and bounded on the North by the Grand Trunk Road, on the East and West by the waste lands of Choonee Sahoo, and on the South by the cultivated lands of the said Choonee Sahoo, is required.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 61.

The 19th March 1866.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 271 *of the* 16*th March* 1866.—The services of the undermentioned Officers, of the Royal Engineers, being no longer required with the Dooar Field Force, to which they were temporarily attached, they are re-placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department :—

2nd Captain, Brevet-Major Æ. Perkins.
Lieutenant C. N. Judge.
* * *
" J. H. Smith.
* * *

No. 62.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 71 *of the* 14*th March* 1866.—Mr. J. C. Oman is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant of the Third Grade, and posted to Bengal, with effect from the 1st February 1866.

No. 63.

The following Officers of the Engineer Establishment reported their return from Field Service in the Bootan Dooars, for which they were temporarily detached, on the dates specified opposite to their names :—

Brevet-Major Æ. Perkins, R. E., Executive Engineer, (First Grade), Berhampore Division, 17th March 1866, before noon.

Captain J. P. Watts, R. E., Executive Engineer, (Second Grade), Presidency Division, 15th March 1866, before noon.

Lieutenant C. N. Judge, R. E., Executive Engineer, (Third Grade), 24-Pergunnahs' Division, 15th March 1866, before noon.

Lieutenant J. H. Smith, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Upper Assam Division, 17th March 1866, before noon.

No. 64.

Lieutenant J. M. Heywood, R E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, joined* the Darjeeling Division on the 13th current afternoon

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 47 of the 24th February 1866.

No. 65.

Leave of Absence.—The following Upper Subordinates are allowed leave, on medical certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule 1. of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations :—

Baboo Gopal Chunder Coondoo, Overseer, First Grade, Hidgellee Division, for two months.

Baboo Koylass Chunder Mookerjee, Local Overseer, Second Grade, Jessore Road Division, for one month.

No. 66.

The 20th March 1866.

The following Officers of the Engineer Establishment are allowed privilege leave for three months, from the dates specified :—

Brevet-Major Æ. Perkins, R. E., Executive Engineer, (First Grade), Berhampore Division, 19th March 1866.

Lieutenant C. N. Judge, R. E., Executive Engineer, (Third Grade), 24-Pergunnahs' Division, 17th March 1866.

No. 67.

Baboo Morari Guptoo, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Presidency Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave, under Sections 16 and 20, Rule V. of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

in the Public Works Department.

Public Works, (Railway,) Dept.,—Bengal.

Fort William, the 20th March 1866.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at a public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a line of Railway between Jagotee and Goalundo, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required between the village Jagotee, in the District of Nuddea, and Goalundo in the District of Nuddea, being, more or less, forty-five miles long and 350 feet broad.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. Taylor, *Capt., R. E.,*
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR No. 7.

Adjutant-General's Office;
Head-Quarters,
Calcutta, 30th January 1866.

Service Officers,
Circular Memo.

With reference to Government General Order, No. 1001 of 1862, Heads of Departments and Commanding Officers are requested to submit, at an early date, to this Office a Roll of all Officers serving under their orders whose names are not found in the appended List, but who claim to reckon the one year's additional service granted by Her Majesty to the Force which entered Lucknow under the late Sir Henry Havelock in September 1857, or composed the Detachment left in the Alumbaugh on the 25th September 1857, together with those that subsequently entered it and remained there until the relief by Lord Clyde on the 18th November 1857; each claim to be accompanied, where practicable, by a certificate from a competent authority in support of its validity.

By Order,

H. E. Longden, *Colonel,*
Adjutant-General.

To Heads of Departments and Officers Commanding Regiments of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces, and Brigades and Batteries of Artillery.

RETURN of Officers of the British and late Indian Armies, who are entitled to reckon an extra year of service at the Relief of Lucknow in September 1857, *and the occupation of the Alumbaugh prior to the advance by Lord Clyde on* 18*th November* 1857 :—

Corps.	Rank.	Names.
Bengal Establishment.		
2nd Company, 3rd Battalion Artillery ...	Captain ...	W. Olpherts.
Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant ...	H. Smithett.
Ditto ditto ...	Surgeon ...	J. J. Clarke, M. D.
3rd Company, 5th Battalion Artillery ...	Captain ...	G. Moir.
Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant ...	W. Gully.
3rd Company, 8th Battalion Artillery ...	Ditto ...	E. Maitland.
6th Company, 9th Battalion Artillery ...	Ditto ...	T. N. Harward.
Engineers	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.
Ditto	Captain ...	W. A. Crommelin.
Ditto	Ditto ...	L. Russell.
Ditto	Lieutenant ...	C. N. Judge.
Ditto	Ditto ...	H. Limmond.
1st European Light Cavalry ...	Captain ..	H. Forbes.
64th Foot	Lieutenant .	J. Hudson.
78th Ditto	Ditto ...	H. I. Macpherson.
84th Ditto	Captain ...	F. A. Wills.
Ditto	Lieutenant ...	J. Penton.
Ditto	Ensign ...	H. P. Pearson.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.
Bengal Establishment.—(Continued)		
90th Foot	Captain ..	J. C. Rattray.
Ditto	Lieutenant ...	A. Cherry.
Ditto	Ditto ..	E. Carter.
Ditto	Ditto ...	H. H. Goodricke.
Ditto	Ditto ...	W. Rennie.
Ditto	Ditto ...	G. E. Perryn.
Ditto	Ensign ...	L. W. Wilmer.
Ditto	Ditto ...	G. A. Agnew.
Ditto	Ditto ...	H. J. Edgell.
Ditto	Ditto ...	J. F. Haig.
1st Fusiliers	Lieutenant ...	M. Hall.
4th European Regiment	Ditto ...	The Hon'ble J. H. Fraser.
6th Ditto	Captain ...	B. Birch.
12th Irregular Cavalry	Assistant Surgeon ..	H. M. Greenhow.
Barrow's Volunteer Cavalry... ...	Captain ...	L. Barrow.
Ditto	Lieutenant ...	R. J. Birch.
Ditto	Ditto ...	R. Chalmers.
Ditto	Ditto ...	A. W. Hearsay.
Ditto	Ditto ..	C. H. Palliser.
Ditto	Ditto ...	E. J. Wild.
Ditto	Ensign ...	J. R. Pearson.
Ditto	Ditto ...	G Stewart.
Ditto	Ditto ...	F. H. Woodgate.
1st Native Infantry	Captain ..	J. Dawson.
2nd Ditto	Ditto ...	H. R. Gardon.
6th Native Infantry	Ditto ...	J. Gordon.
7th Ditto	Ditto ...	E Oakes.
8th Ditto	Lieutenant ...	J. A. Grant.
22nd Ditto	Captain ...	W. J. Hicks.
30th Ditto	Ditto ...	D. S. Dodgson.
31st Ditto	Lieutenant ...	F. H. M. Sitwell.
34th Ditto	Ditto ..	F. E. A. Chamier.
37th Ditto	Captain ...	J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B.
48th Ditto	Ensign ...	E. B. Ward.
71st Ditto	Major ...	H. Dinning.
Regiment of Ferozepore	Lieutenant ...	R. C. Cross.
Ditto	Ditto ...	A. B. E. Thomas.
Ditto	Ensign ...	A. R. Loughnan.
Medical Department	Assistant Surgeon ...	J. B. Collison.
Ditto	Ditto ...	E. J. Gayer.
Unattached	Ensign ...	P. Roddy.
Madras Establishment.		
Artillery	Lieutenant ..	L. F. C. Thomas.
Engineers	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	J. C. Anderson.
Ditto	Captain ...	W. H. Burton.
1st Madras Fusiliers	Ditto ...	J. G. C. Fraser.
Ditto	Ditto ...	E. L. Grant.
Ditto	Ditto ...	T. Raikes.
Ditto	Ditto ...	J. E. Spurgin.
Ditto	Ditto ...	H. D. Taylor.
Ditto	Lieutenant ..	W. S. Bailey.
Ditto	Ditto ...	J. J. Barclay.
Ditto	Ditto ...	W. H. Beaumont.
Ditto	Ditto ...	W. Cleland.
Ditto	Ditto ...	J. Duncan.
Ditto	Ditto ...	G. F. Gosling.
Ditto	Ditto ...	L. A. M. Grœme.
Ditto	Ditto ..	H. F. Hornsby.
Ditto	Ditto ...	R. C. Parry.
Ditto	Ditto ..	S. H. J. Parry.
Ditto	Ditto ...	J. A. Woods.
18th Madras Native Infantry ...	Ditto ...	F. M. Raynsford.
27th Ditto	Ditto ...	C. H. Mecham.
36th Ditto	Captain ...	M. Galway, C. B.
Medical Department	Assistant Surgeon ...	T. G. Howell.
Ditto	Ditto ...	C. Robertson, M. D.
Veteran Establishment	Captain ...	A. J. de H. Harris.
Bombay Establishment.		
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No. 96.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 9th April 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	... ...	2,000
Benares „	... ...	1,330
Total Chests	...	3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th April respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 14th April 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 24th April 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1864-65 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

			Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday,	11th May	1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday,	11th June	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday,	9th July	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday,	9th Aug.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday,	10th Sept.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday,	4th Oct.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday,	9th Nov	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed.,	5th Dec.	„	2,000	1,370	3,370
			16,000	10,680	26,680

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th March 1866.

Notification

Is hereby made that the Deputy Commissioner of the Districts of Assam have been authorised to make grants of the proprietary rights of Government in coal mines upon the following terms:—

1*st*.—The area of a single grant is not to exceed one square mile, or 640 Acres.

2*ndly*.—Every applicant for a grant under this Notification is to specify the spot at which he proposes to commence operations and to undertake not to extend his operations beyond *one thousand yards square*, including that spot, until the boundaries of his grant have been authoritatively settled.

3*rdly*.—The terminal boundaries of each grant will be lines at right angles to the strike of the rocks. The precise situation of these terminal lines will be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, after the grant has been surveyed, at his absolute discretion subject only to an appeal to the Commissioner of Assam.

4*thly*.—Until the boundaries of a grant are finally determined, no grant will be made of any mine involving operations within one mile of the spot on which the first grantee has commenced operations.

5*thly*.—The grants will be, for the present, rent-free; but, from the date of the completion of the survey and demarcation of a grant, an annual surface rent of six annas per Acre, and a royalty of one anna for each maund of coal raised (payable annually) will be imposed.

6*thly*.—As soon as an application for a grant is received, it will be advertized in the form hereunto annexed by the Deputy Commissioner for the period of one month; and if within that time any other application is made for the same grant the grant will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to the conditions imposed by this Notification.

7*thly*.—If *bonâ fide* meaning operations are not actually commenced within three years from the date of a grant, or if at any time such operations cease for a period of five years, the grant shall be forfeited, and all right and title of the grantee in it shall absolutely cease and determine.

8*thly*.—Nothing in this Notification shall be considered to limit the right of the Legislature to impose any regulations for the working of coal mines in Assam which it may consider desirable.

Form of Advertisement referred to in Condition 6.

Whereas A. B. has made application to this Office under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. , dated published at page of the *Calcutta Gazette* for 1866, for the grant of the tract of land situate within the boundaries hereunto annexed, and estimated to contain Acres, for the purpose of opening a coal mine, Notification is hereby made that unless any other application is received for the same land on or before the*

the grant will be made to the said A. B. upon the terms prescribed in the aforesaid Notification. Should any other application be received before the said date, the grant will be offered to public competition upon the terms set forth on the 6th Condition of the said Notification.

(Sd.) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
The 13th February 1866.

* Here enter a date not less than one calendar month from the date of the advertisement.

Monthly Account of Salt on sale on 31st January 1866.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store, the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1268 or 1861-62.	4. 1269 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in Store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
Hidgellee.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore	1451 0 0	89668 0 0	30546 0 0	121665 0 0	0 0 0	121665 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Krissennuggur	10392 0 0	217355 0 0	0 0 0	227747 0 0	0 0 0	227747 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur	3288 0 0	130959 0 0	0 0 0	134247 0 0	0 0 0	134247 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur	2708 0 0	215021 0 0	18285 0 0	236014 0 0	0 0 0	236014 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta	0 0 0	38634 0 0	0 0 0	38634 0 0	0 0 0	38634 0 0	
Total	17839 0 0	691637 0 0	48831 0 0	758307 0 0	0 0 0	758307 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore	0 0 0	8925 0 0	7612 0 0	16537 0 0	0 0 0	*16537 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore	26292 0 0	36084 0 0	0 0 0	62376 0 0	0 0 0	62376 0 0	408 0 0
Total	26292 0 0	45009 0 0	7612 0 0	78913 0 0	0 0 0	78913 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit	710849 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	719849 0 0	719849 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka	144312 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	144312 0 0	144312 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do., Scinde	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore	144 0 0	155031 0 0	0 0 0	155175 0 0	0 0 0	155175 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah	169969 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	421 0 0
Ditto do., Ramnuggur	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Krissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore	295696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	
Total	2403245 0 0	277532 0 0	0 0 0	1313937 0 0	1366840 0 0	2680777 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur	100413 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100413 0 0	0 0 0	100413 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur, 1265-66-67	38473 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38473 0 0	0 0 0	38473 0 0	
Total	187479 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	187479 0 0	0 0 0	187479 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut	0 0 0	2289 0 0	0 0 0	2288 0 0	0 0 0	†2288 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Arracan	0 0 0	100 0 0	707 0 0	807 0 0	0 0 0	†807 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras	0 0 0	74136 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	74136 0 0	74136 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do., Judda	1923 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1923 0 0	1923 0 0	
Total	1923 0 0	76584 0 0	707 0 0	3155 0 0	76059 0 0	79214 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1363 0 0	0 0 0	1363 0 0	399 0 0
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1363 0 0	0 0 0	1363 0 0	
Poores.							
Pungah Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	217949 0 0	0 0 0	217949 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	859676 0 0	859676 0 0	356 0 0
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	217949 0 0	859676 0 0	1077625 0 0	
Grand Total	2636778 0 0	1090702 0 0	57150 0 0	2561103 0 0	2302375 0 0	4863478 0 0	

* Not saleable; reserved to cover loss by Cyclone.

† Not saleable; reserved for Golah wastage.

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column 1, and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 15th March 1866.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1866.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 31st January 1866.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st February 1866.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	50,000	50,000	.....	
Kistna ..	Nizampatam ...	39,766 20	.....	39,766 20	Boats available at all times.
Nellore	Iskapalli ...	1,17,723	.....	1,17,723	Boats easily obtainable.
	Varim .	97,806	.....	97,806	
Madras ..	Madras .	1,86,315	.....	1,86,315	
	Ennore ...	1,33,907	36,119	97,788	
South Arcot	Covelong ...	80,000	80,000	.....	
Tanjore	Mecanum ..	60,000	.....	60,000	
...	Vedaraniem ...	60,000	.....	60,000	
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ..	2,06,000	1,98,000	8,000	
	Tuticorin ...	1,44,000	1,44,000	.	
	Total ...	11,75,817 20	5,09,119	6,67,398 20	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 18 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

Revenue Board Office; *Madras, The 2nd March* 1866.

C. G. Master,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

Fort William, *The 20th March* 1866.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 17th March 1866.

Month.	Date	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading.	Thermometer: Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain	Max. Pressure of Wind
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs
March ...	11	29·937	92·4	76·8	15·6	83·6	72·8	65·3	0·55	N. & W.		
	12	30·000	92·4	77·4	15·0	83·4	75·3	69·6	·64	N. N. W. & variable.		
	13	·056	92·2	77·8	14·4	83·3	76·7	72·1	·70	S. W. & S. S. W.		
	14	29·945	93·4	77·9	15·5	86·1	77·1	70·6	·60	S. by W. & W. by S.		
	15	·934	94·0	76·6	17·4	84·3	78·0	68·5	·60	S. by W. & variable.		
	16	·932	94·0	76·0	18·0	84·5	73·5	65·8	·55	S. W. & W		
	17	·970	94·4	77·0	17·4	84·0	74·2	67·3	·59	S. & N. N. W.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	19·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	96·4
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	87 8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·60
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·62
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 17th current	...	5·65
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	4 30

Gopernauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 20th March 1866.

Notice.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

No. XIV. of the Quarterly Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price—Rupees three (3) per copy in cash, or by a money order. Stamps cannot be received.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. DOWLEANS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1866.

Notice.

No. 674.

MR. W. CORNELL received charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack from Mr. E. J. Barton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, on the 28th ultimo.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Officiating Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
The 2nd March 1866.

Notice.

BABOO HURRO CHUNDER GHOSE, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, received charge of Treasury at Cuttack on the 5th instant, and is authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
The 10th March 1866.

Notice.

MR. F. W. REES, Assistant Collector of Sylhet, received charge of the Treasury from Mr. W. Kemble, Deputy Collector, on the 2nd March 1866, and he has been authorised to draw Bills on all the Public Treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

DACCA,
The 8th March 1866.

Notice.

MR. Assistant Commissioner T. E. Coxhead has been placed in charge of the Darjeeling Treasury, and authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries from the 26th February 1866.

A. MONEY,
Commissioner.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 8th March 1866.

Notification.

LIEUTENANT C. HAYTER, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Luckimpore Treasury on the 12th instant, and is authorised to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Commissioner of Assam.

GOWHATTY,
The 24th February 1866.

Notification.

BABOO GOONABHIRAM BOROOAH, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Nowgong Treasury on the 2nd instant, and has been authorised to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Commissioner of Assam.

GOWHATTY,
The 9th March 1866.

Notification.

MR. G. DALTON, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Manbhoom Treasury, and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

(Sd.) E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 10th March 1866.

Notification.

MR. W. H. VERNER, Assistant Collector, has been put in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. MONTRESOR,
Commissioner.

BURDWAN,
The 12th March 1866.

Wanted.

A Second Clerk for the Nuddea Collectorate. Salary Rupees 50. Applications in the handwriting of the Applicant, with copies (not originals) of Testimonials, to be made to the Collector. No one without experience as a Clerk or Accountant in a Government Office need apply.

H. ULICK BROWNE,
Collector.

NUDDEA COLLECTORATE,
The 13th March 1866.

Moulmein Teak.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until 4 P. M., on the 30th instant, for 50 tons, or 2500 cubic feet of the best Moulmein Teak, to be delivered at Moorshedabad.

Specification may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency Division.

GEO. WILLIAM VIVIAN, *C. E.*,
Executive Engineer and Superintendent of the Nizamut Buildings.

BERHAMPORE,
The 13th March 1866.

Moulmein Teak.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until 4 P. M., on the 30th instant, for 100 tons, or 5000 cubic feet of the best Moulmein Teak, to be delivered at Berhampore.

Specification may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency Division.

GEO. WILLIAM VIVIAN, *C. E.*,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 13th March 1866.

Advertisement.

LEVEL Forest Land of the finest description can be had in the Chittagong Hill Tracts on the following terms:—

1*st.*—On permanent hereditary transferable lease similar to Zemindary right at a progressive rent from 1 to 6 annas per Acre, for 30 years, or at such rates as may be considered sufficient and reasonable.

2*nd.*—After 30 years a moderate assessment will be fixed, not to exceed half the gross assets of similar land cultivated with ordinary grain crops.

3*rd.*—For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. C. KILBY.
Supdt., Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONAH;
Hill Supdt.'s Office,
The 16th January 1866.

STATEMENT shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th March 1866.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds
Liverpool Pungah ..	6,41,207	1,67,611	1,80,832	9,80,680
Madras Kurkutch ...	... .	1,97 370	20,416	2,17,795
Bombay ,, ...	.....	724	25,051	25,775
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ..	1,570	61,661	.....	63,231
Total ...	6,42,777	4,27,405	2,26299	12,96,481

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

Sheriff's Office, the 14th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1866 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the Ninth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him.

S. A. APCAR,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ১৮৬৬ সাল ১৪ মার্চ।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৯ আপ্রিল সোমবার বেলা ১০ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৬ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাঁহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৬ সাল তারিখ ১২ মাচ।

S. A. APCAR,
Sheriff.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 8th to 11th March 1866.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance Shoal .		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	3 6	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	3 6	
Below the Entrance	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 2	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 3	
Cutwa to Nudden, 46 miles ...	2 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 17th March 1866, 4½ inches below *Zero*.
A fall of 1½ inches since 11th March 1866.

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

BERHAMPORE,
The 17th March 1866.

Notice.

BABOO SHAMA CHURN CHATTERJEE, Assistant Commissioner, Eastern Dooars, made over charge of the Dutma Treasury to MR. J. C. GEDDES, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, on the 8th instant.

W. AGNEW,
Offg. Commissioner,
Bootan Dooars.

COOCH BEHAR,
The 15th March 1866.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH MARCH 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ..	5th Mar. 1866	10	15	10	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Durrung ..	5th "	8	32	12	11	20	12½	25	13	8	5	...	...	Ditto.
Gowalparah ...	12th "	12½	20	13½	8	12	10	14½	13	8	5½	...	...	Rice, Pulses and Attah dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Kamroop ...	3rd "	11	20	14	12	18	14	20	13	8	8	...	...	Rice dearer. Pulses and Attah cheaper.
Luckhimpore ...	26th Feb 1866	8	10	8	5½	6¾	6¾	11½	11½	5½	5½	...	...	Same as last week.
Nowgong ..	5th Mar. 1866	5½	32	8	6½	8	0	15	8	6½	5½	...	..	Rice and Wheat dearer.
Seebsaugor ...	26th Feb. 1866	8	32	8	7	20	7	8	8	8	4	...	..	Ditto.
Bhaugulpore ...	12th Mar. 1866	12½	24	13½	8½	23½	12½	20	10	12½	8½	41½	15½	Rice and Pulses dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Darjeeling ..	12th "	5½	...	10	4	..	10	...	...	...	5½	20	14	Janera dearer.
Monghyr ...	12th "	9	10	11½	7½	23	13	21	10	14	8	32	14	Rice Wheat, Attah and Janera dearer.
Purneah ..	13th "	13	20	13	8	16	11	20	12	12	8	...	...	Rice dearer.
Deoghur ..	11th "	...	28	12	8	24	11½	18	11	14	8	...	...	
Godda ..	10th "	10	31½	14	6	20	8	25	8	16	6	50	14	All articles dearer.
Nya-Doomka ..	12th "	9	28	12	9	10	10	13	9	9	5	35	16	Rice dearer.
Pakour ..	10th "	10	28	13	10	20	12	...	...	...	...	50	20	
Rajmehal ..	12th "	11	26	12	8	17	8	30	12	11	9	38	20	Same as last week.
Bancoorah ..	10th "	10½	27	11½	9	20	12½	16	8½	11	7	30	12	Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Beerbhoom ..	12th "	11	28½	11½	6½	24	11½	21	8½	15	6	...	...	Same as last week.
Burdwan ..	11th "	11½	24	12½	9½	20	16	16½	8	10½	5½	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper. Attah dearer.
Hooghly ...	12th "	8	19	11	8½	22	14	18	8½	11	6	20	7½	Pulses, Wheat, and Janera cheaper.
Howrah ...	12th "	10½	18	12	10	20	15½	11½	9	9	6½	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Midnapore ...	12th "	8	21	11	11½	20	12½	10½	7½	9	8½	...	...	Rice and Pulses dearer. Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Bullooah ...	5th "	9	26	12	7	15	8½	...	..	5	4	...	...	Rice cheaper.
Chittagong ..	5th "	14	20	17	6	18	16	13	8	10	7	...	...	Ditto.
Tipperah ...	11th "	12	45	15	9	40	18	20	9	12	5	...	...	Ditto.
Hazareebaugh ...	12th "	7½	20	12	10	21	13	20	8	18	6½	27	15	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Lohardugga ...	10th "	10	32	13½	5	20	12	24	7½	16	5	40	16	Rice, Pulses and Janera dearer.
Manbhoom ..	12th "	9	28	14	6	21	12	13	4	8	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Singhbhoom ..	12th "	10	32	12	8	30	16	24	6	18	5	..	...	Ditto.
Balasore ...	12th "	9	32	11	7	20	11	16	7½	13	5½	..	...	Rice, Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Cuttack ...	12th "	8	20	10	11	25	12	24	8	16	6	50	17	Pulses and Janera cheaper.
Pooree ...	12th "	7½	25	8½	9	13½	8½	12½	5½	13	4	32½	13½	
Backergunge ...	5th "	12½	21	18	8	26	21	12	10	7½	5	...	...	Rice, Pulses, and Wheat cheaper.
Cachar ...	4th "	11	26½	16	8	14	10	12	8	6	6	...	...	Rice dearer. Pulses cheaper.
Dacca ...	12th "	11	25	14	7	12	7	13	8½	8½	5½	...	...	Same as last week.
Furreedpore ...	12th "	8	20	12	18	26	20	16	13	..	...	...	...	Rice dearer.
Mymensing ...	12th "	11	25	14	8	30	16	16	8	10	5	...	...	Same as last week.
Sylhet ...	2nd "	12	38	15	5	60	20	14	8½	13	7	...	...	Ditto.
Jessore ...	11th "	5½	17	11½	11½	32	20	20	8½	10½	6½	...	...	Pulses cheaper.
Nuddea ...	12th "	10½	30	12	9½	32	26	16	11	10½	6½	...	...	Rice and Wheat cheaper.
24-Pergunnahs ..	12th "	...	20	11	6½	24½	15½	14	8	9	6	...	...	Rice cheaper. Wheat and Attah dearer.
Gya ...	12th "	12	28	13	6½	19	7½	25	10	20	9½	36	13	Rice, Pulses and Janera dearer. Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Chumparun ...	10th "	7½	24	10½	7	24	8	23	8	17	5	56	11	Rice and Wheat cheaper.
Patna ...	12th "	12½	18½	13½	10	20	14	16½	11	12½	9	26	18	All articles cheaper.
Sarun ..	10th "	7	24	13½	10	24½	12	25	11	20	8½	36	17	Pulses, Wheat, and Attah cheaper. Janera dearer.
Shahabad ...	11th "	8	24	13	10½	24	11	23	11	18	9½	30	16½	Rice cheaper. Pulses, Wheat and Attah dearer.
Tirhoot ...	12th "	6½	32	12	12	30	14	28	9	18	7½	45	14	Rice dearer. Pulses and Janera cheaper.
Bograh ...	12th "	13	30	17	8	17½	15½	15	15	8	8	60	31	Janera dearer.
Dinagepore	12th "	...	25	20	.	19	16	...	16	...	6½	...	...	Wheat dearer.
Maldah ...	12th "	13½	26	14	9	35	21	18	11	12	8	...	...	
Moorshedabad ...	11th "	10½	23	13	9	30	16	19½	8½	14½	5½	32	18	Attah dearer.
Pubna ..	11th "	12½	24	13½	6½	32	17½	19½	12	9½	6½	...	...	Rice dearer. Pulses cheaper.
Rungpore .	12th "	11½	24½	17½	5	30	21	17	13½	0	8	.	...	Same as last week.
Bootan Dooars—Mynagoree ...	12th "	8	...	9	9	...	16	...	...	...	7			

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

Fort William,
The 19th March 1866.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Dec. 22nd ..	1 Keg, no mark ..	Sir J. Lawrence.
Oct. 25th ..	1 Cask, R and C P ..	Birman.
Dec. 13th ...	1 Bag, no mark ..	Str. Golconda.
„ 13th ...	1 Bag, no mark ..	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Tin Box, Mr. Graff ..	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Package, Dr. Anderson ..	Str. Thunder.
„ 6th ...	4 Cases, [B C] ..	Hotspur.
Sept. ...	1 Case, [F R] A E ..	Unknown.
1866, Feb. 27th ..	1 Parcel, [E V I C] ..	Sumatra.
„ 27th ...	1 Parcel, [H B D C] ..	Ditto.
„ 27th ..	1 Parcel, S U M] ..	Ditto.
„ 27th ..	1 Parcel, [I R] C and C ..	Ditto.
1865, Oct. 9th ..	8 Quarter Boxes Gunpowder [N. V. N. and Sons] Calcutta, J H and S ..	Anglesey.
„ 9th ..	2 Boxes Gunpowder [27 R. K. and Co. .	Ditto.
Unknown ..	1 Case, (apparently empty) P R S C, Dr Irving, Allahabad ..	Unknown.
1865, Dec. 6th ..	1 Case, [W. G. W. and Co.] ..	Str. Golconda.
„ 6th ...	1 Case, R. B. Pringle, Esq, Assam, Calcutta ..	Ditto.
1866, Jan. 5th ...	1 Case, [16] A. B. and Co. ..	Str. Bengal.
1865, Dec. 15th ..	1 Parcel, R J. Amos, Esq, care of W. Judge Esq, Assam Company's Office, Calcutta ..	Str. Delhi.
„ 15th ..	12 Cases, [I U A C] W. D. and Co. ..	Ditto.
„ 15th ...	1 Package, Copley, Calcutta ..	Ditto.
„ 15th ...	1 Box, P [L] 18 ..	Ditto.
„ 15th ...	1 Package, C. S. S. Simpson, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, E. B. Railway ..	Ditto.
„ 15th ...	1 Parcel, R. S. Stack, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ..	Ditto.
„ 15th ...	1 Package Revd. C. B. Lewis, Baptist Mission Press, Circular Road ...	Ditto.
1866, Jan. 23th ...	1 Case, R. Nimmo, Esq, Commercial Bank ..	Str. A. Apcar.
„ 26th ...	1 Coil, T S G ..	Ditto.
1865, Nov. 28th ..	1 Parcel, M P G N S ...	Aphrodita.
1866, Jan. 10th ...	1 Parcel, S S S L, Messrs. Heron and Co. ..	Childwall Abbey.
„ 11th ..	123 Cases, [R. M. Co.] S G ..	City of Benares.
1865, Oct. 13th ...	1 Parcel, [E G] C, [J D] C ..	Charlemagne.
Sept. 21st ...	1 Cask, H N A ..	River Clyde.
1866, Jan. 18th ..	1 Cask, [S F] C ..	City of Pekin.
„ 15th ...	70 Cases [D A] ..	Onward.
„ 23rd ..	6 Packages, [S F] C ...	Bowfell.
„ 10th ...	1 Box, Dr. J. Ewart ...	Str. Bengal.
„ 16th ...	2 Cases, [94] L C J ...	New Castle.
„ 15th ...	15 Cases, F A ...	Onward.
„ 16th ..	306 Cases, D. P. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [S] ...	Clan Alpine.

Calcutta Customs,
The 20th March 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1866, Mar. 31st ...	1 Case, R. W. Leven, Esq., care of Gordon, Stuart and Co. ...	Sea Queen.
„ 31st ...	34 Packages, no mark ..	Toftcomb.
„ 31st ...	3 Cases, O. Bergman, Esq., Assam Co., Calcutta	Shannon.
„ 31st ...	1 Case, [W and J H] ..	Ditto.

Calcutta Customs,
The 20th March 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Packages, landed under Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVI. of Act VI. of 1863 :—

	Aphrodita.	
1866, Mar. 24th ..	[M and B] 18 Packages.	
	Cossipore.	
1866, Mar. 31st ...	B S W, 1 Cask.	
	City of Calcutta.	
1866, Mar. 31st ..	[J G] 1 Case.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 20th March 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertized for sale:—

	Bowfell.		
1866, May 2nd ..	[S F] C, 6 Packages ...	F. W. Driscoll, Esq., 82nd Regiment, Meean Meer, 1 Case.	
	Ellenborough.		
1866, Mar. 28th ..	[R H] 1 Case ...	[A W F] 1 Case.	
	City of Paris.		
1866, May 23rd ..	[H] 44 Packages ...	[T] G B, 11 Bales ...	[C U T] 1 Case.
	Indian Empire.		
1866, May 25th ..	D N D, 1 Cask ...	S D, 4 Packages ...	G C D, 15 Packages.
„ 25th ...	A. H. Giles, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Kishnagur, 1 Case.	Major Shilsbury, Campbell and Co., 3 Packages.	[I Q] 1 Case.
„ 25th ..	[B] J. J. S. and Co., 2 Cases ...	[I P] J. J. S. and Co., 1 case	S D, 1 Package.
	Onward.		
1866, May 3rd	J M F, 1 Case ...	G C D, 3 Cases ...	G C D O, 1 Case.
„ 3rd ..	[A D] 8 Cases ..	[L] 9 Cases ...	F A, 4 Cases.
„ 3rd ...	D. P. and Co., 25 Cases. .	[P] 3 Casks.	
	Hotspur.		
1866, Mar. 28th ..	[B C] 2 Cases.		
	New Castle.		
1866, April 29th ...	R M B, 4 Casks ...	[M and B] 1 Package ...	Major Rattray, Colvin, Cowie and Co., 1 Case.
	Star of Denmark.		
1866, April 6th ...	Captain Riddle, 21st Hussars, Umballa, 4 Cases.	Captain T. M. Lewin, Gisborne and Co, 4 Cases.	{ [M. and Co.] 1 Case. [R] 1 Keg.
	Norwester.		
1866, May 24th ..	[D D F] 26 Packages ...	G C D, Calcutta, 11 Packages.	D N D, Calcutta, 39 Packages.
„ 24th ..	B R D, 20 Packages ..	M and B, 1 Case ..	[D] 12 Cases.
„ 24th ..	D and T I W, 1 Case ..	M. and Co. 1 Cask ..	Captain Miles, 1 Cask.
„ 24th ...	[T and Co] 1 Case ...	[D D A] 1 Case.	
	City of Pekin.		
1866, April 28th ...	[S F] C, 2 Casks.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 20th March 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th March 1866.

	4 per Cent Transfer of 1865.	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 27th February 1866 ...	18,69,400	47,000	300	23,34,400	24,58,600	1,08,61,700	82,44,700	39,19,000	5,04,32,600	3,08,48,400	17,600	16,000	11,10,49,700
ADD:													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per do. do. do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date ...	49,400	....	....	11,300	2,700	8,500	53,800	7,500	2,95,100	35,500	....	....	4 63,800
Total ...	19,18,800	47,000	300	23,45,700	24,61,300	1,08,70,200	82,98,500	39,26,500	5,07,27,700	3,08,83,900	17,600	16,000	11,15,13,500
DEDUCT:													
Amount removed from the London Books. as per Registers received up to date ..	49,400	.....	....	35,800	500	11,000	44,000	15,500	6,44,600	4,19,700	11,500	....	12,32,000
Total ..	18,69,400	47,000	300	23,09,900	24,60,800	1,08,59,200	82,54,500	39,11,000	5,00,83,100	3,04,64,200	6,100	16,000	11,02,81,500

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
Bank of Bengal,
The 13th March 1866.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice of Sale.

It is hereby notified that, in execution of a Decree of the High Court of Judicature, the undermentioned property (99 years' lease, 23 years expired) belonging to Mr. E. G. Chapman, situate in the district of Darjeeling, will be sold at the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at noon on the 20th day of March 1866.

Location No. 7, (Lease.)
Named Cold Stream.

BOUNDARIES.

Bounded on the West by a ravine which divides it from Captain Bishop's Location, No. 8 of Register; on the East by a ravine which divides it from Lieutenant-Colonel Garsten's Grant, No. 21 of Register, and on the North by railed fence, length from East to West *yards, from South to North 200 yards.

* Distance not stated in original Lease.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the price will be required to be made at the time of sale by the purchaser, on whose failure to comply with this requirement the property will be forthwith put up and re-sold.

BLAIR REID, *Major*,
Depy. Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 16th February 1866.

The sale of the above Estate is postponed until the 20th April next at noon.

BLAIR REID, *Major*,
Depy. Commissioner.

The 17th March 1866.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that three Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 6554*a* 2*r*. 32*p*., more or less, situated in Pergunnah Chowtullee Hills, Zillah Sylhet, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two Rupees eight Annas per acre, on the 2nd July 1866, at the Office of the Collector of Sylhet, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

T. WALTON,
Offg. Collector.

ZILLAH SYLHET;
Collector's Office,
The 7th March 1866.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

No. 1. LOT.—On the East—Banoogatch Hills.
On the West—Mouzahs Myzedee, Bagulpore, and Kallapore, of Pergunnah Chowtullee.
On the North—Chowtullee Hills.
On the South—Mora Sowan Chora, Sunduck Bhanga Road and Chowtullee Hills. These boundaries contain 2030*a*. 2*r*.

No. 2 LOT.—On the East—Pergunnah Chycherry Hills.
On the West—Mouzahs Neetasshur, Kodopore, Akberpore, Gansnuggur, and Myzedee, Pergunnah Chowtullee.
On the North—Hills of Mouzah Burseejoorah, of Pergunnah Chowallis.
On the South—Hills of Pergunnah Chowtullee. These boundaries contain 3029*a*. 2*r*. of lands, of which 97*a*. and 2*r*. of lands are awarded to the Mirasdars for Jhoom cultivation. The remaining 2932*a*. are liable to sale.

No. 3 LOT.—On the East—Hills of Banoogatch.
On the West and South—Hills of Pergunnah Balleeseerah.
On the North—Hills of Pergunnah Chowtullee. These boundaries contain 1592*a*. 32*p*.

T. WALTON,
Offg. Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 112 acres, more or less, situated in Doar Choygong, Mouzah, Dhalaparah, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per acre, on the 2nd day of July 1866, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Dated GOWHATTY,
The 7th March 1866.

Boundaries.

North—by Low land.
South—by Joree, and Kurdoye, (Kamrangah) trees.
East—by Hola and fallow land.
West—by Low land.

J. SHERER.
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 7th March 1866.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Aushootosh Day,
versus
Rajcoomary Dossee, and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 10th day of April 1866, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esquire, the Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office, for lease, the following Zemindaries, &c., belonging to the Estate of Kistonondo Biswas, deceased, upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known, and upon such security as he may think fit, that is to say:—

In 24-Pergunnahs, within the district of the Magistrate of Baraset.

The following Dhees and Mouzahs of eight annas share of Pergunnah Aunorpore, No. 146, *viz.*,—

Dhee Bissonothpore, Dhee Shohye Bangah, Dhee Balooria, Dhee Kootubsohe, Dhee Kistopore, Dhee Kallikapore, Dhee Bacanda, Dhee Basdebpore, Dhee Bodye, Dhee Chorekhorah, Dhee Baroon, and Dhee Shayrah, and Mouzah Tal Dhathea, Panybarah, Baburry and Bonomullypore, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazars, Ghauts, Tanks, Gardens, Shops, Factories, save and except the implements of Muddoomorally Factory, and all other profits and appurtenances to the said eight annas share of the said Dhees and Mouzahs, &c. Debtro resumed permanently-settled Mohul called Kismut Madhubpore, &c., No. 1178, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazars, Ghauts, &c., &c., as stated above.

In 24-Pergunnahs, within the district of the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs.

The following Turruffs, Mouzah, and Kismut of the eight annas share of Mohul Madrasa, No. 145, *viz.*,—

Turruff Jangrah, Panchoaria, Haultoo, Kodolia, and Hutgachee, Mouzah Bonehoogy, and Kismut Khundah, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazars, Tanks, Gardens, Shops, &c., &c., as stated above.

The following Turruffs, Mouzahs, and Kismut of the eight annas share of the Zemindary, No. 147, Bowatah, known by the name of Sreebauty, in Pergunnah Calcutta, *viz.*,—

Turruffs Byrampore, Mawsool, and Rogoonauthpore, and Mouzah Doorgahatty, and Kismut Khurdoh, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazars, &c., &c , as stated above.

The following Turruffs, Mouzahs, and Kismuts of the Zemindaries, No. 169, called Hautiarah, *viz.*,—

Turruff Niz Hautiarah, and Khorumbah, and Mouzah Burra, Phallah, Auharampore, Ghantee, and Bygatchee, &c., and Kismut Sautgachee, Donorut, and Chapra, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazars, Sawyers, Ghauts, Tanks, Gardens, Shops, &c., &c., as stated above.

One-fifth of one anna and three pies share of the Zemindary of the late Gocool Chunder Gossain, No. 217, called Kismut Khurdah, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazars, &c., &c., as stated above.

Pergunnah Calcutta, Mohal Madrasa, Turruff Hadiah, Mouzah Niz Hadiah, and Mouzah Kayodoha, Pergunnah Calcutta, Mehal Sreebautty, Mouzah Coomar Pookeeriah.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
Calcutta, No. 5 Strand,
The 16th March 1866.

High Court.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Zemindaries, Talooks, and other valuable properties which were advertised for sale this day by Charles Swinton Hogg, Esquire, the Receiver of the High Court, and Receiver appointed in a certain suit, wherein Chundernauth Biswas was Plaintiff, and Bissonauth Biswas and others were Defendants, in execution of a decree of the High Court in a certain suit, wherein Emily Temple was Plaintiff, and the said Chundernauth Biswas was Defendant, has been adjourned till Wednesday next, the 21st instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE,
The 14th March 1866.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Charles Swinton Hogg, of Russel Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Official Trustee appointed under the Will of Mudden Mohun Seal, deceased, and Nursing Doss Seal, an infant under the age of sixteen years, by Jogender Chunder Dey, his next friend, Plaintiffs, and Sreemutty Heeramoney Dossee, of No. 1-1, Rutton Sirkar's Garden Street, in Calcutta, widow and heiress of Buddinauth Seal, deceased; Khetter Mohun Seal, of the same place; Hurry Mohun Seal, also of the same place, and Sreemutty Surrosutty Dossee, of Chundernagore, in the French Settlement, on and bearing date the 20th day of July 1865, by the Officiating Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on the 14th day of April 1866, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say—

LOT No. 1.—A Garden with Tank and Trees, &c., situate at Joypore, on the Dum-Dum Road, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the public road; on the South by Hurryhur Mookerjee's garden; on the East by Burranussy Ghose's ground, and on the West by the Government Thanna.

LOT No. 2.—A House situate at Chinsurah, Kamarparah Bazaar, bounded as follows:—On the North by a lane; on the South by the public road; on the East by Moorally Mohun Dutt's house; on the West by a tank.

LOT No. 3.—A Garden situate at Hooghly, Koolobaria, bounded as follows:—On the South by the public road; on the North by Khosaul Roy's garden; on the East by a kutcha lane, and on the West by Doorgapersaud Sing's garden.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Abbott and Lattey, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

C. T. DAVIS,
Offg. Registrar.

HIGH COURT;
Calcutta,
The 6th March 1866.

ABBOTT AND LATTEY,
Attorneys.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending the 13th March 1866.

LIABILITIES.				Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.				Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1 ...	...	...	...	50,39,337 12 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	17,19,524 14 11	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,41,86,600 0 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs.	65,95,617 15 8			Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	...	12,32,533 9 0
Ditto ditto at Branches	"	80,34,045 7 3		1,46,29,663 6 11	Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	...	1,88,20,211 3 2
					Head Stock	ditto	...	...	6,27,673 5 7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,78,06,576 9 9	Stamps	ditto	...	...	11,606 0 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	...	2,26,056 4 1	Balances with other Banks	...	...	...	1,47,325 10 1
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	...	1,63,665 0 0	Sundries	...	...	...	4,76,273 9 7
Sundries	...	...	...	10,18,599 14 7					
									4,05,41,561 1 5
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	...	...	Rs. 87,89,057 15 3	
					Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches ...	...	...	" 82,33,497 1 7	
									1,70,22,555 0 10
			Rupees	5,75,64,116 2 3				Rupees	5,75,64,116 2 3

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa publishes, for the information of Tradesmen and others concerned, the following Order regarding the management of his household and affairs which he has lately passed: —

Ordered.

That Nawab Nazir Seedee Darab Ali Khan, Naib Dewan; Baboo Gungadass, Private Secretary, Mr. Fraser, and all servants of the Nizamut in general take notice that for any articles to be purchased at Calcutta or elsewhere His Highness' eldest and second sons, Mirzas Ali Keedur Hossein Ali and Wulah Keedur Hossein Ali, will send a written order to the Dewan's Office, where a copy being kept, the said Darab Ali Khan and Baboo Gungadass will execute the order under their own signatures; and and all accounts relating to such purchases should come to the said Darab Ali Khan and Baboo Gungadass and will be kept in the Dewan's Office; that His Highness will repudiate all transactions not made in accordance with this order; and also that all correspondence with His Highness' Vakeels, Mookteers, Solicitors and Counsel will be conducted only in the Dewan's Office.

Dated the Palace, Moorshedabad, the 6th March 1866.

By Order,
Somboo C. Mookerjee,
Personal Asst. to the Nawab Nazim.

Notice.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Patrick C. Hart, of Glasgow, have been admitted Partners in our Firm since 1st instant.

Randle E. Green & Co.

Calcutta,
The 7th March 1866.

With reference to the preceding Advertisement, we beg to intimate that our business from this date will be conducted under the style and Firm of Watson, Green, and Hart.

Randle E. Green & Co.

Calcutta,
The 7th March 1866.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Choo-neyloll Dutt, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 7th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Gillanders, *Attorney.*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 13*th March* 1866.

In the matter of John Stewart Paul, who formerly resided at No. 18, Theatre Road, in Calcutta, afterwards at No. 10, Middleton Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, subsequently at No. 16, Arlington Street, in the City of Glasgow, in Scotland, and at present residing at No. 5, Hastings' Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, late an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., at No. 1, Fairlie Place, in Calcutta, aforesaid, Merchants and Agents, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 26th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Hechle and Oliver, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of John Stewart Paul, who formerly resided at No. 18, Theatre Road, in Calcutta, afterwards at No. 10, Middleton Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, subsequently at No. 16, Arlington Street, in the City of Glasgow, in Scotland, and at present residing at No. 5, Hastings' Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, late an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., at No. 1, Fairlie Place, in Calcutta, aforesaid, Merchants and Agents, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 20th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hechle and Oliver, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of John Stewart Paul, who formerly resided at No. 18, Theatre Road, in Calcutta, afterwards at No. 10, Middleton Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, subsequently at No. 16, Arlington Street, in the City of Glasgow, in Scotland, and at present, residing at No. 5, Hastings' Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, late an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., at No. 1, Fairlie Place, in Calcutta, aforesaid Merchants and Agents, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 20th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Hechle and Oliver, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Guzzendromohun Shaw, Horendermohun Shaw, and Greendermohun Shaw, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do file an amended Schedule within a fortnight, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 5th day of May next, provided such amended Schedule be filed in the time aforesaid, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of William Noel Bagot, formerly known as William Noel Watson, of No. 4, Church Lane, in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business as Merchant and Agent, under the name and style of W. N. Bagot and Co., an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Noel Bagot, formerly known as William Noel Watson, of No. 4, Church Lane, in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business as Merchant and Agent, under the name and style of W. N. Bagot, and Co., an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 7th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of James Thomas D'Cruz, of Mullungah, in Calcutta, late a Stevedore, and at present under the employ of Baboo Dwarkanauth Doss, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 12th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of James Thomas D'Cruz, of Mullungah, in Calcutta, late a Stevedore, and at present under the employ of Baboo Dwarkanauth Doss, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 12th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Sibnauth Doss, of No. 158, Rambagaun, Manicktollah Street, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, but formerly of Jogsur, in Bhaugulpore, in the Province of Bengal, Zemindar and Agent, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 15th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dover, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Sibnauth Doss, of No. 158, Rambagaun, Manicktollah Street, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, but formerly of Jogsur, in Bhaugulpore, in the Province of Bengal, Zemindar and Agent, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 15th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Dover, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Edward Rosewell Gonsalves, of Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Bengal Legislative Department, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Edward Rosewell Gonsalves, of Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Bengal Legislative Department, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XII. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 14th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Hadjee Ibraham Bin Ismael Bin Ahmed, of Moorgeehutthh, in Calcutta, Merchant, and Shipowner, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 8th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Charles Mackay, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of April next, with liberty to the said Insolvent to amend his Schedule filed in this matter, and that notice be given to Creditors whose names are expunged from the Schedule by amendment, as well as to those who may be added therein, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of April next, and that Mr. T. Owen and Mrs. Ruff do, on the said 7th day of April next, produce the agreement with them respectively, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of William McKenney Wall, Licensed Mate Pilot, late of No. 13, Creek Row, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 17th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Robert John Carbery, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rupees 3,350-10-7 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Rupees 1-12 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of James Charles Dickenson, lately of Loll Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on business with one Howard Clarton, under the name, style and firm of Howard Clarton and Co., and afterwards Dickenson, Clarton and Co., an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 26th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before the "said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Robert John Carbery and Annie Carbery, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rupees 3,173-12-0 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvents as a Dividend at the rate of Rupees 3 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvents, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Jumnenjoy Dutt, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said Insolvent from arrest, to take effect from the date hereof, in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the Schedule of the said Insolvent filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th March 1866.

North West Indigo Association, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the past season, and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

S. G. BALMER,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th March 1866.

North-West Indigo Association, "Limited"

AN Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Association will be held at the registered Office, No. 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock, at which it is intended to propose Special Resolutions altering and making new provisions in lieu of, and in addition to, the Regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Association. The object of such alterations and new provisions being to give power to the Directors to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion or portions of the Estates and property of the Association and to borrow money upon the security of the Estates and property of the Association or otherwise The said Extraordinary Meeting is also called for the purpose of determining what (if any) compensation should be paid to the Proprietors of the Hatrass Indigo Concern in respect of its use and occupation by the Association during the last season. Dated this 1st day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

By Order of the Directors,

S. G. BALMER,
Secretary.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of this Company on Monday, the 9th April, at 4 P. M., to elect an Auditor.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that a call of Ten Rupees per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 5th of April next.

Shareholders are requested to pay into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, on or before the above date, the amount due on their respective Shares, forwarding their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement, accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 1st March 1866.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No 1, Lyon's Range, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON AND Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1866.

Spence's Hotel Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Twelve months ending 31st December 1865 and transacting any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

W. A. BOUND,
Manager.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 27th January last, to receive the Directors' Report, and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 31st October 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order,

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th March 1866.

Notice.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," adjourned on the 3rd and 5th February last, for want of a quorum, shall be held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Old China Bazaar Lane, on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting whatever other business may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,

HAJEE JACKARIAH MAHOMED & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1866.

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at 11 A. M., of Saturday, the 24th instant, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

3, CHURCH LANE;
Calcutta,
The 5th March 1866.

Notice.

MR. STEPHEN GEORGE BALMER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.

R. GENTLE.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1866.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand, on Saturday, the 31st instant, to receive the Directors' Report and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

S. G. BALMER,
Acting Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1866.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

SATURDAY, the 31st instant, being a close Holiday the Meeting of Shareholders of this Company, advertised for that day, will be held at the Company's Office at noon on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

S. G. BALMER,
Acting Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1866.

Bengal Mills Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office at Soorah at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, the 11th of April 1866, for the purpose of passing Resolutions for winding up the affairs of the Company voluntarily and nominating a Liquidator, and such other Resolutions as may be necessary to carry out such objects.

By Order of the Board,

JOY KISTO CHUNDER,
Manager.

SOORAH,
The 27th February 1866.

Punjab Trading Company, "Limited."

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at 12 o'clock at noon on Monday, the 26th day of March next, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1865, declaring a Dividend, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. H. FITZE & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET;
Calcutta,
The 22nd February 1866.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Lyon's Range, on Friday, the 20th day of April 1866, at noon precisely, for the purpose of deciding upon the steps to be taken in consequence of Mr. Newport White having declined to fulfil the terms of his proposal for the resumption of the property of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON AND Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1866.

Notice.

MR. A. R. McINTOSH has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from the 1st day of January last.

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS.

Notice.

HUNTER AND Co., "LIMITED."

THE adjourned Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, Nos. 23, 24, 25, Dhurrumtollah, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the six months ending 31st October 1865.

After which the Meeting will be made special to confirm the resolution passed at the adjourned Special Meeting held on the 10th February last.

J. SHERRIFF,
Manager.

Nos. 23, 24, 25, DHURRUMTOLLAH,
The 19th March 1866.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association, Limited.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Thursday, 29th March 1866, at noon.

The Books and Accounts are open to the inspection of Shareholders.

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1866.

Notice.

HINDOOSTAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., 1862-65.

THE Meeting to be held at noon of the 15th instant has been, in consequence of non-attendance of Members, postponed to the same hour of the 24th instant.

M. GREGORY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTA,
The 17th March 1866.

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Eleventh Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 14, Strand, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

Lost or Stolen,

THE Halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. A/1 80381 and 33113, for Rupees 100 each.

Lost,

HALF of Government Currency Note No. A/2 21140, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

The Second-half of Government Currency Note No. A/5 15080, for Rupees 100.

RAM DHONE PAUL.

Just published.

In Pamphlet Form.

ACTS AND ORDERS relating to the Engagement and Transport of Native Labourers under contract for employment in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet. Price—8 Annas.

To be had on application at the Offices of the Superintendent of Labour Transport, Calcutta, Commissioner of Assam, and Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 30th day of March 1866, at 4 P. M.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed on the 28th February 1866 expunging Article XXIII. of the Articles of Association of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors,

E. HICKIE,
Acting Secretary.

Lost,

THE Right-hand halves of Currency Notes—

No. A/5 65052, dated 11th July 1861, for Rupees 20.

No. A/7 61694, dated 7th May 1862, for Rupees 10.

Notice.

THE undersigned despatched a letter, addressed to Messrs. Harold and Company, of Calcutta, containing the Right-halves of the under-mentioned Currency Notes :—

Currency Note No.	A/10 31623,	value	Rupees	100.
,,	,, A/17 18779	,,		50.
,,	,, A/18 27965	,,		20.
,,	,, A/19 40341	,,		10.

Also another letter addressed to Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company, of Calcutta, containing the Left-halves of the following Notes :—

Currency Note No	A/10 31621,	value	Rupees	100.
,,	,, A/17 27952	,,		20.
,,	,, A/17 27953	,,		20.
,,	,, A/18 27954	,,		20.

The above-mentioned halves of Currency Notes never reached their destination and have been either lost or stolen on the road between Sealkote and Calcutta. Any person finding them will oblige by returning them to the owner. Payment of the above Notes has been stopped.

CHARLES JACKSON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
late 39th N. I.

SEALKOTE,
The 6th March 1866.

Lost or Stolen,

Two First-halves of Government of India's Notes, Nos. A/10 20708 and A/7 14630, for Rupees 100 and 50 respectively.

Lost or Stolen.

THE public is hereby cautioned against purchasing or lending money on the security of the Government Promissory Notes noted below, Baboo Narain Doss, the Proprietor thereof, while he was, on the 15th instant, proceeding by the East Indian Railway Company's Train in an Intermediate Class Carriage (which left Jamalpore at 10 P. M. on that day) from Futtooah Station to the Bankeepore Station, missed a bag (it having been, as he believes, stolen from him) containing among other things the said Government Promissory Notes. Any one giving information which will lead to the discovery of the said Government Promissory Notes, will be rewarded.

Four per cent. Government Promissory Notes,—

Nos.	11573	of 30344,	for Rupees	5,000.
,,	11574	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11575	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11576	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11577	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11578	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11579	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11580	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11581	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11582	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11583	of 33201,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11584	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11585	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11586	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11587	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11588	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11589	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11590	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11611	of 43371,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11612	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11613	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11614	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11615	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11616	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11617	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11618	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11619	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11620	of ,,	for ,,	5,200.
,,	11629	of 33201,	for ,,	3,000.
,,	11646	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
		Total, Rupees	...	1,48,200

GREES CHUNDER BONNERJEE,
Attorney-at-Law, for Narain Doss.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{0}$40986, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Mint.

Lost,

A RIGHT-HAND half of an India Government Currency Lahore Note, No. $\frac{A}{15}$26311, for Rupees 500, on the 19th February 1866, the payment of which has been stopped at the Officiating Head Commissioner of Government Paper Currency Office.

BAHADOOR SING,
PERTAUB SING, DHUNPUT SING.

Lost,

A SECOND-HALF of a Paper Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{7}$ 54138, for Rupees 10 missing.

Lost,

THE first-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{15}$58478 and $\frac{A}{15}$53879, of Rupees 1,000 each., payment for which has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

Two Right-hand halves of Government Currency Notes, for Rupees 20 each. The Nos. are $\frac{A}{9}$53007 and $\frac{A}{9}$95314, both dated 11th July 1861.

Lost,

RIGHT-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{15}$64828, for Rupees 100. Payment stopped.

Lost,

IN transmission through the Post, First-half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{17}$41181, for Rupees 50, payment of which has been stopped at the Mint.

Postal Notice.

From the 1st proximo letters posted in India, addressed to any French Post Office in Turkey* (except Constantinople) or to the French Post Offices at Tunis and Tangiers, may be sent at the option of the sender, either unpaid or paid, and will be subject to the rates of postage to which they would be liable, if addressed to France, according to the following Table:—

Alexandretta.	Salonica.
Beyrout.	Samsoun.
The Dardanelles.	Sinope.
Galatz.	Smyrna.
Gallipole.	Sulina.
Ibraila.	Tangiers.
Ineboli.	Trebizond.
Jaffa.	Tripole (in Syria.)
Kerassun.	Tultcha.
Latakia.	Tunis, or
Mersina.	Varna.
Mitylene.	
Rhodes.	

	Rs.	A.	P.
A letter not exceeding in weight ½ oz.	0	5	4
Above ½ oz. not exceeding ¼ oz. ...	0	10	8
Above ¼ oz. not exceeding ¾ oz. ...	1	0	0

And so on adding a single rate of postage annas 5-4 for every additional quarter ounce or fraction of a quarter ounce.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1866.

N. B.—The above rates include Indian inland Postage.

2. Postage, if pre-paid, must be paid by means of stamps attached to the letter on the side on which the address is written.

3. Unpaid letters received in India will be charged at the rate of annas 8-8 per quarter ounce.

4. Pre-paid letters may be registered, double postage being pre-paid in stamps. No separate registration fee will be levied.

Care should be taken to endorse "By French Post" on letters sent under this notice.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 86.

THE Public are informed that a Government Bullock Train Establishment on a limited scale has been organized under this Department between Peerpointee and Punkabarree at the base of the Darjeeling Hills *vid* Carragola, Purneah, Kissengunge, and Titalyah, and another between Titalyah and Santrabarree at the foot of the Buxa Dooar *vid* Mynagoorie. The train is chiefly intended for the conveyance of Commissariat and other Military Stores, but as it happens that the train sometimes remains idle, it is notified that goods will be received from the non-official public for conveyance by the above train at the stations named below, and that the following rates will be charged upon such goods:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Peerpointee or Sahebgunge to Carragola	... per Md.	0	2	0
Carragola to Purneah	... „	0	8	0
Purneah to Kissengunge	... „	0	12	0
Kissengunge to Titalyah	... „	0	12	0
Titalyah to Punkabarree	... „	0	8	0
Peerpointee to Punkabarree	„	2	10	0
Titalyah to Santrabarree	... „	1	14	0
Peerpointee to Santrabarree	„	4	8	0

Delivery of goods will be made at the above stations, and passengers, when there is available space, will also be carried by the train on pre-payment of the charge for three maunds. Further, as the down train from Punkabarree to Carragola is expected to return empty, country produce will be received for despatch and charged for at the following rates:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Punkabarree to Titalyah	... per Md.	0	8	0
Titalyah to Kissengunge	... „	0	6	0
Kissengunge to Purneah	... „	0	6	0
Purneah to Carragola	... „	0	4	0
Carragola to Peerpointee	.. „	0	2	0
Punkabarree to Peerpointee	... „	1	10	0

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1866.

No. 7840.

THE Public are informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Lallgunge, in the District of Tirhoot.

R. W. H. FANSHAWE, *Major,*
Offg. Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1866.

No. 7841.

THE Public are informed that two experimental Post Offices have been opened on the 15th and 21st February last, one at Shazadpore and the other at Mothoora, the former is 32 miles from Pubna on the north, and the latter 56 miles from Pubna on the north-east.

R. W. H. FANSHAWE, *Major,*
Offg. Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1866.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 357.

The 10th March 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Delhie* will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd March 1866, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	*Vid* Marseilles.	*Vid* Southampton
Postage.	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

No. 359.

The 12th March 1866.—Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 360.

The 12th March 1866.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 29th March will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on each day as follows:—

Vid Southampton ... 21st March 1866.
Vid Marseilles ... 22nd „ „

Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Vid Southampton.	*Vid* Marseilles.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under ½ Ounce	... 0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „	... 0 8 0	0 13 4

No. 361.

The 12th March 1866.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Friday, the 23rd instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamps at one Rupee per ½ of an Ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage.

Letters for the Express will be received by a Clerk at the window.

No. 362.

The 15th March 1866.—The Overland Mail of the 7th March and Express Packet of the 8th idem arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 363.

The 16th March 1866.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 1st April, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 364.

The 16th March 1866.—Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizigapatam, Coconada, Madras, Nigapatam, Galle, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Punjab*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 1st April, at 6 P. M.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of February 1866, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters. Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books. Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Bengal...	16th March 1866, at 3-40 P. M.	16th March 1866, at 4-50 P. M.	16th Mar. 1866, at 7¼ P. M.	16th March 1866, at 7¼ A. M.	2 h. 25 m.	3	4	7	50	24	74
											7
										Total ...	81
										France ...	2 Boxes.
										Madras ...	2 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Mauritius ...	1 Bag.
										Alexandria ...	1 „
										Malta ...	1 Pkt.
					21, 18					Cape of Good Hope ...	2 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Mauritius ...	1 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Natal ...	1 „
										Aden ...	1 „
										Suez ...	1 „
										Gibraltar ...	1 „
										Total ...	100

The 20th March 1866.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Government Revenue. Road Cess.	Government Revenue. Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Debee Buxsh Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. MACLEAN,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Government Revenue. Road Cess.	Government Revenue. Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
[illegible]	1806	Erâzee Inglis, Joneeh Monsoome Bhyro Tewary, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	31 1 7½	61 8 7	0 9 10	62 2 5	123 1 2	
154	2735	Hirdé Sarâe, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	253 3 12	355 13 0	3 [illegible] 6	359 5 6	711 10 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 15th February 1866.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.		Total	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.			
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B. C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. MANGLES,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Backergunge, will be put up to sale, in the Backergunge Collectorate, on Thursday, the 29th March 1866, corresponding with the 17th Cheyt 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Mehal.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road expenses.	Total	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
7	4398	Kharijah, Pergunnah Edilpore, Roghoonundun Chuckerbutty Talook ...	7 0 10	9 0 0	0 1 6	9 1 6	18 0 0

BROJOKANT ROY,
Deputy Collector, in charge.

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE;
Collector's Office,
The 26th February 1866.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Nudden, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 29th March 1866, corresponding with the 17th Chyet 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1866.

Permanent-settled Estate, Beelmadia.

No. 2176.—Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded Proprietors, Sreedhur Tagore Sewagut, Mothooranauth Acharjee; Sudder Jumma Rupeer 917-15-1.

H. ULICK BROWNE,
Collector.

NUDDEA;
Collectorate,
The 13th March 1866.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 9.] [125]

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Rules for the supply of Stores from the Government Stationery Department, (in supersession of those published in the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 7th December 1864.)

I. The Indents from Public Officers upon the Stationery Office are to be drawn out by Indenting Officers, and supplied by the Superintendent, according to the scale approved by Government, and in conformity with the following Rules :—

Rules for Public Officers indenting upon the Superintendent of Stationery.

II. The following Officers are authorized to indent upon the Government Stationery Office.

All Officers in charge of independent Offices whose appointments are published in the *Government Gazette*. Also the following Officers of the High Court :—

Administrator-General.
Master and Registrar.
Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotory.
Sworn Clerk.
Receiver.
Chief Interpreter.
Clerks to the Judges.
Crier.
Coroner.
Taxing Officer.
Chief Clerk of Insolvent Court.
Sheriff of Calcutta.
Commanders of Government Vessels.
Officers specially authorized to draw supplies of Stationery from this Store.

Note.—All Public Officers not authorized to indent on the Stationery Office, may be supplied with stationery by the Superintendent at a charge of 5 per cent. above the cost of the articles supplied.

III. It will be the duty of the Superintendent to scrutinize all Indents and to disallow whatever items may appear to be unnecesary or extravagant. He will therefore check the kinds and qualities, as well as the quantities, of stationery indented for :—

1. By comparison of the stock consumed in each Office with the consumption in previous years, and with the expenditure in kindred Offices.

2. By comparison with the number of Clerks using stationery.

IV. In cases of markedly unequal expenditure of stationery by two Offices of the same kind and nearly equal strength, the Superintendent will call for special returns from those Offices for the ensuing year, shewing the amount of business done by them respectively, whether in judgments, letters, accounts or other returns.

V. Indents for stationery are to be made only in the printed Forms to be supplied by the Superintendent, and which have been approved by Government. Presidency and Mofussil Offices will be supplied with separate Forms of Indent with reference to their respective requirements.

VI. Offices which are supplied with stationery are divided into twelve classes. Each Officer will send his annual Indent *so as to reach the Superintendent by the first day of the month named in the subjoined list.* The supplies will then be dispatched in the course of the month named, and should be calculated to come into use *on the 1st of the next month but one*, by which time they will have reached their destination.

January.—Punjab Provinces, Divisions beyond the Sutlej and Umballa.

February.—Delhi and Jhansie Divisions, and Rajpootana.

March.—Rohilcund, Agra and Meerut Divisions.

April.—Allahabad Division and Mirzapore.

May.—Benares Division, except Mirzapore, and Oude.

June.—Patna, Bhaugulpore and Rajshahye Divisions, except the *District* of Rajshahye.

July.—Dacca and Assam Divisions.

August.—Calcutta Offices, *viz.*, those belonging to the Judicial, Revenue, Financial, Public Works, Telegraph, and Post Office Departments.

September.—Calcutta Offices, *viz.*, the Secretariat Offices, and those belonging to the Military, Ecclesiastical, and Marine Departments, and all not included in the foregoing.

October.—Burmah, Straits Settlements, Tenasserim, Arracan and the Chittagong Division.

November.—Nuddea and Burdwan Division and the Rajshahye District (Rampore Beauleah.)

December.—Chota Nagpore, Cuttack, Hydrabad.

All Officers are expected to pay special attention to this rule, and to bear in mind that extra or emergent Indents can never be complied with unless accompanied by most satisfactory explanations.

VII. To Mofussil Offices no English paper of a longer or more expensive kind than machine-made Foolscap will ordinarily be supplied. The use of this moreover, is to be restricted to the record of judgments, by the Heads of Offices, and the fair copies of letters and reports. For drafting purposes, for bills, and for the record of depositions, &c., German paper of two sizes will be issued. The accounts and figured statements for which the larger and more expensive kinds of paper have heretofore been used, will, where possible, be reduced to Foolscap size, and in other cases they will be prepared in printed forms on double Foolscap printing paper. For Books, however, and Registers forming permanent records, Officers may indent for more durable paper when they deem such to be essentially necessary. All Officers, whether in the Presidency or the Mofussil, indenting for the larger kinds of English paper, will at the same time specify the purposes for which it is required.

VIII. For all vernacular work in Mofussil Offices only country paper is to be used, and each Office will provide itself with this out of the fixed contract allowance sanctioned by Government. This fixed allowance is also to cover the cost of the undermentioned items of expenditure :—

Country Ink.	Glue.
Stamping Ink.	Paste.
Stamping Inkstand.	Pounce.
Twine.	Sand.
Thread.	Sand Pots.
Country Pens.	Country Envelopes.
Book-binding.	Repairing Scissors, &c.
Lac for sealing.	
Tale for Native Colors.	Pins and Needles.
Vinegar.	Oil for Lights, &c.

and generally all petty stores which are not obtained from the Stationery Office.

It is to be borne in mind that no bills will on any pretext whatever be admitted or passed by the Superintendent of Stationery.

IX. *Miscellaneous Stores.*—Indents for packing and colored paper, with other articles of occasional use, will be complied with, only under special circumstances to be fully explained. Blotting paper will be allowed at the rate of twelve sheets per man per annum.

Indents for marble paper, paste-boards and mill-boards for binding, must contain statements of the number of books to be bound each year. Pens, pencils, penknives and bones will be allowed on the scale entered in the form of Indent.

X. Indents for English bound books must each be accompanied by a specification of the purpose for which each book is required; and it will be in the discretion of the Superintendent of Stationery to comply with, or modify the demands, with reference to the necessity of the case. When it appears that printed Forms will answer the purpose as well as a Book, the former will be supplied in lieu of the latter.

XI. *Form Indents.*—Indents for Forms are in all cases to be submitted to the Superintendent of Stationery through the Head of the Department to which the Indenting Officer belongs.

These Indents are to be made only in the forms supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery. They will be *a parte* from the Stationery Indents, but they should be submitted at the same time, *Vide* Rule VI.

Indents for Forms will be subject to the same kind of check as Stationery Indents by the Superintendent; with reference to the amount of business done in each Office, the quantity expended and in balance, and the annual consumption in cognate Offices.

XIII. All new Forms will require the sanction of the various Central Offices in the different seats of Government and Administrations, each Form to bear a distinguishing number, and patterns of all Forms to be lodged with the Superintendent of Stationery.

XIV. The Superintendent of Stationery will, in communication with the Heads of Central Offices, determine the qualities and sizes of paper adapted to the several kinds of Forms.

XV. The printing of Forms will, as a general rule, be executed at one Central Press on the requisition of the Superintendent of Stationery, who will, with each requisition, forward the proper supply of paper.

This Rule, however, will not interfere with Rule XVI.

XVI. In the North-Western-Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh and British Burmah, the Heads of Offices are allowed the option of drawing their supplies of printed Forms from Local Presses, if they can be had cheaper than from Calcutta.

XVII. The Superintendent of Stationery will have the sole custody of all printed Forms, regulating from time to time the quantities of the several kinds of Forms to be kept in store.

Instructions to Officers receiving supplies.

XVIII. The Superintendent of Stationery will advise the Indenting Officer when and how his supply of stationery is despatched, noting particularly the address (which will be copied from the label on the Indent) to which it is consigned. Should there be any error in the address so notified, or should the despatch not reach its destination in due course, the Indenting Officer must take such steps as may be necessary for the correction of the error in the address, and for securing the receipt of the supply despatched, communicating at the same time with the Superintendent of Stationery if he considers it necessary.

XIX. On the arrival of the supply the Indenting Officer should have the packages placed in a dry and properly protected place, prior to their being opened and counted out as soon as can conveniently be done.

XX. The packages must be carefully opened, and their contents counted out in the presence of the Head of the Indenting Office, who is required to watch the process, certifying the same at the foot of the receipt. The receipt must then be signed and immediately transmitted to the Superintendent, with a detail of such articles as ought to be in the case according to the list received from the Superintendent, but which are not found in it. The transmission of the receipt must not be delayed pending the reference to the Stationery Office regarding such short receipts, which will form the subject of a separate correspondence.

XXI. Officers who have Covenanted Assistants may employ those Assistants to supervise the unpacking and counting of the supply, and in the Government Secretariats, Boards, and High Courts, this duty may be performed by the Registrars or Head Assistants. In all other Offices, in case of the absence on duty of the Head of the Office, or other sufficient cause, the packages may be opened by the Head Clerk or principal Uncovenanted Assistant. In all these cases the certificate must be signed by the person who opens the packages, and countersigned by the Head of the Office.

Complaints.

XXII. Complaints as to the quality of supplies received should be accompanied by one average sample of the article complained of, duly attested by the complaining Officer, as being part of the supply furnished by the Stationery Office on such a date, and the marks on the articles or covering of the packages should be carefully ascertained and reported. To prevent fraudulent substitution of other than the Government supplies, these complaints can only be admitted when preferred within seven days of the opening of the cases Complaints of good articles being damaged in transit should be accompanied by the Officer's opinion, and the grounds of it as to whether the damage was caused by bad soldering, careless packing, or from mal-treatment of the package in the Post Office, steamer, or other mode of conveyance.

XXIII. On receiving an Indent from an Office at the Presidency, the Superintendent will fix a day for the delivery of the stationery, Wednesdays and Saturdays being expressly set aside for the delivery of stationery to Presidency Offices. At the time fixed, an Assistant from the Indenting Office will attend at the Stationery Office to take charge of the supplies. Objections must be made before the supplies leave the Office, and bottles, baskets, &c., belonging to the Stationery Office must be returned.

Adjustment of short receipts.

XXIV. The liabilities for short receipts will be adjusted as follows:—

The Superintendent of Stationery will submit to the Board annually a statement of short receipts classed under three heads, A. B. and C.

The value of trifling deficiencies contingent upon excusable accident will be included in A, and passed by the Board to be written off to profit and loss in the accounts of the Superintendent.

The liability for short receipts, where the supplies are certified to have been opened and duly examined in the presence of the Head of the Office, will come under head B, and will rest with the Superintendent of Stationery and his employés.

For the value of short receipts where the provisions of these rules shall not have been strictly observed, which will be shewn under head C, the Receiving Officer will be held responsible.

XXV. The above statements, with the Board's orders on them, will then be sent to the Accountant's Office for adjustment.

In cases where the Stationery Office is held responsible, the amount will stand at the personal debit of the Superintendent until recovered by him from the party responsible to him.

When the Indenting Officer is held liable, as under head C, an extract from the statement will be sent to the Military Auditor-General's or Accountant's Offices, as the case may be, with a view to the necessary steps being taken for the recovery of the amount under the general rules in force in those Offices for the recovery of other dues to Government.

XXVI. Whenever the Receiving Officer may have reason to consider that the packing or transport of the cases has been improperly or carelessly performed, he is required to intimate the same, whether actual injury has resulted or not, to the Superintendent of Stationery, mentioning the reasons for his opinion with suggestions for future prevention. The Superintendent will take steps to obviate a recurrence of the neglect pointed out.

Prevention of abuses.

XXVII. Care must be taken by the Head of every Office to prevent the use of the Government stationery in any other than the Public Service. The stores of stationery should be placed in charge (under lock and key) of a responsible Writer or Assistant in the Office. A Book (which is to be sent, when required for inspection, to the Superintendent) is to be kept by him of all issues of stationery in the form prescribed and supplied by the Stationery Office; and such issues are to be acknowledged in it by the signature (in initials) of the Officer or Assistant who takes the articles. Any abuse apparent to the Assistant in charge of the stationery is to be brought to the immediate notice of the Head of the Office.

XXVIII. Packing cases received from the Stationery Office are to be sold, and the proceeds credited to the Superintendent of Stationery in the Cash Accounts of the Office, the amount so credited being communicated to the Superintendent.

XXIX. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of Stationery to bring to the notice of the Board of Revenue, for the orders of Government, any serious instance of neglect or breach of these rules.

L. R. Tottenham.

PRESIDENCY OFFICES.

ANNUAL INDENT FOR STATIONERY from 1st _____ 186 to 31st _____ 186
for _____

Prepared _____
Despatched _____

No. of Officers.
No. of Clerks. { Correspondence. / Account or Audit. / Inferior.

Memo. of purposes for which Laid Writing Papers are used.

Number of Books kept.

ARTICLES.	Sanctioned allowance as per Scale and Rules.	Received during year, including balance on 1st 186 .	In hand this day.	Consumption of twelve months.	Amount now indented for.	REMARKS.
WRITING PAPERS:						
Royal[1] ...						[1] Hand Laid.
Medium[1] ...						
Foolscap[2] ...						[2] Machine made.
Note[2] ...						
PRINTING PAPERS (for drafting purposes.)						
Royal						
Medium						
Foolscap						
MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS:						
Blotting ...	12 Sheets per man per annum.					
Coloured[3] ...						[3] Specify size and colour.
BLANK BOOKS[4] ...						[4] Half bound, Laid Paper.
Royal 2 quires						
Medium 2 „						
Foolscap 3 „						
„ 4 „						
„ 2[5] „						[5] Coarse Paper.
„ 3[5] „						
„ 4[5] „						

Articles.	Sanctioned allowance as per Scale and Rules.	Received during year, including balance on 1st 186 .	In hand this day.	Consumption of twelve months.	Amount now indented for.	Remarks.
Blank Books. [a]						[a] Cloth bound Coarse paper.
Medium 2 quires ...						
„ 3 „ ...						
„ 4 „ ...						
Envelopes:						
Foolscap						
Note						
For Binding Books.						
Marble Paper ...						
Mill Boards ...						
Paste Boards ...						
Leather						
Needles						
Miscellaneous Articles:						
Black Ink fluid	2 bottles for each man.					
Red	1 bottle for every 2 men.					
Sealing Wax						
Lead Pencils	4 for each man.					
Colored Pencils (Red and Blue)	3 to the Heads of the Office and to the Heads of Departments.					
Red Tape						
India Rubber	1 piece for each man every 2 years.					
Goose Quills	To clerks for correspondence 60 or 120 per man per annum.					
Steel Pens, Nibs ...	To Accountants and Auditors 48 or 96 per man per annum. To inferior clerks 24 or 48 per man per annum.					
„ „ M. B.	When required may be supplied instead of Nibs in the proportion of 1 M. B. to 3 Nibs.					
„ „ Holders ...	4 to a gross or for every 144 Nibs.					
Double Wooden Inkstands	Once for all.					
Glasses for Inkstands ...	2 for 3 years.					
Screw Top Ink-pots ...	1 for Heads of Departments for 3 years.					
Penknives, Single ...	1 for 2 years for each man.					
„ Double ...	1 for 2 years for Heads of Departments.					
Erasers	1 for 3 years for each man.					
Hones	1 for each Office for 3 years.					
Strops	Ditto ditto.					
Slates						
Rulers, round	1 for every 6 men ...					Not to be supplied every year. An office once supplied will not be supplied again
„ flat	1 for each Office ...					
Slate Pencils						
Wafers						
Paper Weights	2 for each man, once for all.					
Wafer Seals	1 for each Office every 6 years.					
Paper Cutters	1 for each man, once for all.					
Scissors, large	1 pair for each Office.					
„ small	Ditto.					
Wax Cloth						
Corba Cloth						
Silk Thread						

Signature.

Dated

FORM OF MOFUSSIL INDENT.

INDENT FOR STATIONERY from 1st _____ 186 to 31st _____ 186

or _____ of _____

Prepared 1st _____ 186 .

Despatched _____ 186 .

No. of Officers.
No. of Clerks. { Correspondence. Account or Audit. Inferior.

Memo. of purposes for which English Writing Paper is used.

Direction to be marked on cases. To the _____ of _____ at _____ Care of _____

To be forwarded by

ARTICLES.	Received during year, including balance on 1st 186 .	In hand this day.	Consumption of twelve months.	Amount now indented for.	Sanctioned allowance as per Scale and Rules.	REMARKS.
ENGLISH WRITING PAPER :						
Foolscap ...						
Quarto Post ...						
Note Paper ...						
DRAFT PAPER :						
Royal ...						
Medium ...						
Foolscap ..						
ENVELOPES :						
Foolscap size ..						
Note size ..						
BLOTTING PAPER.	...	...	...	...	12 Sheets per man per annum.	
BLANK BOOKS :						
English Foolscap (two quires) ..						
Ditto (four quires.)...						
Coarse Foolscap (of three quires.)						
MEMO. BOOKS 4TO						
BLACK INK POWDER ...	...	...	...	...	4 Bundles per man.	
RED „ „ ...	...	...	...	..	1 „ „ „	

Articles.	Received during year, including balance on 1st 186 .	In hand this day.	Consumption of twelve months.	Amount now indented for.	Sanctioned allowance as per Scale and Rules.	Remarks.
Office Pencils ...	...	...	...	...	4 Pencils per man.	
Colored Ditto (Red and Blue) ...	...	...	...	...	3 to the Heads of the Office and to the Heads of Departments.	
Red Tape ...						
India Rubber ..	...	..	...	...	1 Piece for each man for 2 years.	
Rulers, Round ...	...	...	...	...	1 for every six men.	Not to be supplied every year. An Office once supplied will not be supplied again.
„ Flat ..	...	...	...	..	1 for each Office.	
Goose Quills ...	...	...	...	...	To clerks for correspondence 60 Steel Nibs, 120 Quills per man per annum. To Accountants and Auditors 48 Steel Nibs, 96 Quills per man per annum To inferior clerks 24 Steel Nib or 48 Quills per man per annum.	
Steel Pens, Nibs ...						
Holders ...	...	...	...	...	4 to a gross, or for every 144 Nibs.	
Magnum Bonum ..	...	...	...	...	When required may be supplied instead of nibs in the proportion of 1 M. B. to 3 Nibs.	
Wooden Inkstands, double	...	...	...	...	Once for all.	
Ink Glasses for Ditto..	..	...	...	...	2 for 3 years.	
Screw-top Inkstand ...	...	...	...	...	1 for Heads of Departments for 3 years.	
Penknives, double ...	...	..	...	...	1 for 2 years for Heads of Departments.	
Ditto, single ...	...	...	...	...	1 for 2 years for each man.	
Erasers ...	...	...	...	..	1 for 3 „ „	
Hones ...	...	...	...	...	1 for each Office for 3 years.	
Strops ..	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
Slates ...						
Slate Pencils ...						
Paper Cutters ..	..	...	...	...	One for each man, once for all.	
Scissors :						
Large ..	...	..	...	...	1 pair for each Office.	
Small ..	..	...	...	...	Ditto.	
Wax Cloth ...						
Corba Cloth ...						
Silk Thread ...						
Sealing Wax ...						
Miscellaneous Articles :						
Paper Weights ...	...	...	...	..	2 for each man, once for all.	
Coarse knives (for Native Department and packing purposes...	...	...	...	...	1 for every 2 men for 3 years.	
For Binding Books :						
Marble Paper ...						
Mill Boards ...						
Paste Boards ...						
Leather ...						
Needles ...						

INDENT FOR FORMS.

Serial number of Forms.	By Whom authorized.	Description of Forms.	Received during year, including balance on 1st 186 .	In hand this day.	Consumption of twelve months.	Quantity now indented for.	Size and description of Paper.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office

No. 13.] [549]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1866.

An Act to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XXXI of 1860 as continued by Act No. VI of 1865 will expire on the first day of October 1866; and whereas it is expedient to continue the said Act No. XXXI of 1860 with such modifications as are hereinafter mentioned; and whereas it is desirable to render the license mentioned in the 26th and other Sections of the same Act grantable upon conditions, and to enable the local Governments to exempt classes of persons, Districts, and parts of Districts from the operation of Sections 25 and 26 of the same Act; It is enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act No. VI of 1865 and of part of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860.

1. Act No. VI of 1865 and the second Clause of Section 55 of Act No. XXXI of 1860 are hereby repealed; but the rest of the Act last hereinbefore mentioned shall, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned, continue in force from the passing of this Act until the Governor General of India in Council shall, by an order published in the Gazette of India, declare otherwise.

Rest of Act No. XXXI of 1860 continued.

Licenses to bear arms may be granted on conditions.

2. The license mentioned in Sections 26, 28, 29 and 30 of the said Act No. XXXI of 1860 may be granted by the Magistrate or other person specially authorized to grant the same, subject to such condition or conditions, if any, as such Magistrate or other person shall think fit; and on breach of any such condition, or failure to comply therewith, such license shall thereupon be null and void.

Amendment of Section 27 of Act No. XXXI of 1860.

3. For the last Clause of Section 27 of the same Act, the following words shall be substituted (that is to say,) "such other persons, classes of persons, Districts or parts of Districts as the Local Government may by notification in Official Gazette from time to time exempt from such provisions."

Short Title.

4. This Act may be cited as "The Arms' Act Continuance Act, 1866."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1866.

An Act further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure; It is enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Schedule as regards Sections 172, 174, 271, 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 325, 380, 448 and 451 of the Indian Penal Code.

1. In lieu of the words in the parts of column 7 of the said Schedule respectively referring to Sections 172, 174, 271, 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 325, 380, 448 and 451 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Any Magistrate."

Amendment of Schedule as regards Sections 392 and 393 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. In lieu of the words in the parts of the said column respectively referring to Sections 392 and 393 of the Indian Penal Code, there shall be read the words "Court of Sessions or Magistrate of the District."

3. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to alter the effect which any other part of the said Schedule had immediately before the passing of this Act.

Nothing in this Act to alter effect of the rest of the Schedule.

4. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Code of Criminal Procedure.

This Act to be read with the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 7 OF 1866.

A Bill to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta, to be called the Indian Museum; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The Governor General of India in Council shall cause to be erected, at the expense of the Government of India, a suitable building in Calcutta on or near the site now occupied by the Small Cause Court, to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History; in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical, or economical; in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India; and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their Library, Manuscripts, Maps, Coins, Busts, Pictures, Engravings, and other property.

Building to be erected for Indian Museum.

2. The said building shall be constructed according to such plans and specifications as shall have been approved of and agreed upon by and between the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department for the time being and the Council of the said Society; and in case the said Secretary and Council shall be unable to agree with reference to any such plans or specifications, the point or points on which they shall so disagree shall be referred to the final decision of the Governor General of India in Council. Such building shall be completed, so far as to be in a condition to receive the collections mentioned in the eleventh Section of this Act, within five years from the date of the passing of this Act; and the building shall be kept in repair, and the salaries, allowances, and pensions of the Officers and servants and all other expenses connected with the said Indian Museum shall be paid and defrayed at the expense of the Government of India.

Building to be erected according to plans approved by the Secretary to the Department of Public Works and the Council of the Asiatic Society.

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

the Bishop of Calcutta,

the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta,

the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,

four other persons to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and three other Members of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

and their successors, appointed as hereinafter directed and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist five Members thereof.

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations, and subscriptions.

4. It shall be lawful for the said Body Corporate to receive bequests, donations, and subscriptions of land, buildings, money, and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and to hold the same and to lay out such money for the purposes of the said Indian Museum in the improvement and enlargement of the collections vested in, presented to, or purchased for, the said Museum, or deposited therein; and the said Body Corporate shall have the exclusive possession, occupation, and control for the purposes of their Trusts herein-mentioned of the said building other than those portions thereof which, upon its completion, shall be set apart by the said Body Corporate for the accommodation of the said Society, and the reception of their Library, Manuscripts, Maps, Coins, Busts, Pictures, Engravings, and other property.

Ex-officio Members.

5. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in Section 3 of this Act shall be ex-officio Members of the said Body Corporate, and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively. In the event of any two of the said offices being held by the same person, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to nominate such other person as to him may seem fit to be a Trustee under this Act so long as the said two offices shall be held by one person Provided that when and so often as the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor or Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department shall also be the President of the said Society, the Council of the Society may nominate any other person being a Member of the Society to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such Presidency shall be held by the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, or Secretary.

Provision for case of two offices being held by one person.

6. If any of the said Trustees to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council or by the Council of the said Society, or any Trustee appointed as herein provided, shall die or be absent from

Power to appoint new Trustees.

India for a period exceeding twelve months, or desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, or the Council of the said Society, as the case may be, to appoint a new Trustee in the place of the Trustee so dying or being absent from India or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid, and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee.

Quorum.

7. At all meetings of the said Body Corporate five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Power to Trustees to make, alter, and repeal bye-laws and to appoint officers and servants.

8. It shall be lawful for the said Body Corporate from time to time to make, alter, and repeal bye-laws consistent with this Act for the management of the said Museum; for the summoning, holding, and adjournment of general and special meetings of Members of the Body Corporate; for securing the attendance of the Members at such meetings; for the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books; for the compiling of catalogues, and for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their Trusts. And (subject to the provision contained in the fifteenth Section of this Act) all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the Trust property shall be appointed, and may be removed or suspended, by the said Body Corporate, subject to such regulations and conditions as such Body Corporate shall think proper.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. It shall be lawful for the Trustees from time to time to order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History, or other curiosities to be exchanged for manuscripts, books, or other objects of interest, or to direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History, or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum. But nothing herein contained shall be taken to authorise the exchange or sale of any of the articles mentioned in the fourteenth Section of this Act.

Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

10. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings, acts, and ordinances for the past twelve months; and further shall furnish, on or before the same day in each year, to such Auditor as the Governor General of India in Council shall appoint in this behalf, accounts of all monies expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers. The said report and accounts shall be annually published for general information.

Asiatic Society to remove their collections to the new building.

11. The Council of the said Society shall cause the collections, belonging to the Society and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History and all additions that may be made thereto to be removed to the said building, at the expense of the Government of India, as soon as the same shall be completed so far as aforesaid; and such collections shall thereupon, subject to the provisions contained in this Act, become the property of the said Trustees.

Council of the Asiatic Society to retain their exclusive control over the Library and to have exclusive possession of the portion of the new building to be set apart for the Society.

12. The Council of the said Society shall continue to have the same exclusive control over the said Library, Manuscripts, Maps, Coins, Busts, Pictures, and Engravings which they at present possess, and shall have the exclusive possession, occupation, and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building so to be erected as aforesaid which shall, upon the completion of the said building, so far as aforesaid, be set apart by the Trustees for the accommodation of the same Society, and for the reception of their Library, Manuscripts, Maps, Coins, Busts, Pictures, Engravings, and other property.

Asiatic Society to have power to dispose of their present house.

13. It shall be lawful for the said Society, at any time after their said collections shall have been removed to, and deposited within the said building, so to be erected as aforesaid, to sell, exchange or lease the house, garden, and apurtenances now vested in them as if this Act had not been passed.

Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

14. Every article in the said collections of the said Society shall be marked and numbered and shall be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers, and an inventory of such articles shall be made by the said Society and, on such articles being deposited as aforesaid, one copy of such inventory shall be signed by the said Trustees, and kept by the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society, and kept by the said Trustees. And the said Trustees shall see that all such articles are adequately insured against loss or damage by fire (so far as the same are capable of being insured) and properly preserved at the expense of the Government of India.

Custody of the collections of the Asiatic Society until completion of the new building.

15. Until the said building shall be completed so far as aforesaid, the said collections of the said Society and all additions thereto shall remain in the house in which they are at present, but under the care of such persons as by the said Chief Justice, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the President of the said Society shall be approved and nominated in this behalf, with such salaries and allowances as, subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Trustees shall limit and direct; and the said collections shall be open to all persons desirous to view the same under such rules as by the said Trustees shall be established, and the said salaries and allowances shall be paid by the Government of India.

In case of determination of Trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

16. In the event of the Trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum which shall have become the property of the said Trustees under the eleventh Section of this Act shall again become the property of the said Society or their assigns, and the said Society shall vacate the portion of the said building which shall have been set apart for their accommodation and the reception of their Library, Manuscripts,

Maps, Coins, Busts, Pictures, Engravings, and other property; and such portion shall then become the property of the Government of India, anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta, to be called "the Indian Museum;" and the Bill originates in an agreement between the Government of India and the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

By this agreement the Government undertakes to erect a suitable building, to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History; in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest; in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the exclusive accommodation of the Asiatic Society, and the reception of their Library, Manuscripts, Coins, &c. The Government will also defray the expenses of the establishment of the Indian Museum. The Society, on the other hand, consent to surrender to the Trustees of the Museum their collections illustrative of Archæology and Natural History, provided that if the Trust determine, these collections shall revert to the Society.

Besides the clauses necessary to carry out this agreement, the Bill provides for the incorporation of a body of twelve Trustees and their successors; gives power to appoint new Trustees; declares the quorum of the Body Corporate; enables them to make bye-laws, to appoint officers and servants, and to exchange or sell duplicates; and requires them to furnish annual reports and accounts.

H. S. MAINE.

The 3rd March 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1866, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No 8 OF 1866.

A Bill to empower the Committees appointed under the Seventh Section of Act No. XX. of 1863 *to raise the costs and expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Committees appointed under the seventh Section of Act No. XX. of 1863, *(to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments)* to raise the costs and expenses incurred in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by the said Act; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the appointment of new Members of such Committees in the place of any such Members desiring to be discharged; It is enacted as follows:—

Power to raise costs of management.

1. It shall be lawful for every such Committee from time to time to pay or cause to be paid out of income, or to raise or cause to be raised out of the capital, of the property of any religious establishment under their superintendence or management such sums of money as shall be required to defray the costs and expenses incurred from time to time in relation to or concerning such superintendence or management. Every Trustee, Manager, Superintendent and other person in whom all or any part of such property may be vested shall be bound to make such payments out of the said income, and to execute such conveyances of the said capital as may be necessary to effect the purposes of this Act; and in default of compliance with any of the provisions of this Section, he shall be liable to a fine of one hundred rupees.

Purchasers and mortgagees not bound to enquire into necessity of sale or mortgage under this Act.

2 No person taking under any sale, mortgage or other disposition purporting to be made under the powers conferred by this Act shall be bound to enquire into the necessity or expediency thereof, or to see that no more than is required is raised.

Enactment of new Section in lieu of Section 9 of Act XX of 1863.

3. Section 9 of the said Act is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

"Every member of a Committee appointed as aforesaid shall hold his office for life, unless he be absent from India, or desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, or unless he shall be removed as hereinafter provided; and in every such case a vacancy, within the meaning of the tenth Section of this Act shall be considered to have occurred."

This Act to be read with Act No. XX of 1863.

4. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. XX of 1863.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the request of the Madras Government, is to supply two defects in Act XX of 1863.

The Committees appointed in pursuance of that Act are not empowered to raise out of the property belonging to the religious establishments under their superintendence the expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by Section 13, although, under Section 14 they are liable to be sued for neglect of those duties. Little difficulty would of course arise if that property were always vested in the Committees; but occasionally in Bengal, and universally in Madras, it is now in the hands of the Trustees or Managers of the several Mosques and Temples superintended by the Committees.

Act No. XX of 1863, moreover, makes no provision for the appointment of a new Committeeman in the place of any member of a Committee wishing to resign.

The present Bill empowers Committees to raise the amount required by sale or mortgage of the funds in their hands or in the possession of religious establishments, subject to their

superintendence, compels the Trustees and Managers of those establishments, if necessary, to join in the disposition, and relieves purchasers and mortgagees from the necessity of enquiring into the propriety of the transaction. It further authorizes the appointment of a new Committee-man, not only in the case above-mentioned, but also in that of a member leaving India.

H. S. MAINE.

The 27th February 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1866 and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 9 OF 1866

A Bill to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the Commissions mentioned in Sections 22 *and* 44 *of the High Court's Criminal Procedure Amendment Act,* 1865.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the Commissions respectively mentioned in Sections 22 and 44 of "The High Court's Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865"; It is enacted as follows:—

Seal to be made.

1. A seal shall be made at the expense of the Government of India with this inscription, "The seal of the Governor General of India in Council," and shall be kept in the custody of such person as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time appoint in that behalf, and the Commissions respectively mentioned in Sections 22 and 44 of of "The High Court's Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865, may be stamped with such seal by such person as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time appoint in that behalf; and when so stamped shall be equally valid and effectual as if they had been signed by the Governor General of India and the Members of His Council.

Stamping of Commissions under Act No. XIII of 1865, Sections 22 and 44.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to relieve the Governor General and the Members of his Council from the duty of signing the Judges' Commissions mentioned in Sections 22 and 44 of the High Court's Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865. In the absence of such provision much inconvenience might arise, for it is impossible to say when the necessity for issuing such Commisions may arise, and the Council might then be absent from the Presidency.

The Bill provides that a proper seal shall be made, that it shall be kept and used by such persons as the Governor General in Council shall appoint, and that the Commissions stamped with it shall be as effectual as if they had been signed by the Governor General and the Members of his Council.

H. S. MAINE.

The 6th March 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 1st March 1866, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1866.

An Act to provide for the better regulation of the Police within the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exclude the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta from the general Police District of Bengal, and to make provision for the better regulation of the Police within the limits so excluded; It is enacted as follows:—

The Suburbs may be excluded from the general Police District.

I. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to exclude the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta or any portion thereof from the general Police District of the Provinces subject to his control, and the limits of the tract of country so excluded shall be defined in a Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and the operation of this Act shall be confined to such limits. Provided that it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to alter such limits by such Notification as aforesaid.

A Police Force to be constituted for the Suburbs.

II. For the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta so defined as aforesaid there shall be a Police Force, which shall consist of such number of Officers and men, and shall be otherwise constituted in such manner, as shall be from time to time ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Police Force to be under the control of the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta.

III. The Police Force of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, who may from time to time, subject to the approbation of the said Lieutenant-Governor, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient, relative to the general government of the Force, the places of residence, the classification, rank, distribution, and particular service of the several members thereof, their inspection, and the description of arms, accoutrements, and other necessaries to be furnished to them; and all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Police Force as the said Commissioner shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing neglect or abuse, and for rendering

such Force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

Appointment, &c., of the Force to rest with the Commissioner.

IV. The appointment of the members of the Police Force shall rest with the Commissioner of Police, and he may, at any time, suspend or dismiss any member of the Force whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

Commissioner may fine for lesser breaches of discipline.

V. For any lesser breach of discipline, or other misconduct not requiring the suspension or dismissal of the offender, a member of the Police Force may be fined by the Commissioner in any sum not exceeding one-half of his monthly pay.

Additional penalties for neglect of duty, &c.

VI. For neglect or violation of duty in his office, and for any breach of the orders and regulations framed as aforesaid, every member of the Police Force, besides being suspended or dismissed from his employment, at the discretion of the Commissioner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees (which may be deducted from any salary then due to such offender), or to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for any term not exceeding three months.

Police Officers not to resign without notice.

VII. No member of the Police Force to be enrolled under this Act shall be at liberty to resign his office, or to withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed so to do in writing by the Commissioner, or unless he shall have given to the Commissioner six months' notice of his intention if a member of the Mounted Branch of the said Force, and two months' notice if a member of any other Branch; and every member of the said Force who shall so resign or withdraw himself without such leave or notice shall be liable, on the order of the Commissioner, to forfeit all arrears of pay then due to him; and, on the sentence of a Magistrate, to pay a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to undergo imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding two months.

On enrolment, Police Officer to receive a Certificate.

VIII. Every member of the Police Force shall receive on his enrolment a Certificate in the form hereunto annexed, under the signature of the Commissioner of Police, by virtue of which he shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer. Such Certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed, or otherwise removed from employment in the Force.

Penalty for dismissed members not delivering up clothing, &c.

IX. Every member of the Police Force who shall be dismissed from or shall cease to hold and exercise his office, and who shall not forthwith deliver up his Certificate, and all the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, and other necessaries which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, to the Commissioner, or to such person and at such time and place as shall be directed by the said Commissioner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding one month. And it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, or for any Magistrate, to issue his warrant to search for and seize all the clothing, accoutrements, appointments, and other necessaries which shall not be so delivered over, wherever the same may be found.

Superannuation Fund.

X. There shall be deducted from the pay of every member of the Police Force, of a class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, a sum after such rate as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, not exceeding one anna in the Rupee; which sum so deducted, shall, from time to time, be invested in such manner, and in such securities, as the said Lieutenant-Governor may in writing direct, and the said sum so invested, together with the interest and dividends thereof, shall form a Fund, to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund," and shall be applied from time to time to payment of such Superannuation or retiring allowances or gratuities as may be ordered by the said Lieutenant-Governor at any time to any of the aforesaid members of the Police Force. Provided that any Police Officer may be dismissed or removed without a superannuation allowance, and that no Police Officer shall be entitled as of right to any allowance from the said Fund, or shall retain any right to a refund of any deduction made from his pay while he shall have been a Police Officer.

Proviso.

Disposal of the proceeds of certain fines, &c.

XI. The moneys accruing from stoppages from members of the Police Force during absence from sickness or other cause, and from fines imposed on members thereof for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates upon drunken persons or for assaults upon Police Officers, and all moneys from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing, or other articles supplied for the use of the Police, shall be applied in aid of any fund applicable to Police purposes.

Appointment of Special Police Officers.

XII. The Commissioner of Police may, of his own authority, appoint Special Police Officers to assist on any temporary emergency.

Powers of Special Police Officers.

XIII. Every Special Police Officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection, and shall be liable to perform the same duties, and shall be amenable to the same penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities, as the ordinary Officers of Police.

Penalty for Special Police Officer neglecting or refusing to serve, &c.

XIV. If any person, being appointed a Special Police Officer as aforesaid, shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given to him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every such neglect, refusal, or disobedience.

Appointment of additional Police Officers on the application of private individuals.

XV. The Commissioner of Police may also, if he shall think fit, on the application of any person shewing the necessity of it, appoint any additional number of Police Officers to keep the peace at any place within the limits of the operation of this Act, at the charge of the person applying, but subject to the orders of the said Commissioner, and for such time as he shall think fit, and every such Police Officer shall receive a Certificate, by virtue of which

he shall be vested with all the powers, privileges, and duties of the Police Officers belonging to the ordinary Force. Provided that the person upon whose application such appointment shall have been made may, upon giving one month's notice in writing to the Commissioner of Police, require that the Police Officers so appointed at his expense shall be discontinued, and thereupon the said Commissioner shall discontinue such additional Police Officers; and all moneys received by the Commissioner for the payment of any such additional Police Officers shall be accounted for by him.

Apprehension and punishment of reputed thieves, &c.

XVI. A Police Officer may arrest without a warrant any person found, between sun-set and sun-rise, armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any offence against the person or property of another; any reputed thief found, between sun-set and sun-rise, on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, who shall not give a satisfactory account of himself; any person found, between sun-set and sun-rise, having his face covered or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any such offence as aforesaid; any person found between sun-set and sun-rise, in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein; and any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person) any implement of housebreaking; and such person shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months.

Brothels.

XVII. On proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police, or of a Magistrate, that a house is used as a common brothel or lodging-house for prostitutes or disorderly persons of any description, such Commissioner or Magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and on being satisfied that the house is so used, and is a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it, and if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of twenty-five Rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used.

Penalty for keeping a hotel, &c., without a license.

XVIII. Whoever has or keeps any hotel, tavern, punch-house, alehouse, arrack or toddy shop, or place for the sale or consumption of gunja, chundoo, or other preparation of opium, hemp, or other intoxicating drug, plant, or substance, or has or keeps any coffee-house, boarding-house, eating-house, lodging-house, or other place of public resort and entertainment, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments are sold or consumed (whether the same be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere) without a license to be obtained in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day that the said house or place of entertainment is kept open, or the sale of provisions, liquors, or refreshments is continued, without the necessary license. Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to the sale, in reasonable quantities, of any drug, plant, or substance in any chemist's or druggist's shop for medicinal purposes only.

Excise license not to be granted without Certificate of Commissioner of Police.

XIX. No license shall be granted under the provisions of Act XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal,*) unless the person applying for such license shall produce a Certificate from the Commissioner of Police, stating that a license may be granted to him for the sale of spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs, as the case may be, without risk or detriment to the preservation of peace and good order, and containing a full statement of such conditions as may have been imposed and shall have remained in force, under the provisions hereinafter contained, at the date when such license shall be granted. No license so granted shall be renewable without a fresh Certificate as aforesaid previously obtained from the Commissioner of Police, subject to the order and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor.

Duration and conditions of license.

XX. It shall be competent to the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, to limit, in such Certificate as aforesaid, the period for which the license may be granted, and also to fix such conditions as he may deem necessary for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the house and places of entertainment as aforesaid, and for the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting the same, and from time to time to vary such conditions, subject to such direction and control as aforesaid; and no license granted under the said Act XXI of 1856 shall be valid unless it shall contain such conditions as shall have been imposed and shall remain in force for the time being under this Section.

Penalty for keeping up a sign-board or notice after expiry of license.

XXI. Whenever any license granted as aforesaid shall have ceased to have effect, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police to order the person to whom such license shall have been granted, to remove or cause to be removed any sign-board or other notice which such person might have been theretofore bound, under the terms of his said license, to keep affixed on or near the house or place of public resort or entertainment for which such license had been granted; and any person who shall fail to obey any such order forthwith shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of ten Rupees for every day thereafter during which he shall so fail.

Commissioner of Police may grant licenses for places for which no licenses are required under Act XXI of 1856.

XXII. The Commissioner of Police may, at his discretion, from time to time, grant licenses to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid for which no such license as is specified in the said Act XXI of 1856 is required, upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such license, as he, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time, shall order for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort or entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same; and the said licenses may be granted by the said

Commissioner for any term not exceeding one year.

Penalty for a breach of any condition of a license.

XXIII. Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions of a license granted either under Section XIX or Section XXII of this Act shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been owing to the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale. Any person so convicted shall also be liable to the forfeiture of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor.

Fee for certificate.

XXIV. For every certificate or license granted by the Commissioner of Police under this Act there shall be levied a fee of two Rupees.

Penalty for owning or keeping, or having charge of, a common gaming-house, &c.

XXV. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use, of any house, room, or place, shall keep or use the same as a common gaming-house; and whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house or room, shall knowingly and wilfully permit the same to be kept or used by any other person as a common gaming-house; and whoever shall have the care or management of, or in any manner assist in conducting, the business of any house, room, or place so kept or used; and whoever shall advance or furnish money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, room, or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding three months.

Penalty for being found playing in a common gaming-house.

XXVI. Whoever shall be found in any such house, room, or place playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or shall be found there present for the purpose of gaming, whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding one month; and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

Commissioner or Magistrate may authorize certain Police Officers to enter any common gaming-house for the purpose of search and seizure.

XXVII. If the Commissioner of Police or Magistrate, upon information on oath, and after such enquiry as he may think necessary, shall have reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, he may, by his warrant, give authority to any superior Officer of Police to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place; and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein whether or not then actually gaming; and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all moneys and securities for money, and articles of value reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein; and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall have so entered, when he shall have reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody; and to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search.

Evidence of house being common gaming-house.

XXVIII. When under the provisions of the last preceding Section any cards, dice, gaming table, or cloth, board, or other instruments of gaming shall be found in any house, room, or place, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary shall be made to appear, that such house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Police Officer or any of his assistants.

On conviction for keeping a common gaming-house, instruments of gaming to be destroyed, &c.

XXIX. On conviction of any person for keeping any such common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, who may also order all or any of the securities for money and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds thereof, with all moneys seized therein, to be forfeited; or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled. It shall not be necessary, in order to

Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

Witnesses indemnified.

XXX. Any person who shall have been concerned in gaming contrary to this Act, and who shall be examined as a witness before a Magistrate on the trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act relating to gaming, and who, upon such examination, shall make true and faithful discovery, to the best of his knowledge, of all things as to which he shall be so examined, and who shall thereupon receive from the said Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Act for any thing done before that time in respect of such gaming.

Portion of fine may be paid to informer.

XXXI. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of any fine which shall be levied under Sections XXV and XXVI of this Act, or any part of the moneys or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under Section XXIX, to be paid to an informer.

Gambling in the streets.

XXXII. A Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming in any public street, place, or thoroughfare; and such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding one month; and such instruments of gaming and money shall be forfeited.

XXXIII. If any property answering the description set forth in any information which shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawn-broker, or dealer in second-hand property, or money-changer, regarding property stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall then be, or thereafter come into the possession of, or be offered in pawn, or for sale, or change, to such pawn-broker, dealer, or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information to that effect at the nearest Police Office, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same was offered; or from whom the same was received; provided always that, in the case of wearing apparel or other articles which it may be difficult for such pawn-broker or dealer to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such pawn-broker or dealer.

Pawn-brokers and money-changers to report stolen property under a penalty for neglect.

XXXIV. Whoever shall manufacture Gunpowder or, without a license from the Commissioner of Police, shall have in his possession, in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of Gunpowder than ten pounds, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and also to forfeit such Gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be contained.

Manufacture or possession of Gunpowder.

XXXV. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the sale or keeping in deposit of any quantity of Gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, on such conditions, and for such term, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified in the license; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to forfeit all Gunpowder so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also, in the discretion of the Magistrate or of the Commissioner, to forfeit his license.

Licenses by Commissioner of Police for sale and deposit of Gunpowder, &c.

XXXVI. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the transit and carrying of Gunpowder from one place to another, in such manner and in such quantity as he may deem advisable: and any person, not being duly licensed in that behalf, who shall carry or convey a greater quantity of Gunpowder than one pound from one place to another, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Licenses for conveying and removing Gunpowder.

XXXVII. The Commissioner of Police, on credible information laid before him on oath, may issue his warrant authorizing a Police Officer to search in the day-time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he shall have reasonable ground to suspect that any Gunpowder is manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any Gunpowder may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to the provisions of this Act; and all Gunpowder found on such search shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which it may be stored, be immediately seized and kept, pending the judgment of a Magistrate.

Commissioner of Police may issue warrant to search for Gunpowder, &c.

XXXVIII. None of the four last preceding Sections shall extend to any Government magazine, or store, or building for the making or deposit of Gunpowder under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any Gunpowder belonging to Government.

Act not to apply to Government Gunpowder, &c.

XXXIX. The Commissioner of Police, from time to time, as occasion may require, may, subject to the orders of the said Lieutenant-Governor, make rules for the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares within the limits aforesaid, prescribing the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass, and for keeping order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing places, and all other places of public resort, and preventing obstructions thereof, on the occasion of such assemblies and processions, and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship; and in any case when the roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, or landing places, may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed; and may give licenses for the use of music in the streets on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies. Every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Commissioner of Police, or violating the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Commissioner may make rules for the conduct of assemblies and processions.

XL. Whoever, within such limits as shall be from time to time defined by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort, shall commit any of the following offences, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees:—

Penalty for the following offences in public streets, &c.

1. Whoever shall drive, ride, or lead any elephant or camel without permission from the Commissioner of Police.

Driving, &c., elephant or camel.

2. Whoever shall drive any vehicle of any description, at any time between three quarters of an hour after sun-set, and one hour before sun-rise, without a sufficient light, except when, in the opinion of the Magistrate, there may be sufficient moonlight to render such light unnecessary.

Driving a vehicle without a sufficient light.

3. Whoever, without reasonable cause, shall drive a carriage, cart, or other vehicle otherwise than on the left or near side of the road.

Driving vehicle otherwise than on left side of the road.

4. Whoever shall expose for show, hire, or sale, any horse or other animal, or any carriage; or shall clean or dress any horse or other animal: or shall clean any carriage or other conveyance; or shall make or repair any

Exposing for show horses, or cleaning or repairing conveyances, or training horses in places not allowed by the Commissioner.

part of any cart or carriage, except in cases of accident where repair on the spot is necessary; or shall train or break any horse except in such place and at such times as may be allowed by the Commissioner.

Negligence in driving cattle.

5. Whoever, by negligence or ill-usage in driving cattle, shall cause any mischief to be done by such cattle: or shall in any wise misbehave himself in the driving, management, or care of such cattle, so as to cause mischief or obstruction.

Leaving cart, &c., without control.

6. Whoever, being in charge of a cart, carriage, or horse, shall leave it at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

Obstructing road or thoroughfare by carriage, &c.

7. Whoever shall cause any cart or truck, with or without horses or cattle, to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, except at places lawfully appointed for the purpose; or shall leave any cart, carriage, or truck, or fasten any horse or other animal, so as to cause any obstruction in any thoroughfare.

Obstructing foot-way.

8. Whoever shall lead or ride any horse or other animal or draw or drive any cart, carriage, or truck upon any foot-way, or shall fasten any horse or animal so that it can stand across or upon any foot-way.

Beating drums, tom-toms, &c.

9. Whoever shall beat a drum or tom-tom, or blow a horn or trumpet, or beat or sound any brass or other metal instrument or utensil, except at such times and places as shall be from time to time allowed by the Commissioner of Police.

Lighting fires and discharging guns, fireworks, &c.

10. Whoever shall set fire to or burn any straw or other matter, or light any bonfire, or wantonly discharge any fire-arm or air-gun, or let off or throw any fire-work, or send up any fire-balloon, except at such times and places as shall from time to time be allowed by the Commissioner of Police.

Driving a cart with insufficiently greased wheels.

11. Whoever, by driving a hackery or cart with insufficiently greased wheels, shall create a noise which is reasonably calculated to cause annoyance to persons frequenting or residing near the thoroughfare in which such hackery or cart is driven.

Illuminations.

12. Whoever, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police, shall put up any post or other thing on the side of any public street, for the purpose of affixing thereon lamps to illuminate the street.

Affixing bills or otherwise defacing houses, &c.

13. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier, shall affix any bill or notice, or any paper, against or upon any building, wall, or fence, or shall write upon, deface, or mark any such building, wall, or fence with chalk, or paint, or in any way whatsoever.

Bathing, &c., in public street or aqueduct.

14. Whoever shall bathe or wash himself in any public street, or in, upon, or by the side of any public tank, reservoir, or aqueduct, not being a place set apart for such purpose.

Obstructing persons at bathing places.

15. Whoever shall obstruct or incommode a person bathing at any place set apart as a bathing place, by wilful intrusion, or by using such place as a landing-place, or by anchoring or otherwise fastening or keeping boats, or by washing horses, cattle, or dogs at or near such place, or in any other way.

Cruelty to animals.

16. Whoever shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, abuse, or torture, or shall cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, abused, or tortured, any animal.

Beggars.

17. Whoever, in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place, shall beg or apply for alms, or shall expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment, or deformity, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms; or shall seek for or obtain alms by means of any false statement or pretences.

Exposing person, &c.

18. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance by easing himself.

Penalty for drunkenness in public.

XLI. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, in any street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Stray dogs.

XLII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, by order in writing to be affixed at the principal Police Stations, and also to be published in some public newspaper, to appoint from time to time, certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed.

Police Officer may arrest without warrant on view of offence.

XLIII. Any Police Officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to such Police Officer, and cannot be ascertained by him.

Arrest of person committing offence with respect to person or property of another.

XLIV. Whoever commits an offence on or with respect to the person or property of another, or, in committing an offence under this Act, injures or damages the person or property of another, may, if his name and address be unknown, be apprehended by the person injured, or by any person who may be using the property to which the

injury may be done, or by the servant of either of such persons, or by any person authorised by or acting in aid of him, and may be detained until he give his name and address and satisfy such person that the name and address so given are correct, or until he can be delivered into the custody of a Police Officer.

Persons taken into custody by a Police Officer without warrant may be detained in Police Office until brought before a Magistrate or bailed.

XLV. Every person taken into custody without a warrant by a Police Officer under this Act shall be taken to the nearest Police Station House, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before the Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizances, with or without sureties, for his appearance before the Magistrate. Any person so detained and not entering into recognizances with or without sureties shall be carried before the Magistrate within twenty-four hours from the time of his being taken into custody.

Power to take recognizance at the Station House upon certain charges.

XLVI. Whenever any person shall be brought to a Station House charged with any offence against this Act, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of such Station House, or any superior Officer of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

Condition of recognizance.

XLVII. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Magistrate at his next sitting, and all the persons executing the said recognizance shall acknowledge themselves jointly and severally bound in the sum—not exceeding one thousand Rupees—thereby acknowledged, and the time and place of appearance shall be specified in the said recognizance, or in the condition thereof; and the Officer taking the recognizance shall enter in a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party, and his surety or sureties, (if any,) entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Magistrate present at the time and place when and where the party is bound to appear.

Recovery and appropriation of fines.

Imprisonment in lieu of fine.

XLVIII. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed by Section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the amount so levied shall be appropriated to any fund applicable to Police purposes. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, when it shall appear to him that the fine cannot be realized by recourse to the provisions above-mentioned, to sentence the offender to imprisonment in lieu of any fine to which such offender is liable under this Act, and the term of such imprisonment shall be fixed in accordance with the scale laid down in Section 67 of the Indian Penal Code.

Powers of Joint and other Magistrates

XLIX. Any Joint Magistrate, or other Officer duly authorized to exercise the powers of a Magistrate, and any Assistant vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, in cases referred to him by the Magistrate, may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

And of the Deputy Commissioner.

L. The Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta may, under the orders of the Commissioner, exercise all or any of the powers vested in the latter by the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation.

LI. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say)—

"Property." The word "property" shall include any chattel, money, or valuable security.

"Person." The word "person" shall include a corporation.

"Month." The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

"Oath." The word "oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration lawfully substituted for an oath.

"Common gaming-house." The words "common gaming-house" shall be taken to mean any house, room, or place in which cards, dice, tables, or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning or keeping such house, room, or place, whether by way of charge for the use of the instruments of gaming, or of the house, room, or place, or otherwise howsoever.

"Cattle" The word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine.

Number. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

LII. Act XXI of 1857 *(to make better provision for the order and good government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah)* is hereby repealed, so far as it applies to such portion of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta as shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of this Act.

Act XXI of 1857 repealed, so far as regards the Suburbs of Calcutta.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.—*(Referred to in Section VIII.)*

A. B. has been appointed a (Superintendent, Inspector, Jemadar, Darogah, or Peon, *as the case may be)* in the Suburban Police Force, and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.

WALKER MARSHALL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 13th March 1866, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd idem, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1866.

An Act to provide for the Attendance and Examination of Witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the attendance of witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, and for the examination of such witnesses; It is enacted as follows:—

Lieutenant-Governor may, by summons, require any person to appear before his Council.

I. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by a summons under the hand of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department for the time being, to require the attendance before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, at a time and place to be mentioned in such summons, of any person residing within any of the provinces or places subject to the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose evidence shall, in the judgment of such Council, be material with reference to any project of Law, Bill, or Act then under consideration by such Council; and by such summons to require the person so summoned to produce before such Council all such books, deeds, and writings as to the said Council shall appear necessary for obtaining information as to the matter so under consideration; and every person so summoned shall, according to the exigency of the summons, attend before the said Council, and produce such books, deeds, and writings as shall be in his power, custody, or control.

Administration of an oath or affirmation.

II. It shall be lawful for the said Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department for the time being, or any other Officer appointed in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor, to administer an oath or affirmation, in such form as to the said Council shall seem fit, to any person appearing in obedience to such summons as aforesaid. But nothing herein contained shall prevent such person from giving evidence without oath or affirmation, if the said Council shall think it expedient that the evidence should be so given.

Powers against persons failing to appear, &c.

III. If any person, upon whom any such summons shall be served by the delivery thereof to him, or leaving thereof at his usual or last known place of abode, shall, without reasonable cause, (to be allowed by the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,) fail to appear before the said Council at the time and place mentioned in the summons, or shall refuse to make oath or affirmation as required, or shall not make answer to such questions as shall be put to him touching the matter under consideration as aforesaid, or shall refuse or fail, without reasonable cause, (to be allowed by the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,) to produce to the said Council any book, deed, or writing in his possession, power, or control as by the said Council he shall be required to produce, (whether mentioned in the summons or not,) the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, on the report of the said Council that such failure or refusal has taken place, have the power, by warrant under his hand, to direct that such person be apprehended and committed to close custody in a place and for a time specified in the warrant, unless he shall in the meantime comply, to the satisfaction of the said Council, with such requisitions as have been made on him touching his examination. The warrant may be directed to any Officer appointed in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Expenses of witnesses.

IV. Whenever a summons is issued for the attendance of a witness under this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, if he thinks fit, order such witness to receive from the Collector or Commissioner of the district or division in which the witness resides, such expenses as he would have been entitled to receive if summoned as a witness before the Principal Court of Original Jurisdiction within the limits of which he shall be residing.

Provisions of Sections 21 and 32 of Act II of 1855 extended.

V. The provisions of Sections XXI and XXXII of Act II of 1855 *(for the further improvement of the Law of Evidence)* shall extend to witnesses examined before the said Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

VI. Throughout this Act, unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular shall include the plural, and words importing the plural shall include the singular number :

Interpretation.

Number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine :

Gender.

The word "Council" shall include any Committee of the whole Council, and any Select Committee of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

"Council."

WALKER MARSHALL,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 13th March 1866, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd idem, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1866.

An Act to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) and of Act XLVIII of* 1860 *(to amend Act XIII of* 1856*)*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856, and of Act XLVIII of 1860, so far as the said Acts are applicable to the Town of Calcutta ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. This Act may be cited as "The Calcutta Police Act, 1866."

Short Title.

II. The said Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860, so far as they relate to the Town of Calcutta, are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal any other enactment, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation.

Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 repealed as far as regards Calcutta.

III. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, (that is to say)—

Interpretation.

The words "Town of Calcutta" shall include all places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

"Town."

The word "Magistrate" shall mean any Magistrate of Police acting for the said Town.

"Magistrate."

The word "property" shall include any chattel, money, or valuable security.

"Property."

The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

"Month."

The word "oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration lawfully substituted for an oath.

"Oath."

The words "common gaming-house" shall be taken to mean any house, room, or place in which cards, dice, tables, or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning or keeping such house, room, or place, whether by way of charge for the use of the instruments of gaming, or of the house, room, place, or otherwise howsoever.

"Common gaming-house."

The word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine.

"Cattle."

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Gender.

IV. The administration of the Police in the Town of Calcutta shall be vested in an Officer to be styled the Commissioner of Police for such Town, who shall from time to time be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and may be removed by the same authority, and who shall receive such salary as the Governor General of India in Council shall allow.

Appointment and removal of Commissioner of Police.

V. The said Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time appoint one or more Deputies to the Commissioner of Police, who shall be competent to perform any of the duties assigned to that Officer under his orders. The Deputy Commissioners may be removed at any time by order of the said Lieutenant-Governor.

Appointment of Deputies to the Commissioner of Police.

VI. The Commissioner of Police shall not ordinarily be a Magistrate of Police under this Act, but, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may be appointed to that office, when the said Lieutenant-Governor, for special reasons, may deem it expedient.

Commissioner of Police shall not ordinarily be a Magistrate.

VII. The Commissioner of Police shall be appointed a Justice of the Peace, but unless he is vested with the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of Police, he shall act as a Justice only so far as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace, the

Commissioner of Police to be a Justice of the Peace, but to act only in certain cases.

prevention of crimes, and the detection, apprehension, and detention of offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate of Police; and so far as may be necessary for the performance of the duties assigned to the Commissioner by this Act. The Deputies to the Commissioner of Police may be appointed Justices of the Peace, and, if so appointed, shall act in that capacity, subject to the above restriction.

Constitution of Police Force.

VIII. For the said Town of Calcutta there shall be a Police Force, which shall consist of such number of Officers and men, and shall be otherwise constituted in such manner, as shall be, from time to time, ordered by the said Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

The Police Force to be under the control of the Commissioner. Rules for the government of the Force to be made by the Commissioner and approved by Government.

IX. The Police Force shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the Commissioner of Police, who may, from time to time, subject to the approbation of the said Lieutenant-Governor, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient, relative to the general government of the Force, the places of residence, the classification, rank, distribution, and particular service of the several members thereof; their inspection; the description of arms, accoutrements, and other necessaries to be furnished to them, and all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Police Force as the said Commissioner shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing neglect or abuse, and for rendering such Force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

Appointment, &c., of the Police Force to rest with the Commissioner.

X. The appointment of the members of the Police Force shall rest with the Commissioner of Police, and he may, at any time, suspend or dismiss any member of the Force whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

Power of Commissioner to fine members of the Police Force.

XI. For any lesser breach of discipline, or other misconduct not requiring the suspension or dismissal of the offender, a member of the Police Force may be fined by the Commissioner in any sum not exceeding one-half of his monthly pay.

Additional penalties for members of the Police Force for neglect of duty, &c.

XII. For neglect or violation of duty in his office, and for any breach of the orders and regulations framed as aforesaid, every member of the Police, besides being suspended or dismissed from his employment at the discretion of the Commissioner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, (which may be deducted from any salary then due to such offender,) or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three months.

Members of Police Force to receive Certificates vesting them with the powers of a Constable.

XIII. Every member of the Police Force shall receive on his enrolment a Certificate (A) under the the signature of the Commissioner of Police, by virtue of which he shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Constable. Such Certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed, or otherwise removed from employment in the Force.

Members of Police Force not to resign without leave, or six or two months' notice.

XIV. No member of the Police Force, to be enrolled under this Act, shall be at liberty to resign his office, or to withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed so to do in writing by the Commissioner, or unless he shall have given to the Commissioner six months' notice of his intention if a member of the mounted branch of the said Force, and two months' notice if a member of any other branch; and every member of the said Force, who shall so resign or withdraw himself without such leave or notice, shall be liable, on the order of the Commissioner, to forfeit all arrears of pay then due to him; and, on the sentence of a Magistrate, if such Magistrate shall think fit, to pay a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two months.

Penalty for dismissed members of Police Force not delivering up clothing, accoutrements, &c.

XV. Every member of the Police Force, who shall be dismissed from, or shall cease to hold and exercise his office, and who shall not forthwith deliver up his Certificate, and all the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, and other necessaries, which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, to the Commissioner, or to such person and at such time and place as shall be directed by the said Commissioner, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month. And it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, or for any Magistrate, to issue his warrant to search for and seize all the clothing, accoutrements, appointments, and other necessaries which shall not be so delivered over, wherever the same may be found.

Police Superannuation Fund.

XVI. There shall be deducted from the pay of every member of the Police Force, of a class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, a sum after such rate as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, not exceeding one anna in the Rupee, which sum so deducted shall from to time be invested in such manner and in such securities as the said Lieutenant-Governor may in writing direct, and the said sum so invested, together with the interest and dividends thereof, shall form a Fund, to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund," and shall be applied from time to time to payment of such superannuation or retiring allowances or gratuities as may be ordered by the said Lieutenant-Governor at any time to any of the aforesaid members of the Police Force. Provided that any Police Officer may be dismissed or removed without a superannuation allowance, and that no Police Officer shall be entitled as of right to any allowance from the said Fund, or shall retain any right to a refund of any deduction made from his pay while he shall have been a a Police Officer.

Disposal of the proceeds of certain fines, &c.

XVII. All sums accruing from stoppages from members of the Police Force during absence from sickness or other cause and fines imposed on members thereof for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates upon

drunken persons or for assaults upon Police Officers, and all moneys arising from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing or other articles supplied for the use of the Police, shall be credited to any Fund applicable to Police purposes.

Commissioner of Police may appoint Special Constables when necessary.

XVIII. The Commissioner of Police may, of his own authority, appoint Special Constables to assist the Police Force on any temporary emergency.

Powers of Special Constables.

XIX. Every Special Constable so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection, and shall be liable to perform the same duties, and shall be amenable to the same penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities, as the ordinary Officers of Police.

Penalty for Special Constable neglecting or refusing to serve, &c.

XX. If any person being appointed a Special Constable as aforesaid shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given to him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every such neglect, refusal, or disobedience.

Appointment of additional Constables on the application of private individuals.

XXI. The Commissioner of Police may also, if he shall think fit, on the application of any person showing the necessity of it, appoint any additional number of Constables to keep the peace at any place within his jurisdiction, at the charge of the person applying, but subject to the orders of the said Commissioner, and for such time as he shall think fit; and every such Constable shall receive a Certificate, by virtue of which he shall be vested with all the powers, privileges, and duties of the Constables belonging to the Police Force. Provided that the person upon whose application such appointment shall have been made may, upon giving one month's notice in writing to the Commissioner of Police, require that the Constables so appointed at his expense shall be discontinued, and thereupon the said Commissioner shall discontinue such additional Constables; and all moneys received by the Commissioner for the payment of any such additional Constables shall be accounted for by him.

Proviso.

Police Districts.

XXII. The said Lieutenant-Governor may constitute, within the said Town of Calcutta, so many Police Districts as to such Lieutenant-Governor shall seem fit, and define the extent thereof; and from time to time alter the number and extent of such Police Districts, and establish a Police Court in and for each of such Districts, or in and for such other Districts as the said Lieutenant-Governor may consider necessary. The said Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as Magistrates of Police for the said Town, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Police Courts. Every such person, before he shall act as a Magistrate of Police, shall also be appointed a Justice of the Peace and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which by virtue of any Law may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Appointment of Police Magistrates.

Police Officers to be in attendance at the Police Courts.

XXIII. The Commissioner of Police shall take care that a sufficient number of Officers belonging to the Police Force shall be in attendance upon every Magistrate sitting at any Police Court, for the purpose of executing all such orders and process as may be directed or delivered to them.

Service of criminal process by Police Officer.

XXIV. All summonses, subpœnas, and warrants issued in any criminal proceeding by a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police, or by any Magistrate of Police, shall be served and executed within the said Town of Calcutta by an Officer of the Police Force, and by none other.

Execution of Warrants.

XXV. When any warrant shall be directed or delivered to any such Officer, unless the authority issuing it shall order that it be executed without delay, such Police Officer shall deliver the same to the superior Officer in charge of the Division to which he belongs, who shall appoint, by endorsement thereon, one or more Police Officers to execute the same; and every Police Officer whose name shall be so endorsed thereon shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection, as if the same had been originally directed to him by name.

What offences summarily triable by Magistrates.

XXVI. When any person is charged before a Magistrate with having committed, within the said Town or within the limits of the Port of the said Town or of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits shall be defined under the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues,)* any of the offences specified in this Section, and in the opinion of the Magistrate the case is one which will be adequately punished by imprisonment of the description, or either of the descriptions, applicable by law to the offence for a term not exceeding six calendar months, or (where by law the offence is punishable with fine alone) by a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or (in cases where by law both punishments may be imposed) by both such imprisonment and such fine, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to proceed to try the case summarily, and on conviction to impose such punishment as aforesaid, and also to impose the punishment of whipping in lieu of, or in addition to, other punishment, in any case where by law the punishment of whipping may be imposed. Provided that, where the offence charged is one relating to moveable property, the Magistrate shall not try the case summarily, unless the value of such property does not exceed fifty Rupees. Provided also that nothing in this Section contained shall empower a Magistrate to impose any punishment for an offence in excess of that imposed for such offence by the Indian Penal Code.

The following are the offences above referred to:—

1. Offences under Sections 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, or 140 of the Indian Penal Code.
2. Offences under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.
3. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, other than an offence under Section 181 of the Indian Penal Code.

4. Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code.

5. Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person under Section 225 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. Offences relating to weights and measures.

7. Offences relating to religion.

8. Attempts to commit suicide.

9. Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 321 of the Indian Penal Code.

10. Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation under Section 334 of the Indian Penal Code.

11. Doing an act rashly or negligently under Sections 336 or 337 of the Indian Penal Code.

12. Wrongful restraint under Section 341 of the Indian Penal Code.

13. Wrongful confiement under Section 342 of the Indian Penal Code.

14. Assault or criminal force under Sections 352, 353, 357, or 358 of the Indian Penal Code.

15. Theft under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code.

16. Dishonest misappropriation or conversion of moveable property under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code.

17. Dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen property under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code.

18. Assisting in the concealment, disposing of, or making away with, stolen property under Section 414 of the Indian Penal Code.

19. Cheating under Sections 417, 418 or 419 of the Indian Penal Code.

20. Mischief under Sections 426, 428, or 434 of the Indian Penal Code.

21. Criminal Trespass under Sections 447, 448, 453, 461, or 462 of the Indian Penal Code.

22. Criminal breach of a contract of service.

23. Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance.

24. Attempts to commit any of the foregoing offences under Section 511 of the Indian Penal Code.

25. Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.

Summary jurisdiction of two Magistrates in certain cases.

XXVII. Whenever any person is charged before the Magistrate with any of the offences mentioned in the last preceding Section or with any of the offences of Hurt described in the Indian Penal Code Sections 319 to 338 both inclusive, and by reason of the value of the property forming the subject of such charge, or for any other cause, the offence is not by law summarily cognizable by a single Magistrate, and some material witness is about to leave the Town or Port of Calcutta, it shall be lawful for two Magistrates, upon proof of the matters aforesaid, if they shall deem it probable (with reference to the time appointed for the departure of such witness) that the prosecution in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature of the person so charged, will be ineffectual in consequence of the absence of such material witness, to hear and determine the charge summarily, and on conviction to sentence the offender to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding twelve months. Provided that it shall be lawful for the said two Magistrates, if they deem that the charge is from any circumstances fit to be made the subject of prosecution in the High Court rather than to be summarily disposed of, to commit the person charged for trial before the High Court of Judicature.

Restitution of stolen property to owner, or imposition of fine on offender.

XXVIII. Upon a summary conviction for any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing Sections, the Magistrate or Magistrates, as the case may be, may order the restitution to the owner of the property forming the subject of the charge, if the same be forthcoming; and in the case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, or of its not being forthcoming, may impose upon the offender, in addition to the punishment for the offence, a fine not exceeding the loss appearing to be caused to the persons who have suffered thereby, and may pay or distribute the proceeds of the said fine to or for the benefit of the said persons.

Penalty for wilful trespass on property.

XXIX. Whoever, without satisfactory excuse, wilfully trespasses in or on any dwelling-house or premises, or any land or ground attached thereto, or on any boat or vessel, not thereby causing any actual damage, or on any ground belonging to Government, or appropriated to public purposes, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Magistrate may make order of maintenance for wives and children.

XXX. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintin himself, it shall be lawful for a Magistrate, upon due proof thereof, to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child as aforesaid, at such rate, not exceeding fifty Rupees in the whole, as to the Magistrate shall seem reasonable; and if such person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines; or may order him to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month. Provided always that any such person shall be at liberty to apply to the Magistrate, from time to time, for a reduction of such monthly allowance, on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of himself, his wife, or child, justifying such reduction. Provided also that if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife shall refuse to live with him, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and he may make the order aforesaid, notwithstanding such offer aforesaid, if he shall be satisfied that such person is living in adultery or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

Proviso.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of a woman or child detained for any unlawful purpose.

XXXI. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the kidnapping, abduction, or detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, such Magistrate may, on satisfactory proof of such detention, make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian, or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

XXXII. Any person found between sun-set and sun-rise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any criminal act; any reputed thief found between sun-set and sun-rise on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, who shall not give a satisfactory account of himself; any person found between sun-set and sun-rise having his face covered or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any offence; any person found between sun-set and sun-rise in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein; and any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person), any implement of house breaking—may be taken into custody by any Police Officer, without a warrant, and shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three months.

Apprehension and punishment of reputed thieves, &c.

XXXIII. Whoever, not being amenable to the Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Navy, or for the Native Officers or Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army, takes, or attempts to take, into Fort William at Calcutta, or into any Military Barracks, guard rooms, or encampments, within the Town of Calcutta or on board or alongside of any Vessel of War belonging to Her Majesty in the Port of the said Town, any spirits or spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs or preparations, without the license in writing of the Commanding Officer, (unless such articles are intended for some person above the rank of Non-Commissioned Officer), shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labor; and such liquors, drugs, or preparations, and the vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited.

Penalty for taking spirits into Barracks or on board vessels of war.

XXXIV. Whoever takes, or attempts to take, without due permission, or throws, or attempts to throw, into any jail or house of correction or into any public hospital, any spirits or spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs or preparations, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two months

Penalty for taking spirits, &c., into Jail.

XXXV. Whoever in the Town of Calcutta has or keeps any Hotel, Tavern, Punch-house, Alehouse, Arrack or Toddy shop, or place for the sale of consumption of Ganja, Chundoo, or other preparation of Opium, Hemp, or other intoxicating drug, plant, or substance, or has or keeps any Coffee-house, Boarding-house, Eating-house, Lodging-house, or other place of public resort and entertainment, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments are sold or consumed (whether the same be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere), without a license to be obtained in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day that the said house or place of entertainment is kept open or the sale of provisions, liquors, or refreshments is continued, without the necessary license. Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to the sale in reasonable quantities of any drug, plant, or substance in any Chemist's or Druggist's shop for medicinal purposes only.

Penalty for keeping Hotel, &c., without a license.

XXXVI. No license shall be granted under the provisions of Act XI of 1849 (*for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Calcutta*) unless the person applying for such license shall produce a Certificate from the Commissioner of Police stating that a license may be granted to him for the sale of spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs, as the case may be, without risk or detriment to the preservation of peace and good order, and containing a full statement of such conditions as may have been imposed and shall have remained in force under the provisions hereinafter contained at the date when such license shall be granted. No license so granted shall be renewable without a fresh Certificate as aforesaid previously obtained from the Commissioner of Police, subject to the order and control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Excise license not to be granted without Certificate of Commissioner of Police.

XXXVII. It shall be competent to the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, to limit in such Certificate as aforesaid the period for which the license may be granted, and also to fix such conditions as he may deem necessary for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the houses and places of entertainment as aforesaid and for the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same, and from time to time to vary such conditions subject to such direction and control as aforesaid; and no license granted under the said Act XI of 1849 shall be valid, unless it shall contain such conditions as shall have been imposed and shall remain in force for the time being under this Section.

Duration and conditions of license.

XXXVIII. Whenever any license granted as aforesaid shall have ceased to have effect, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police to order the person to whom such license shall have been granted to remove or cause to be removed any signboard or other notice which such person might have been theretofore bound under the conditions of his said license to keep affixed on or near the house or place of public resort or entertainment for which such license had been granted: and any person who shall fail to obey any such order forthwith, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine of ten Rupees for every day thereafter during which he shall so fail.

Penalty for keeping up a signboard or notice after expiry of license.

XXXIX. The Commissioner of Police may, at his discretion, from time to time, grant licenses to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid for which no license as is specified in the said Act XI of 1849 is required, upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such license, as he with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort or entertainment, and the preven-

Commissioner of Police may grant licenses for places for which no licenses are required under Act XI of 1849.

tion of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same; and the said licenses may be granted by the said Commissioner for any time not exceeding one year.

Penalty for a breach of any condition of a license.

XL. Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions of a license granted either under Section XXXVI or Section XXXIX of this Act shall, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been owing to the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale. Any person so convicted shall also be liable to the forfeiture of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor.

Fee for Certificate and License.

XLI. For every Certificate or license granted by the Commissioner of Police under this Act, there shall be levied a fee of two Rupees.

Penalty for harbouring and concealing deserters from merchant vessels.

XLII. Whoever, in any place within the said Town, wilfully harbours or conceals any seaman or apprentice belonging to any vessel other than a vessel of the Navy of the Queen, knowing, or having reason to believe, such seaman or apprentice to be a deserter, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Brothels.

XLIII. On proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police, or of a Magistrate, that a house is used as a common brothel, or lodging-house for prostitutes, or disorderly persons of any description, such Commissioner or Magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house, and on being satisfied that the house is so used, and is a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it; and, if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of twenty-five Rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used.

Penalty for owning, or keeping, or being employed in a gaming-house, &c.

XLIV. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, opens, keeps, or uses the same as a common gaming-house, and whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house or room, knowingly and wilfully permits the same to be opened, kept, or used by any other person as a common gaming-house; and whoever has the care or management of, or in any manner assists in conducting, the business of any house, room, or place so opened, kept, or used; and whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, room, or place, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three months.

Penalty for being found playing in a gaming-house.

XLV. Whoever is found in any such house, room, or place, playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or is found there present for the purpose of gaming, whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month; and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

Commissioner of Police or Magistrate may grant warrants to Police Officers to enter a gaming-house for the purpose of search and seizure.

XLVI. If the Commissioner of Police or a Magistrate upon information on oath, and after such enquiry as he may think necessary, has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, he may, by his warrant, give authority to any Inspector or superior Officer of Police to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds there then actually gaming, and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all moneys, and securities for money, and articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein, and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall have so entered, when he has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody, and to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search.

Common gaming-houses.

XLVII. When under the provisions of the last preceding Section any cards, dice, gaming-table, or cloth, board, or other instruments of gaming, are found in any house, room, or place, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Police Officer or any of his assistants.

On conviction for keeping a common gaming-house instruments of gaming to be destroyed, &c.

XLVIII. On conviction of any person for keeping any such common gaming house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, who may also order all or any of the securities for money and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds thereof, with all moneys seized therein, to be forfeited, or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled.

Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

XLIX. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

Witnesses indemnified.

L. Any person who shall have been concerned in gaming contrary to this Act, and who shall be examined as a witness before a Magistrate on the trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act relating to gaming, and who, upon such examination, shall make true and faithful

discovery, to the best of his knowledge, of all things as to which he shall be so examined, and who shall thereupon receive from the said Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Act for anything done before that time in respect of such gaming.

Portion of fine may be paid to informer.

LI. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of any fine which shall be levied under Sections XLIV and XLV of this Act, or any part of the moneys or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under Section XLVIII, to be paid to an informer.

Gambling in the streets.

LII. A Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming in any public street, place, or thoroughfare, or publicly fighting a cock or present as a spectator of such cock-fighting, and such person shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month, and such instruments of gaming and money shall be forfeited.

Pawn-brokers and money-changers to report stolen property under a penalty for neglect.

LIII. If any property answering the description set forth in any information which shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawn-broker or dealer in second-hand property or money-changer regarding property stolen or fradulently obtained, shall then be or thereafter come into the possession of, or be offered in pawn, or for sale, or change, to such pawn-broker, dealer, or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information to that effect at the nearest Police Station, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same was offered, or from whom the same was received, under a penalty, to be imposed by a Magistrate on summary conviction, not exceeding fifty Rupees for each and every such neglect or offence; provided always that, in the case of wearing apparel or other articles which it may be difficult for such pawn-broker or dealer to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such pawn-broker or dealer.

Taking pledge from child under the age of fourteen.

LIV. Whoever takes from any child, apparently under the age of fourteen years, any article whatsoever as a pawn, pledge, or security for any sum of money lent or advanced to such child, or, without the knowledge and consent of the owner of the article, buys from such child any article whatsoever, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Standard weights and measures.

LV. The Commissioner of Police shall keep in his Office standard weights and measures; and weights and measures shall be held to be false when they do not agree with such standards.

Powers of Inspector, &c., to enter shops to seize false weights and measures.

LVI. Any Inspector or superior Officer of Police may enter any shop or premises for the purpose of inspecting the weights and measures, and instruments for weighing, kept or used therein, and may seize any weight, measure, or instrument for weighing which he may have reason to believe is false.

Manufacture or possession of Gunpowder.

LVII. Whoever manufactures Gunpowder or, without a license from the Commissioner of Police, has in his possession, in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of Gunpowder than ten pounds, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and also to forfeit such Gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be contained.

Licenses by Commissioner of Police for sale and deposit of Gunpowder, &c.

LVIII. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the sale or keeping in deposit of any quantity of Gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, on such conditions, and for such term, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified in the license; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to forfeit all Gunpowder so kept in deposit contrary thereto and the vessels containing it, and also, in the discretion of the Magistrate, or of the Commissioner, to forfeit his license.

Licenses for conveying and removing Gunpowder.

LIX. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the transit and carrying of Gunpowder from one place to another, in such manner and in such quantity as he may deem advisable; and any person, not being duly licensed in that behalf, who carries or conveys a greater quantity of Gunpowder than one pound from one place to another, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Commissioner of Police may issue warrant to search for Gunpowder, &c.

LX. The Commissioner of Police, on credible information laid before him on oath, may issue his warrant authorizing a Police Officer to search in the day time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he has reasonable ground to suspect that any Gunpowder is manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any Gunpowder may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to the provisions of this Act; and all Gunpowder found on such search shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which it may be stored, be immediately seized and kept, pending the judgment of a Magistrate.

Act not to apply to Government Gunpowder, &c.

LXI. None of the four last preceding Sections shall extend to any Government magazine or store or building for the making or deposit of Gunpowder under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any Gunpowder belonging to Her Majesty.

The regulation of public processions, &c. and of carriages and persons at places of public resort.

LXII. The Commissioner of Police, from time to time, as occasion may require, may, subject to the orders of the said Lieutenant-Governor, make rules for the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares, prescrib-

ing the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass; and for keeping order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing places, and all other places of public resort, and preventing obstructions thereof on the occasion of such assemblies and processions, and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship; and in any case when the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, ghauts, or landing-places, may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed; and may give licenses for the use of music in the streets on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies. Every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Commissioner of Police, or violating the conditions of such license, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Licenses for use of music in streets.

LXIII. No boat shall ply for passengers in the Port of Calcutta unless duly registered at the Police Office. The following particulars shall be entered in the Register:—

Passenger boats to be registered.

First.—Number of the boat.

Second.—Name and residence of the owner, and of the manjee.

Third.—Number of the crew.

Fourth.—Number of persons the boat is permitted to carry.

The registration shall be in force for one year; and every change of the owner or manjee within that time shall be therein noted. A fee of one Rupee shall be paid on registration.

Registration.

The owner or manjee of every such registered boat shall cause to be painted on a conspicious part of it, in the English and Vernacular languages, the registered number thereof, the number of the crew, and the number of passengers permitted to be carried.

Name of owner or manjee, number, &c., to be painted.

The owner or manjee of a boat plying for passengers without being duly registered, or carrying more passengers, or with a less crew, than is stated in the register, or not having the prescribed particulars painted on it, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty.

LXIV. The Commissioner may refuse to register any boat, or may cancel the registration thereof whenever it may appear to him to be in an unsafe state.

Commissioner may refuse to register unsafe boats, or, if registered, may cancel the registry.

LXV. Whenever any accident shall occur to a registered boat, attended with loss of the life of any one of the crew or passengers, the manjee, or, if the manjee be not forthcoming, the owner of the boat, shall report the circumstances at the Police Office; and if the manjee or the owner, as the case may be, without lawful excuse, neglect or delay to make such report, he shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for neglecting or delaying to report accident to a registered boat attended with loss of life.

LXVI. Whoever, within such limits as shall be from time to time defined by the Commissioner of Police with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort, commits any of the following offences, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees:—

Penalty for the following offences in public streets, &c.

1. Whoever drives, rides, or leads any elephant or camel without permission from the Commissioner of Police.

Driving, &c., elephant or camel.

2. Whoever drives any vehicle of any description, at any time between three quarters of an hour after sun-set and one hour before sun-rise, without a sufficient light, except when, in the opinion of the Magistrate, there may be sufficient moon-light to render such light unnecessary.

Driving a vehicle without a sufficient light.

3. Whoever, without reasonable cause, shall drive a carriage, cart, or other vehicle otherwise than on the left or near side of the road.

Driving vehicle otherwise than on left side of the road.

4. Whoever exposes for show, hire, or sale any horse or other animal, or any carriage, or cleans or dresses any horse or other animal, or cleans any carriage, or other conveyance, or makes or repairs any part of any cart or carriage, except in cases of accident where repair on the spot is necessary; or trains or breaks any horse, except in such place and at such times as may be allowed by the Commissioner.

Exposing for show horses, cleaning or repairing conveyances, or training horses in places not allowed by the Commissioner.

5. Whoever, by negligence or ill-usage in driving cattle, causes any mischief to be done by such cattle, or in any wise misbehaves himself in the driving, management, or care of such cattle so as to cause mischief or obstruction.

Negligence in driving cattle.

6. Whoever being in charge of a cart, carriage or horse, leaves it at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

Leaving cart, &c., without control.

7. Whoever causes any cart or truck, with or without horses or cattle, to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, except at places lawfully appointed for the purpose; or leaves any cart, carriage, or truck, or fastens any horse or other animal, so as to cause any obstruction in any thoroughfare.

Obstructing road or thoroughfare by carriage, &c.

8. Whoever leads or rides any horse or other animal, or draws or drives any cart, carriage, or truck upon any foot-way, or fastens any horse or animal so that it can stand across or upon any foot-way.

Obstructing foot-way.

9. Whoever beats a drum or tom-tom or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other metal instrument or utensil, except at such times and places as shall be, from time to time, allowed by the Commissioner of Police.

Beating drums, tom-tom, &c.

10. Whoever, by driving a hackery or cart with insufficiently greased wheels, shall create a noise which is reasonably calculated to cause annoyance to persons frequenting or residing near the thoroughfare in which such hackery or cart is driven.

Driving a cart with insufficiently greased wheels.

11. Whoever sets fire to, or burns, any straw or other matter, or lights any bon-fire, or wantonly discharges any fire-arm or air-gun, or lets off or throws any fire-work, or sends up any fire-balloon, in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare, except at such times and places as shall from time to time be allowed by the Commissioner of Police.

Lighting fires and discharging guns, fire-works, &c.

12. Whoever, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police, puts up any post or other thing on the side of any public street, for the purpose of affixing thereon lamps to illuminate the street.

Illuminations.

13. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier, affixes any bill or notice or any paper against or upon any building, wall, or fence, or writes upon, defaces, or marks any such building, wall, or fence with chalk or paint, or in any way whatsoever.

Affixing bills, or otherwise defacing houses, &c.

14. Whoever bathes or washes himself in any public street, or in, upon, or by the side of, any public tank, reservoir, or aqueduct, not being a place set apart for such purpose.

Bathing, &c., in public street or aqueduct.

15. Whoever obstructs or incommodes a person bathing at any place set apart as a bathing-place, by wilful intrusion, or by using such place as a landing-place, or by anchoring or otherwise fastening or keeping boats, or by washing horses, cattle, or dogs at or near such place, or in any other way.

Obstructing persons at bathing places.

LXVII. Whoever cruelly beats, illtreats, abuses, or tortures, or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, abused, or tortured any animal, shall, for every such offence, be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and in default thereof to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Cruelty to animals.

LXVIII. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in any street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Penalty for drunkenness, or riotous or indecent behaviour in public.

LXIX. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance, by easing himself in or by the side of or near to any public street or thoroughfare or place, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, or, in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for fourteen days.

Penalty for committing a nuisance in streets.

LXX. Whoever, in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place, begs or applies for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailment, or deformity, with the object of exciting charity or of obtaining alms; or whoever seeks for or obtains alms by means of any false statement or pretences, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

Beggars.

LXXI. It shall be lawful for all persons, and it is hereby declared to be the special duty of all Police Officers, to seize all cattle or other animals found straying upon the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, or trespassing on any of the grounds or property of the inhabitants, or of the Government, and to confine such animals in any public pound which shall for such purpose be, from time to time, appointed by the Commissioner of Police; and if such animals shall not be respectively redeemed by the owners of the same within ten days after being so impounded, by paying to the person to be appointed by the said Commissioner to have charge of such pound the fee of eight annas for every goat, sheep, or hog, and one Rupee for every other animal, together with the expenses of feeding the same while impounded, according to a daily rate to be settled by the said Commissioner, such animals so impounded shall be publicly sold, and the produce of such sale, after paying the said fee, and also the expenses of feeding, shall be paid to the owners of such animals, or, in default of their claiming such produce for the space of fifteen days after such sale, shall be retained by the said Commissioner, and credited to any Fund applicable to Police purposes.

Stray animals to be impounded and sold unless redeemed within ten days.

LXXII. Any Police Officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person committing, in his view, any of the offences described or referred to in this Act.

Police Officer may arrest without warrant on view of offence.

LXXIII. Any Police Officer may take into custody, without warrant, any person who is charged with causing hurt, in every case in which he shall have good reason to believe that hurt has been caused, although not in his view, and that, by reason of the recent commission of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender.

Police Officer may take into custody, without warrant, persons charged with having recently caused hurt.

LXXIV. Whoever commits an offence on or with respect to the person or property of another, or, in committing any of the offences described or referred to in this Act, injures or damages the person or property of another, may, if his name and address be unknown, be apprehended by the person injured, or by any person who may be using the property to which the injury may be done, or by the servant of either of such persons, or by any person authorized by or acting in aid of him, and may be detained until he give his name and address, and satisfy such person that the name and address so given are correct, or until he can be delivered into the custody of a Police Officer.

Apprehension of offenders by private individuals.

LXXV. If any person lawfully apprehended under the last preceding Section shall assault or forcibly resist the person by whom he shall be so apprehended, or any person acting in his aid, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Penalty for assaulting or forcibly resisting a person who apprehends under the preceding section.

LXXVI. Every person taken into custody without a warrant by a Police Officer shall be taken to the Station House, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate,

Persons taken into custody by a Police Officer without warrant may be detained in Station House, until brought before a Magistrate or bailed.

or until he shall enter into recognizances, with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Power to take recognizances at the Station House upon certain charges.

LXXVII. Whenever any person is brought to a Station House charged with any offence against this Act, or with any of the offences numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 in Section XXVI. of this Act; or whenever a person is in the custody of any Police Officer without a warrant, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of such Station House, or any superior Officer of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

Condition of recognizance.

LXXVIII. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before the Magistrate at his next sitting, and all persons executing the said recognizance shall acknowledge themselves jointly and severally bound in the sum (not exceeding one thousand Rupees) thereby acknowledged, and the time and place of appearance shall be specified in the said recognizance, or in the condition thereof; and the Officer taking the recognizance shall enter in a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party, and his surety or sureties (if any) entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Magistrate present at the time and place when and where the party is bound to appear.

On suspicion of goods being stolen or unlawfully obtained, Commissioner of Police or Magistrate may grant search-warrant.

LXXIX. If information shall be given on oath to the Commissioner of Police, or to a Migistrate, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any thing stolen or unlawfully obtained is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house, building, or other place, or any ship or vessel, the Commissioner or the Magistrate, by special warrant under his hand directed to any Police Officer, may cause such dwelling-house, building, or other place, or ship or vessel, to be entered and searched at any time of the day, or by night, if power for that purpose be given by such warrant; and the said Commissioner or Magistrate, if it shall appear to him necessary, may empower such Police Officer, with such assistance as may be found necessary, (such Officer having previously made known his authority,) to use force for the effecting of such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and if, upon search thereupon made, such thing shall be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and moreover to take into custody, and carry before the said Magistrate, every person found in such house or place, ship or vessel, who shall appear to have been privy to the deposit of any such thing, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the same to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

Power to search houses for stolen property without a warrant in certain cases.

LXXX. If information shall be given to any Officer of Police not below the rank of Inspector that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any stolen property is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house or other place, and he shall have good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search-warrant, the property is likely to be removed, the said Officer, in virtue of his office, may search for specific articles alleged to have been stolen in the houses and places specified; provided always, that a list of the articles stolen or missing be delivered or taken down in writing, with a declaration stating that the robbery has been committed, and that the informant has good ground to believe that the property is deposited in such house or place; and provided further, that the person who lost the goods, or his representative, accompany the Officer in the search.

Seizure of stolen property.

LXXXI. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer to seize any property or thing which may be found in the possession of any person, where the possession by such person of such property or thing creates a reasonable suspicion of the committal of an offence; and such seizure shall be forthwith reported to the Commissioner of Police, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody or production of the property as he shall think proper.

Disposal of stolen property in custody of Police.

LXXXII. If any property, charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall be in the custody of any Police Officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of an offence against the Indian Penal Code in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with such offence shall not be found, or shall have been summarily dealt with or discharged, or shall have been tried and acquitted, or if such person shall have been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody shall not have been included in the charge upon which he shall have been found guilty, or if any property shall have been seized by a Police Officer under the two last preceding Sections, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party who shall appear to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as to the Magistrate shall seem meet. Provided always that no such order shall be any bar to the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property shall be delivered, and to recover such property from him by action at law, so that the action be commenced within two months next after such order shall have been made.

Magistrate may proceed by summons, and if party does not appear, may issue warrant.

LXXXIII. Upon any information or complaint, which need not be upon oath, laid or made before a Magistrate of Police, of any matter which such Magistrate is by law authorized to hear, and determine summarily, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be

mentioned in the summons; and if such person shall not appear according to the tenor of the summons, the Magistrate, upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed, in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause shall be shewn for the non-appearance of the person charged, to hear and determine the case in his absence; or in such cases, and in all criminal cases, may, if he think fit, upon oath being made before him substantiating the matter of such information or complaint to his satisfaction, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the person charged before him or some other Magistrate, in order that the said information or complaint may be heard and determined.

In cases not of a criminal nature, Magistrate may proceed in the absence of the person summoned.

Provided always that the prosecution for any offence not of a criminal nature, punishable upon summary conviction by virtue of this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence, and not otherwise.

Prosecution for such offences to be commenced within three months.

LXXXIV. Every such summons shall be served by delivering the original or a copy thereof to the person charged, or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family.

How summons may be served.

LXXXV. A Magistrate may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any offence cognizable before him whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

Magistrate may issue warrant without summons when grounds for doing so are stated on oath.

LXXXVI. A Magistrate may summon any person within his jurisdiction to appear before him, at a time and place appointed, as a witness in any matter cognizable by the Magistrate, and to bring with him any document or thing that may be required relating to any offence with which any person is charged before him; and may administer to such person an oath to testify the truth in such matter. If any person so summoned shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, the Magistrate may (after proof upon oath of the summons having been served upon such person either personally or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family) issue a warrant to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Magistrate may enforce attendance of witnesses.

And administer oath.

LXXXVII. For every summons issued by the Commissioner of Police or a Magistrate under this Act, there shall be paid a fee of eight annas, and for every subpœna so issued there shall be paid a fee of four annas. Provided that it shall be lawful for such Commissioner or Magistrate in any case to remit such fee or fees if he shall be satisfied that the party complaining is unable to pay the same, or if the complaint is made by any Police Officer in execution of his duty.

Fees on summons and subpœna.

Proviso.

LXXXVIII. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in a Civil or Criminal Jail as a witness or defendant with respect to any charge, case, or proceeding pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order addressed to the Superintendent or Officer in charge of the said Jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Office for examination, and the Superintendent or Officer in charge of the said Jail, on the receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to Magistrates to order prisoners to be brought up to the Police Office.

LXXXIX. Whoever gives false evidence in any Judicial proceeding before a Magistrate, may be committed by such Magistrate for trial before Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

Giving false evidence.

XC. The Magistrate may, from time to time, adjourn the hearing of any information or complaint to a certain time and place to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties, or their respective counsel, attorneys, or agents then present, and in the mean time the said Magistrate may suffer the defendant to go at large, or may discharge him upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without surety or sureties, conditioned for his appearance at the time and place to which such hearing or further hearing shall be adjourned; and, in default of such recognizance, or if the offence with which such person is charged is not a bailable offence, may detain him in custody; and if at the time or place to which such hearing or further hearing shall be so adjourned, either or both of the parties shall not appear personally, or by his or their counsel, attorneys, or agents respectively, before the said Magistrate, or such other Magistrate as shall then be there, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate then there present to proceed, in cases which are not of a criminal nature, to such hearing or further hearing, as if such party or parties were present; and in all cases where the prosecutor or complainant shall not so appear, the said Magistrate may dismiss such information or complaint, with or without costs, as to such Magistrate shall seem fit.

Power to Magistrate to adjourn the hearing of case and commit defendant, or suffer him to go at large, or discharge him upon his own recognizance.

In cases not of a criminal nature, Magistrate may proceed with the further hearing in the absence of parties.

In all cases if prosecutor fails to appear, complaint may be dismissed.

XCI. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate, who shall hear and determine any information or complaint, to award such costs as to him shall seem meet, to be paid to or by either of the parties to the said charge or complaint; and such costs shall be recoverable in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines.

Power to award costs on hearing of information or complaint.

XCII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Police Officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Magistrate, and shall not be

Amends may be awarded for charges made on insufficient grounds,

further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it shall appear to the Magistrate by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate shall have power to award such amends not exceeding fifty Rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate shall seem meet. Such amends shall be recoverable in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines.

Levy of fines.

XCIII. All fines and penalties imposed by a Magistrate of Police under the authority of this Act, or of any other Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, if no other means for enforcing the payment of such fines and penalties are or shall be provided by such Act, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Magistrate. When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such recognizance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it shall appear to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress; and, in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued, and, upon the return thereof, such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the Magistrate, he shall by warrant commit the offender to jail, there to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Distress not unlawful for want of form, &c.

XCIV. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress, or other proceeding relating thereto: nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

If Magistrate certifies the non-appearance of a person pursuant to his recognizance, the sum acknowledged may be recovered as a fine.

XCV. If any person, upon entering into such recognizance as is by this Act authorized to be taken, do not afterwards appear pursuant to such recognizance, the Magistrate before whom he ought to have appeared shall certify the fact of such non-appearance on the back of the recognizance, and thereupon the sum thereby acknowledged shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for levying fines.

Recognizances for keeping the peace or for good behaviour.

XCVI. *Clause* 1.—Every Magistrate of Police shall have the same authority to require persons to enter into recognizances to keep the peace, or to be of good behaviour, as may lawfully be exercised by a Justice of the Peace.

If such recognizance do not exceed 200 Rupees, the amount, upon conviction, if forfeited, may be recovered as a fine.

Clause 2.—If any person who has entered into a recognizance in any amount not exceeding two hundred Rupees, to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, before any Magistrate of Police or any Justice of the Peace, by any act forfeits such recognizance, the Magistrate or other authority before whom he may be convicted of any act by which such recognizance is forfeited shall, when applied to, certify any such conviction on the back of such recognizance, and thereupon the sum thereby acknowledged to be due by such person shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for levying fines.

Proceeding against sureties.

Clause 3.—Whenever it shall be shewn to the satisfaction of a Magistrate of Police, either by the production of such certificate of conviction as is mentioned in the preceding Clause or otherwise, that any such recognizance is forfeited, the Magistrate, if he think that proceedings should be had against the sureties, shall give notice to them to pay the sums which by their recognizances they have respectively acknowledged themselves to owe, or to shew cause, on a day to be named in such notice why the said sums should not be paid; and if no sufficient cause shall be shewn, the said sums shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for levying fines.

Form of Judgment.

XCVII. Any Magistrate in cases adjudged summarily under the provisions of Section XXVI of this Act shall cause the judgment to be drawn in the form (B) hereinafter provided, or to the like effect.

On what grounds conviction may be quashed. Form of conviction, &c.

XCVIII. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the grounds of want of jurisdiction or absence of any legal evidence or error of law; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*; and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

Limitation of action.

XCIX. *Clause* 1.—All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for any thing done, or intended to be done, under the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action,

Notice of action.

and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement

of the action; and in every such action it shall be expressly alleged in the plaint that the act complained of was done maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause, and if at the trial of any such action, upon the general issue being pleaded as hereinafter provided, the plaintiff shall fail to prove such allegation, he shall be non-suited and a verdict shall be given for the defendant.

Clause 2.—The defendant in any such action may plead the general issue and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought by or on behalf of the defendant; and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become non-suit, or discontinue any such action after issue joined, or if upon demurrer or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs as between attorney and client, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath by law in other cases; and though a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action and of the verdict obtained thereupon.

Plea.

Tender of amends.

Costs.

C. Whenever any person dies intestate within the said town leaving moveable property therein under two hundred rupees in value, which property is, in the absence of any person entitled thereto, taken charge of by the Police for the purpose of safe custody, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police to order the said property to be delivered, without letters of administration taken out, to any person claiming to be entitled to the whole or any part thereof; provided he shall be satisfied of the title of the claimant, and of the value of the property, by the oath or affirmation of the claimant, or by such other evidence as he may require.

Moveable property under two hundred Rupees in value of persons dying intestate may be taken charge of by Police and delivered to party claiming to be entitled thereto.

CI. The Commissioner of Police may at his discretion, before making any order under the preceding Section, take such security as he may think proper for the due administration and distribution of such property. And nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the right of any person to recover the whole or any part of the same from the person to whom it may have been delivered pursuant to such order.

Commissioner of Police may take security for due administration and distribution of such property.

Saving of right of other person claiming.

CII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, by order in writing to be affixed at the principal Police Stations, and also to be published in some public newspaper, to appoint, from time to time, certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed.

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods.

CIII. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act (1852) has, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, been, or shall hearafter be, declared to be applicable, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign power, may, until a revocation of such order in Council shall have been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter, and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, on deposit being first made of such sum as the Magistrate shall deem necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during such detention; provided that the detention of such deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Foreign Deserter.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

FORM A.—*(Referred to in Section XIII.)*

A. B. has been appointed a Superintendent, Inspector, Jemadar, Darogah, or Peon, *(as the case may be)* in the Calcutta Police Force and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Constable.

FORM B.—*(Referred to in Section XCVII.)*

Be it remembered that, on the day of in the year of our Lord before me ( ) Magistrate of Police in and for the Town of Calcutta, C. D. is *(convicted or acquitted)* on a charge of *(here specify the alleged offence and the time and place when and where the same was committed, as the case may be,)* and I, the said Magistrate of Police, believe the value of the property, the subject of the charge, to amount to a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, that is to say Rupees; and I adjudge the said C. D. *(here state that the prisoner is to be discharged, or the punishment he is to suffer, as the case may be.)*

(Signed) ———

WALKER MARSHALL,

Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 351.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 17th March* 1866.—Mr. W. H. Coxe is appointed to the Fourth Grade of the Bengal Educational Service, and to officiate, until further orders, as a Professor in the Kishnaghur College.

The 19th March 1866.—The following Officers to be Deputy Registrars of Assurances of the Sub-Districts mentioned against their respective names, *viz.* :—

Baboo Purmanund Burroah, in Gowalparah.
„ Goonabhiram Surma, in Nowgong.

The 21st March 1866.—Mr. A. T. Maclean to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. J. Elliot, or until further orders. Mr. Maclean will make over charge of his duties as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad to Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban.

Mr. E. W. Molony to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the District until relieved by Mr. G. Bright.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Maldah, *viz.* :—

Mr. W. F. Meres.
„ J. Patch.
„ J. J. Gray.
Shahebzadah Ahmed Ali Khan.
Baboo Koolodanund Mookerjee.
„ Hungsgeer Gosain.
„ Brojosoonder Moitro.

Mr. S. Wauchope, C. B, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. P. Hobhouse, or until further orders. Mr. Wauchope will make over charge of his duties as Additional Judge of Hooghly, Burdwan, and 24-Pergunnahs to the Officiating Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Dr. K. Macleod to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Jessore.

The 22nd March 1866.—The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners of Cachar, *viz.* :—

Mr. D. Sandeman.
Baboo Ramgobind Deb.
„ Chunder Nath Nandi.
„ Prannath Doss.

Mr. J. W. McCrindle to officiate as Professor in charge of the Patna College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. K. Rogers, or until further orders.

The Government of India having sanctioned the formation of the "Orissa Volunteer Rifles," and appointed Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw to be Commandant of that Corps, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, *viz.* :—

Mr. R. Alexander	...	Captain.
„ J. McMillan	...	Lieutenant.
„ C. P. Crouch	...	Ensign.

The 23rd March 1866.—Mr. W. Sarson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Baboo Gour Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. P. Hurley to be a Member of, and Secretary to, the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Chittagong.

The 24th March 1866.—Mr. W. W. Hunter to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Sooree, having its Head Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Beerbhoom.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 20th March* 1866.—Moulvy Rameezooddeen, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sewan, for four months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 21st March 1866.—Mr. A. J. Elliot, Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, for three months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may may avail himself of the leave.

The 22nd March 1866.—Mr. J. K. Rogers, Professor in charge of the Patna College, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 20th March* 1866.—The services of Dr. J. C. Shaw, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, at his own request.

The 21st March 1866.—The services of Mr C. P. Hobhouse, Judge of Midnapore, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No. 2637.—*The 19th March* 1866.—The services of Commander P. W. Mitchesson, late of the Indian Navy, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 2682.—*The 20th March* 1866.—Mr. W. H. Henderson, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

No. 2713.—*The 21st March* 1866.—The following Notification containing "Sailing Directions for entering the Bassein River" is re-published for general information :—

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

The Flag Staff formerly at Dalhousie (which place has been entirely given up as a Pilot Station) has been erected on the S. E. point of Haingyee or Negrais Islands, and the following revised direction for entering the Bassein River are consequently published :—

Sailing Directions for entering the Bassein River.

I. Strangers should not attempt the passage to the westward of Negrais Island.

II. Vessels coming from the southward should bring Diamond Island to bear N W., then steer for it until the Fair Way Buoy, which is situated 1½ miles N. E. of the Islands, is visible; when near the Fair Way Buoy bring the Flag Staff on the S. E. point of Haingyee on, or a little shut in with the north-east point of that Island, which will place a ship nearly in mid channel, she should then steer up the Channel keeping these marks on till Pagoda Point bears west (true), when she must haul more to the eastward, passing the Flag Staff Point about half a mile distant in

about from 8 to 10 fathoms, when abreast of the Flag Staff a vessel should not haul more to the northward, or bring the Flag Staff point to bear to the southward of S. W. ¼ W. (true), until she has made rather better than half the distance between the Flag Staff Point and the north Point of Haingyee; this is necessary to avoid a ridge of rocks visible at low water spring tide, that run out from the Island, and extend somewhat beyond a line drawn from point to point of the Island. She may then haul in gradually and anchor in under the high land with the north point of the Island, bearing about N. W. by N. in 5 or 6 fathoms mud, where, in the S. W. Monsoons, smoother water will be found than higher up off Dalhousie.

It is here remarked that the centre of Diamond Island kept on the line of bearing S. 23 W. or S. W. by S. ½ S. nearly will carry a vessel up nearly as far as Dalhousie Point clear of all dangers. Commanders of vessels are also informed of the necessity of paying careful attention to the set of the tides between Diamond Island and Orestes Shoal; they run nearly east and west, and do not take the course of the river until they reach above the Black Buoy.

III. Vessels entering from the westward in latitude north of Diamond Island should bring it to bear S. E. steer in for it until the Fair Way Buoy is made, then proceed as above directed for vessels entering from the southward. This passage, however, should be attempted by Sailing Vessels only in the North-East Monsoon.

IV. Vessels unable from stress of weather to distinguish the different marks should anchor under Diamond Island, where good anchorage and smooth water is to be found.

The best and safest anchorage during the S. W. Monsoon is with the north end of the Island bearing W. ½ N., and distant one mile.

V. Pilots are usually to be had at or near Diamond Island. Should a Pilot be on shore there when a vessel is seen approaching, a Pilot Jack will be hoisted at the mast-head of the Flag Staff erected on the Island. But vessels not finding one, and being provided with Lieutenant Ward's Chart, need have no hesitation in coming as far as the north end of Haingyee. Should a Pilot be at Haingyee, the Pilot Jack will be hoisted at the Flag Staff erected on that Island.

VI. Buoys—

A First Class Red Buoy marks the extreme south end of the Orgates Shoal.

A First Class Red Buoy marks the eastern limit of the Orestes Shoal.

A First Class Black Buoy marks the extreme edge of the shoal extending from Porian Shore.

A First Class Red Buoy marked E. W. in white letters is placed 1½ miles north-east of Diamond Island.

A small Red Buoy marks the extreme northern limit of the shoal extending off the north-east end of Haingyee.

VII. The shoal extending south of Haingyee is called the "Orestes" Shoal, and that extending from Porian Shore westward is called the Porian.

The sailing directions from Dalhousie or Negrais Island to Bassein remain unchanged.

(Sd.) G. F. Wells,
Master Attendant, Bassein.

Published by order of the Commissioner of Pegu,

(Sd.) H. Lewis,
Master Attendant, Rangoon.

Master Attendant's Office;
Rangoon, 20th December 1865.

No. 2720.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. G. F. Cockburn to resign the Civil Service from the date of his departure for England.

No. 2763.—*The 22nd March* 1866.—Mr. V. T. Taylor, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

No. 2797.—*Ecclesiastical*—*The 23rd March* 1866.—The following Rules having received the concurrence of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief are published for the guidance of Chaplains, where station prisons exist in this Presidency:—

1st.—According to such rules as may have been sanctioned by the Commanding Officer of a Station, the Chaplain of the Station should visit the prison in his official capacity and have charge of the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, and will record his visits in a book open to the inspection of the Military Authorities. He shall also send an annual report of the state of the prison as far as his special functions are concerned, to the Officer Commanding the Station, for the information of Government through the Commander-in-Chief.

2nd.—The Chaplain will consider it his duty to hold at least one weekly service in the Prison, when practicable, for all men who are members of the Church of England, and for such other prisoners as may desire to attend.

3rd.—During the hot months this service should take place before 9 A. M.

4th.—A small Library of books calculated to impart both religious and secular instruction shall be established in each Prison at the public expense, and shall be placed under the care of the Chaplain for the use of the prisoners under his direction. It must be understood that mere books of amusement are to be entirely excluded.

5th.—If it be considered expedient to authorise the establishment of prison schools, the supervision of the instruction of the prisoners will be vested in the Chaplain. The services of a Serjeant, or well educated Private, to be denominated the School Warder, competent to give instructions, might be placed at the disposal of the Chaplain to assist him in this duty.

5th.—Nothing in these rules is to restrict the right of Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Chaplains to enter the prison for the purpose of ministering to such prisoners as may belong to their respective persuasions and may request their services.

No. 2816.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William Mr. R. F. Saunders, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 19th instant.

No. 2831.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*:—

Mr. W. E. Kinsey	6 months.
Mr. H. Bell	5 months.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department is re-published for information:—

No. 281.—*The 21st March* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps in the Province of Orissa, to be designated the "Orissa Volunteer Rifles," and to notify the following appointment to the Corps:—

To be Commandant.

Captain T. E. Ravenshaw.

Notification.—*The 23rd March* 1866.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of Mouzahs Jaipore and Khowang from the District of Seebsaugor to that of Luckimpore.

Notification.—*The 27th March* 1866.—With a view to prevent unnecessary interference with boats which may be used for bringing persons to Calcutta, but which do not ply for hire within the Port of Calcutta, arrangements have been made to allow the owners of such boats to have the same registered and marked as "Private Boats" by applying in person at the Boat Registry Office, No. 12, Wellington Square, East, and on payment of a fee of four annas for each registration.

On the expiration of every year of registration, which begins on the 1st of April, Private Boats already registered as such will have to be registered and marked anew.

Boats registered and marked as "Private Boats" will not be liable to be interfered with or proceeded against as unregistered boats under the provisions of the Police Act, unless there be special grounds for believing that such boats ply for hire as passenger boats within the Port of Calcutta; the owners of such boats must, therefore, exercise a proper vigilance over their Manjees in order to prevent them from carrying passengers for hire. The owner and Manjee of any Private Boat which may at any time be detected carrying passengers for hire will be liable to be prosecuted and punished according to law.

Owners are also required to be careful that they do not allow their boats to be overladen with passengers.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 68.

AGRICULTURAL.

Draft Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—*The 26th March* 1866.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for an Escapement Channel on the Noon River, in the District of Pooree, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, the following plots of land are required, which are situated in Mouzahs Pingle-surnoragaon, Rebna, and Panchgotchia, in Pergunnah Chowbeescord, Zillah Pooree :—

Plot 1, measuring 1,733,200 superficial feet, more or less, and bounded on the North, South, and East by the old embankment line, and on the West by a line commencing at the sluice gate now existing and stretching 3,500 feet in a northern direction, until it intersects the old embankment again at a point bearing 155 degrees from the sluice gate aforesaid.

Plot 2, measuring 200,000 superficial feet, more or less, and stretching 100 feet on either side of a central line measuring 1,000 feet, which commences at a point distant 950 feet and bearing 143 degrees from the northern extremity of Plot 1 above described, and terminates on the old bund at the point bearing 143 degrees from the position of commencement last described.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 69.

The 26th March 1866.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 87 of the 23rd March 1866.—The under-mentioned passed Students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College have been brought on the strength of the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department as Overseers of the 1st Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal :—

Sapper R. McAllistor, R. E.
„ W. M. Lane, R. E.

No. 70.

The above-named Upper Subordinates are brought on the effective strength of the Department from the dates on which they may have joined the under-mentioned Divisions to which they have been posted :—

Sapper R. McAllister, Cuttack Division.
„ W. M. Lane, Sylhet Division.

No. 71.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. R. Gregory, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Tumlook Division, for six weeks, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I., of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

No. 258.

Notice.

THE temporary prohibition to the sale of Government Purgah Salt from the Sulkea Golahs, pending the clearance of the Stock at Ghoosery, notified on the 15th July 1863, is now, with the sanction of Government, withdrawn.

2. The Stocks both at Sulkea and Ghoosery are available to the public at the advertised fixed prices.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th March 1866.

No. 96.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth sale of Opium, the provision of 1864-65, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 9th April 1866, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,330 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	... ...	2,000
Benares „	... ...	1,330
Total Chests	...	3,330

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 26th October 1865 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th April respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 14th April 1866, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 24th April 1866.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1864-65 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

			Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday,	11th May	1866	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday,	11th June	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday,	9th July	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday,	9th Aug.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Monday,	10th Sept.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Thursday,	4th Oct.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Friday,	9th Nov.	„	2,000	1,330	3,330
On or about Wed.,	5th Dec.	„	2,000	1,370	3,370
			16,000	10,080	26,080

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th March 1866.

Notification

Is hereby made that the Deputy Commissioner of the Districts of Assam have been authorised to make grants of the proprietary rights of Government in coal mines upon the following terms:—

1*st*.—The area of a single grant is not to exceed one square mile or 640 Acres.

2*ndly*.—Every applicant for a grant under this Notification is to specify the spot at which he proposes to commence operations and to undertake not to extend his operations beyond *one thousand yards square*, including that spot, until the boundaries of his grant have been authoritatively settled.

3*rdly*.—The terminal boundaries of each grant will be lines at right angles to the strike of the rocks. The precise situation of these terminal lines will be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, after the grant has been surveyed, at his absolute discretion, subject only to an appeal to the Commissioner of Assam.

4*thly*.—Until the boundaries of a grant are finally determined, no grant will be made of any mine involving operations within one mile of the spot on which the first grantee has commenced operations.

5*thly*.—The grants will be, for the present, rent-free; but, from the date of the completion of the survey and demarcation of a grant, an annual surface rent of six annas per Acre, and a royalty of one anna for each maund of coal raised (payable annually) will be imposed.

6*thly*.—As soon as an application for a grant is received, it will be advertized in the form hereunto annexed by the Deputy Commissioner for the period of one month; and if within that time any other application is made for the same grant the grant will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to the conditions imposed by this Notification.

7*thly*.—If *bonâ fide* meaning operations are not actually commenced within three years from the date of a grant, or if at any time such operations cease for a period of five years, the grant shall be forfeited, and all right and title of the grantee in it shall absolutely cease and determine.

8*thly*.—Nothing in this Notification shall be considered to limit the right of the Legislature to impose any regulations for the working of coal mines in Assam which it may consider desirable.

Form of Advertisement referred to in Condition 6.

Whereas A. B. has made application to this Office under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. , dated published at page of the *Calcutta Gazette* for 1866, for the grant of the tract of land situate within the boundaries hereunto annexed, and estimated to contain Acres, for the purpose of opening a coal mine, Notification is hereby made that unless any other application is received for the same land on or before the*

the grant will be made to the said A. B. upon the terms prescribed in the aforesaid Notification. Should any other application be received before the said date, the grant will be offered to public competition upon the terms set forth on the 6th Condition of the said Notification.

(Sd.) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
The 13th February 1866.

* Here enter a date not less than one calendar month from the date of the advertisement.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVEREND ARTHUR OCTAVIUS HARDY, of Trinity College, Oxford, M. A., Junior Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta Surrogate in this Diocese for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1866.

Paris Universal Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and Art of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 6736, dated the 2nd November 1865, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, parties desirous of sending Articles to the Paris Exhibition are invited to communicate their intentions either to the Central Committee for Bengal, or to any of the Commissioners of the Divisions named in the margin, and to forward an accurate description of the Articles intended to be sent.

Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Burdwan.
Cuttack.
Chota Nagpore.
Assam.
Cooch Behar.

2. A description of all Articles must first be submitted for the approval of the Central Committee, in order that it may be determined whether the same are such as, with reference to the objects of the Exhibition and other circumstances, the Government can undertake to transmit to Paris at the public expense.

3. All Articles tendered for contribution by private individuals after being approved of by the Central Committee will be taken charge of and forwarded to Paris at the expense of Government, and after the close of the Exhibition they will be disposed of in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the respective contributors.

4. The nature and description of Articles admissible into the Exhibition may be learnt on application to the Central Committee, or to any of the Commissioners of Divisions, and it is particularly intimated that Articles tendered for contribution should be limited to works of Industry and Art locally produced.

5. Parties wishing to become contributors to the Paris Exhibition must signify their intentions within three months from this date, after which no application can be received.

By Order of the Central Committee,

A. M. DOWLEANS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1866.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 5.

APPOINTMENT.—CAPTAIN J. SCONCE, Revenue Surveyor, having returned from Furlough on the 17th instant, is appointed to do duty at the Head Quarters' Office in Calcutta until further orders.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Offg. Depy. Surveyor-General of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1866.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects, the property of Mr. Oliver, an East Indian, employed as Second Master in the Government Aided Tallygunge Mission School in this District, who died intestate at the Medical Colledge Hospital a few weeks ago, are under the seal of this Court and will be delivered to any party entitled to claim the same.

G. BRIGHT,
Offg. Judge.

ZILLAH 24-PERGHS.;
Judge's Court,
The 20th March 1866.

Notice.

BABOO HURRO CHUNDER GHOSE, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, received charge of Treasury at Cuttack on the 5th instant, and is authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
The 10th March 1866.

Notification.

BABOO PORESH NATH BANERJEE, Deputy Collector, received charge of the Chittagong Treasury from Mr. W. C. Madge, Deputy Collector, on the 6th March 1866, and he has been empowered to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

W. GORDON YOUNG,
Commissioner.

Notification.

Baboo Goonabhiram Borooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Nowgong Treasury on the 2nd instant, and has been authorised to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Gowhatty,
The 9th March 1866.

Notification.

Mr. P. Carnegy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Kamroop Treasury on the 14th instant, and he is authorised to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Gowhatty,
The 17th March 1866.

Notification.

Baboo Poornanund Borooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has received charge of the Treasury in Gowalparah District, and has been authorised to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Gowhatty,
The 17th March 1866.

Notification.

Mr. G. Dalton, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Maunbhoom Treasury, and is authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

E. T. Dalton,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Chota Nagpore,
The 10th March 1866.

Notification.

Mr. W. H. Verner, Assistant Collector, has been put in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and is authorised to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montresor,
Commissioner.

Burdwan,
The 12th March 1866.

Wanted,

A Second Clerk for the Nudden Collectorate. Salary Rupees 50. Applications in the handwriting of the Applicant, with copies (not originals) of Testimonials, to be made to the Collector. No one without experience as a Clerk or Accountant in a Government Office need apply.

H. Ulick Browne,
Collector.

Nuddea Collectorate,
The 13th March 1866.

Moulmein Teak.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until 4 P. M. on the 30th instant for 50 tons or 2,500 cubic feet of the best Moulmein Teak, to be delivered at Moorshedabad.

Specification may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency Division.

Geo. William Vivian, *C. E.*,
Executive Engineer and Superintendent of the Nizamut Buildings.

Berhampore,
The 13th March 1866.

Moulmein Teak.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until 4 P. M. on the 30th instant for 100 tons or 5,000 cubic feet of the best Moulmein Teak, to be delivered at Berhampore.

Specification may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency Division.

Geo. William Vivian, *C. E.*,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 13th March 1866.

Preliminary Notice under Act XXII. of 1863.

No. 4D.

From Henry William Wickes, Esq.,
Civil Engineer,
Bromley, Kent, S. E., England,

To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Calcutta.

Dated the 3rd February 1866.

Darjeeling Railway.—Kooshtea to Darjeeling.

Sir,—I have the honor, herewith, in confirmity with Act No. XXII. of 1863, to submit this my preliminary application to the Government of Bengal for a concession to myself upon terms to be mutually agreed upon hereafter for the construction of a line of Railway, commencing at a point opposite Kooshtea on the Ganges, and terminating at the foot of the Hills below Darjeeling, passing from the former place to the West of the River Attree though the Districts of Purneah and Dinagepore, in as direct a course as practicable to the foot of the Sub-Himalayan Hills at a point near the crossing of the Mohanuddee by the new Cart Road, or thereabouts.

I have, &c.,
H. W. Wickes,
Civil Engineer.

Sheriff's Office, the 14th March 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1866 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the Ninth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him.

S. A. Apcar,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ১৮৬৬ সাল ১৪ মার্চ।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৯ আপ্রিল সোমবার বেলা ১০ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৬ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৬ সাল তারিখ ১২ মাচ।

S. A. Apcar,
Sheriff.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 15th to 21st March 1866.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Matabangah.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	Closed.	
On the Entrance shoal ...		
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles ...		
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...		
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	2 6	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ..	3 6	
Below the Entrance	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ..	2 3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 3	
Cutwa to Nudden, 46 miles ...	2 6	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 24th March 1866 5 inches below Zero.
A fall of 7 inch since 18th March 1866.

G. W. Vivian, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Divn.

Berhampore,
The 24th March 1866.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 24th March 1866.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
March ...	18	20·899	92·9	77·0	15·9	83·4	74·8	68·8	0·63	S. W. & S.		
	19	·865	95·0	77·6	17·4	84·5	75·6	69·4	·62	W. & S. W.		
	20	·917	94·0	76·6	17·4	84·3	73·6	66·1	·56	S. W. & N. W. & W. S. W.		
	21	·872	90·5	76·8	19·7	85·5	75·4	68·3	·58	W. S. W & S. W.		
	22	·803	98·6	77·8	20·8	86·7	76·3	70·1	·59	S.W. & W.& S. S.W.		
	23	·790	98·4	77·8	20·6	86·4	75·8	68·0	·56	S. S. W. & variable.		
	24	·838	95·3	77·6	17·7	84·9	78·0	74·2	·71	S. S. W. & S.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	22·0
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	98·6
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·52
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 24th current	...	5·65
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	4·30

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 26th March 1866.

Notice.

Calcutta Municipality.

Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Accounts for the year 1865 are open for the inspection of all persons interested during Office hours at the Office of the Justices prior to Audit and Examination.

Robt. Turnbull,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

Office of the Justices of the Peace;
No. 1, Chowringee Road,
The 26th March 1866.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

কলিকাতা মুনিসিপল কমিটী।

ইহাতে সম্বাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে ১৮৬৫ সালের মুনিসিপল হিসাব আডিট ও সমালোচন হইবার পূর্ব্বে যে কোন ব্যক্তি তাহা দৃষ্টি করিতে চাহেন তিনি কার্য্যালয় খোলা থাকার কোন সময়ে জুষ্টিসদের কার্য্যালয়ে তাহা দেখিতে পাইবেন।

রাবর্ট টর্ণবুল,
শান্তিরক্ষার্থ জুষ্টিসদিগের সেক্রেটারী।

শান্তিরক্ষার্থ জুষ্টিসদিগের কার্য্যালয়।
১ নং চৌরঙ্গী রাস্তা।
১৮৬৬ সাল ২৬ মার্চ।

Notice.

Tenders will be received by the Officiating Mint Master up to noon on Wednesday, the 4th April next, for the sale of 200 tons of Cake to the Mint. The Cake to be delivered into the Mint and payment to be made after weighment. Tenders to state rate per ton and time of delivery.

J. A. Ballard,
Officiating Mint-Master.

Notice.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Assistant Commissioner, Eastern Dooars, made over charge of the Dutma Treasury to Mr. J. C. Geddes, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, on the 8th instant.

W. Agnew,
Offg. Commissioner,
Bootan Dooars.

Cooch Behar,
The 15th March 1866.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH MARCH 1866.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a Rupee.

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.		Remarks.
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Ordinary price at this Season.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Ordinary price at this Season.	Present price of cheapest kind.	
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ..	12th Mar. 1866	10	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Durrung ...	12th ,,	8	32	12	11	20	12½	20	13	8	5	...	...	Ditto.
Kamroop ...	10th ,,	11	20	14	12	14	14	20	18	8	8	...	...	Ditto.
Luckhimpore ...	5th ,,	8	19	8	5½	6¾	6¾	11½	11½	5½	5½	...	...	Ditto.
Nowgong ..	12th ,,	5½	32	8	8¼	...	9	15	8	6½	5½	...	...	Ditto.
Seebsaugor ...	5th ,,	7	32	7	6	20	7	16	8	8	4	...	...	Rice dearer.
Bhaugulpore ...	18th ,,	12¾	24	13½	9½	25½	12¾	20	19	12¾	8½	41½	13½	Nearly the same as last week.
Darjeeling ..	19th ,,	5½	...	9	4	9	8	...	...	...	5½	20	14	Rice and Pulses dearer.
Monghyr ...	19th ,,	9	19	11½	7½	21	14	21	10	14	8	32	14	Same as last week.
Purneah ..	19th ,,	11½	20	13	13	16	13	20	13	12	8	...	...	Pulses and Wheat cheaper.
Dooghur ...	18th ,,	...	28	12	8	24	11½	18	11	14	8	...	...	Same as last week.
Godda ...	17th ,,	8	31½	14	6	20	10	25	12	16	6	50	14	Pulses and Wheat cheaper.
Nya-Doomka ..	19th ,,	9	26	12	9	19	10	13	9½	9	6	40	16	Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Pakour ...	17th ,,	12	28	13	14	36	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajmehal ...	18th ,,	10	26	11	7	17	8	30	13	11	9	38	20	Rice dearer.
Rajmoorah ...	17th ,,	10¾	27	11½	9	20	12½	16	8¾	11	7	30	12	Same as last week.
Beerbhoom ...	17th ,,	11	26½	11½	6¾	24	13¾	31	8½	15	6	...	...	Ditto.
Burdwan ...	18th ,,	11½	24	12¾	8	26½	15½	13½	9	10	6½	...	...	Pulses dearer. Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Hooghly ...	19th ,,	8	20	13	9	20	13	12½	8½	10	7	18	9	Rice, Pulses and Attah cheaper. Janera dearer.
Howrah ...	19th ,,	10½	18	12	10	20	16½	11½	9	9	6½	...	...	Same as last week.
Midnapore ...	19th ,,	8	21	10	11½	20	12½	10½	7½	9	8½	...	...	Rice dearer.
Bullooah ...	19th ,,	9	22	13	7	15	9½	...	...	5	4	...	...	Rice and Pulses cheaper.
Chittagong ...	13th ,,	12	17	15	6	16	16	12	11	8	6½	...	...	Rice and Attah dearer. Wheat cheaper.
Tipperah ...	18th ,,	12	15	15	9	40	16	20	13	12	5	...	...	Wheat cheaper.
Hazareebaugh ...	19th ,,	7½	20	12	10	21	15½	20	9½	16	7½	27	15	Pulses, Wheat, and Attah cheaper.
Lohardugga ...	17th ,,	10	32	13	5	20	12	24	6	16	4	40	16	Rice, Wheat and Attah dearer.
Manbhoom ...	19th ,,	9	28	14	6	26	12	13	4	8	4	...	...	Same as last week.
Singhboom ...	19th ,,	10	32	12	8	36	16	24	6	16	5	...	...	Ditto.
Balasore ...	19th ,,	9	32	11	7	20	11	16	7½	12	5½	...	...	Ditto.
Cuttack ...	19th ,,	8	24	10	11	27	11	24	8	16	6	40	16	Pulses and Janera dearer.
Pooree ...	19th ,,	7½	25	8¾	8	13½	8½	12½	8½	13	5	32½	14½	Attah and Janera cheaper.
Backergunge ...	19th ,,	11	21	12½	8	25	18	12	8	7½	4½	...	...	All articles dearer.
Cachar ...	12th ,,	11	26¾	14	8	16	10	12	8	6	6	...	...	Rice dearer.
Dacca ...	19th ,,	11	25	14	7	12	7	13	8½	8¾	5½	...	...	Same as last week.
Furreedpore ...	19th ,,	8	20	12	18	26	20	18	13	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Mymensing ...	19th ,,	11	25	14	8	30	16	16	8	10	5	...	...	Ditto.
Sylhet ...	9th ,,	12	55	15	5½	60	18	14	8½	13	7	...	...	Pulses dearer.
Jessore ...	18th ,,	5¾	17	11½	11½	32	20	20	8¾	10¾	6¾	...	...	Same as last week.
Nuddea ..	19th ,,	10	30	12	9½	32	20	16	11½	10¾	6¾	...	...	Nearly the same as last week.
24-Pergunnahs ..	19th ,,	...	20	11½	7½	24½	16¾	15	9¾	9	6¾	...	...	All articles cheaper.
Gya ...	19th ,,	10	30	13	7	16	9	28	10½	21	9½	20	13½	Rice dearer. Pulses, Wheat, and Janera cheaper.
Chumparun ...	17th ,,	7	24	12	7	24	9	28	7½	17	6	56	13	Rice, Pulses, Attah and Janera cheaper. Wheat dearer.
Patna ...	18th ,,	12	18½	12½	10	26	15	16½	12	13	9½	26	16	Rice and Janera dearer. Pulses, Wheat, and Attah cheaper.
Sarun ...	17th ,,	7	24	13½	10	21½	15	25	13½	20	10½	36	18½	Pulses, Wheat, Attah, and Janera cheaper.
Shahabad ...	18th ,,	7¾	24	12½	9	24	11	23	11	18	9½	30	16¾	Nearly the same as last week.
Tirhoot ...	19th ,,	7	32	12½	10	30	10½	28	9	18	7½	45	12	Rice cheaper. Pulses and Janera dearer.
Bograh ...	15th ,,	13	30	17	8	17½	15½	15	15	8	8	60	35	Janera cheaper.
Dinagepore .	19th ,,	...	25	19	—	19	15	...	16	...	8	...	...	Rice, Pulses and Attah dearer.
Maldah ...	19th ,,	13½	26	14	9	36	22	22½	12	14	8	..	...	Pulses and Wheat cheaper.
Moorshedabad .	18th ,,	10	23	11½	8	32½	18½	19½	10	14½	7	32	13	Wheat and Attah cheaper.
Pubna ...	19th ,,	12½	24	13½	6¾	32	17½	19½	12	9½	6¾	...	...	Same as last week.
Rungpore ...	10th ,,	11	24½	16	5	21	21	17	11	9	9	.	...	Rice and Wheat dearer. Attah cheaper.
Bootan Dooars—Mynagoree ...	14th ,,	8	20	9	8	16	16	...	...	...	7	...	...	Pulses dearer.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Oct. 9th ...	8 Quarter Boxes Gunpowder, Moyapore Magazine, [N. V. N. and Sons,] Calcutta, J H and S	Anglesey.
„ 9th ...	2 Boxes Gunpowder, Moyapore Magazine, [27,] R. K. and Co. ...	Ditto.
Unknown ..	1 Case, (apparently empty). P R S C, Dr. Irving, Allahabad ..	Unknown.
1866, Jan. 2nd ...	2 Barrels, no mark ..	Gonlola.
„ 6th ..	6 Baskets Flower Pots, no mark ..	Str. Lightning.
1865, Dec. 8th ...	1 Case, R. B. Pringle, Esq., Assam, Calcutta ...	Str. Golconda.
1866, Jan. 5th ...	1 Case, [16,] A. B. and Co. ...	Str. Bengal.
1865, Dec. 15th ...	1 Parcel, R. J. Amos, Esq., care of W. Judge, Esq., Assam Company's Office, Calcutta ...	Str. Delhi.
„ 15th ..	12 Cases, [I U A C,] W. D. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 15th ...	1 Package, Copley, Calcutta ..	Ditto.
„ 15th ...	1 Box, P [L] 18 ...	Ditto.
„ 15th ..	1 Package, C. S. S. Simpson, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, E. B. Railway ..	Ditto.
„ 15th ..	1 Parcel, R. F. Stack, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
1866, Jan. 26th ...	1 Case, R. Nimmo, Esq, Commercial Bank ...	Str. A. Apcar.
„ 26th ...	1 Coil, T S G ...	Ditto.
1865, Nov. 28th ..	1 Parcel, M P G N S ...	Aphrodita.
1866, Jan. 11th ..	123 Cases, [R M C.] S G ...	City of Benares.
1865, Oct. 13th ...	1 Parcel, [E G] C, [J D] C ...	Charlemagne.
Sept. 21st ...	1 Cask, H N A ..	River Clyde.
1866, Jan. 18th ..	1 Cask, [S F,] C ...	City of Pekin.
„ 15th ...	70 Cases [D A] ...	Onward.
„ 23rd ..	6 Packages, [S F,] C ...	Bowfell.
„ 10th ...	1 Box, Dr. J. Ewart ...	Str. Bengal.
„ 16th ...	2 Cases, [94,] L C J ...	New Castle.
„ 15th ...	15 Cases, F A ...	Onward.
„ 16th ..	306 Cases, D. P. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [S] ..	Clan Alpine.
„ 17th ..	20 Cases, G C D ...	Onward.
„ 13th ...	7 Pipes, V ..	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Hogshead, V ..	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	5 Hogsheads, P] ..	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, M C ...	Str. Erymanthe.
„ 18th ...	18 Cases, M P [23] P P ...	Arandale Castle.
„ 18th ...	1 Box [S] ...	Fusi Yama.
„ 18th ...	1 Teak Sleeper, B B and C ..	Rangoon.
Feb. 12th ..	2 Casks, G B and Co. ..	Kersonese.
Mar. 22nd ...	1 Case, [G S N] ...	Unknown.
Unknown ..		

Calcutta Customs,
The 27th March 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Packages, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1866, Mar. 31st ...	34 Packages, no mark ...	Toftcomb.
„ 31st ...	3 Cases C. Bergman, Esq., Assam Co., Calcutta	Shannon.
„ 31st ...	1 Case [W and J H] ..	Ditto.
„ April 7th ...	1 Keg, no mark ...	Sir J. Lawrence.
„ 7th ...	1 Parcel [E V J C] ...	Sumatra.
„ 7th ...	1 Parcel [H B D C] ..	Ditto.
„ 7th ..	1 Parcel S U M] ..	Ditto.
„ 7th ..	1 Parcel [I R] C and C ..	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Case, [F R] A E ...	Unknown.
„ 7th ...	1 Cask, R and C P ...	Birman.
„ 7th ...	1 Bag, no mark ...	Str. Golconda.
„ 7th ...	1 Bag, no mark ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Tin Box, Mr. Graff ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Package, Dr. Anderson, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens ...	Str. Thunder.
„ 7th ...	4 Cases [B C] ...	Hotspur.
„ 7th ...		

Calcutta Customs,
The 27th March 1866.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE under-mentioned Packages, landed under Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863, if not cleared on or before the dates specified against each item, they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVI. of Act VI. of 1863 :—

	Cossipore.	
1866, Mar. 31st ...	B S W, 1 Cask.	
	City of Calcutta.	
1866, Mar. 31st ...	[J G] 1 Case.	
	French Empire.	
1866, April 7th ...	J B D, 1 Parcel	... [27] J. D. and Co., 1 Box
	Cambay.	
1866, April 7th ..	D N D, 10 Casks.	
	Ellenborough.	
1866, April 7th ..	[R H] 1 Case	... [A W F] 1 Case.
	Hotspur.	
1866, April 7th ..	[B C] 2 Cases.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 27th March 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the under-mentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be advertized for sale :—

	Cherwell.		
1866, June 13th ...	[J R] S D M	... [800] B, 1 Parcel.	
	Sumatra.		
1866, June 24th ...	[E S] E. W. Simes, Simla and London Medical Depot, Simla, 1 Case.	D N D, 2 Packages.	
	Harold.		
1866, May 30th ...	[I] 1 Case.		
	Onward.		
1866, May 3rd ...	J M E, 1 Case.	... G C D, 3 Cases	... G C D O, 1 Case.
„ 3rd ...	[D A] 8 Cases	.. [L] 9 Cases	... F A, 4 Cases.
„ 3rd ...	D. P. and Co., 25 Cases.	[P] 3 Casks.	
	Walmer Castle.		
1866, May 19th ...	[G C D] 2 Casks	.. D N D, 11 Packages	... G C C, 1 Crate
	Stratton Audley.		
1866, June 6th	C L L, 16 Cases.		
	Shannon.		
1866, April 6th ...	[40] S. D. and Co., 1 Cask [E A C] 8 Casks.		
	Sea Queen.		
1866, Mar. 29th ...	J B D, 1 Parcel.		

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 27th March 1866.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 20th March 1866.

	4 per Cent. Transfer of 1865.	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1829-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 10th March 1866 ...	18,69,400	47,000	300	23,09,900	24,60,800	1,08,59,200	82,54,500	39,11,000	5,00,83,100	3,04,64,200	6,100	16,000	11,02,81,500
ADD:													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	7,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per do. do. do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	10,000	.....	....	....	10,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date ...	18,400	....	....	....	....	75,000	28,000	.....	47,000	2,000	....	....	1,70,400
Total ...	18,87,800	47,000	300	23,09,900	24,60,800	1,09,41,200	82,82,500	39,11,000	5,01,40,100	3,04,66,200	6,100	16,000	11,04,68,900
DEDUCT:													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date ..	1,39,300	.....	....	1,700	36,500	1,56,400	89,300	.....	1,58,000	2,25,800	.....	....	8,07,000
Total ...	17,48,500	47,000	300	23,08,200	24,24,300	1,07,84,800	81,93,200	39,11,000	4,99,82,100	3,02,40,400	6,100	16,000	10,96,61,900

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
Bank of Bengal,
The 23rd March 1866.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice of Sale.

It is hereby notified that, in execution of a Decree of the High Court of Judicature, the undermentioned property (99 years' lease, 23 years expired) belonging to Mr. E. G. Chapman, situate in the District of Darjeeling, will be sold at the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at noon on the 20th day of March 1866.

Location No. 7, (Lease.)
Named Cold Stream.

BOUNDARIES.

Bounded on the West by a ravine which divides it from Captain Bishop's Location, No. 8 of Register; on the East by a ravine which divides it from Lieutenant-Colonel Garsten's Grant, No. 21 of Register, and on the North by railed fence, length from East to West *yards, from South to North 200 yards.

* Distance not stated in original Lease.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the price will be required to be made at the time of sale by the purchaser, on whose failure to comply with this requirement the property will be forthwith put up and re-sold.

BLAIR REID, *Major*,
Depy. Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Darjeeling,
The 16th February 1866.

The sale of the above Estate is postponed until the 20th April next at noon.

BLAIR REID, *Major*,
Depy. Commissioner.

The 17th March 1866.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that three Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 6554*a* 2*r*. 32*p*., more or less, situated in Pergunnah Chowtullee Hills, Zillah Sylhet, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two Rupees eight Annas per acre, on the 2nd July 1866, at the Office of the Collector of Sylhet, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

T. WALTON,
Offg. Collector.

ZILLAH SYLHET;
Collector's Office,
The 7th March 1866.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

No. 1. LOT.—On the East—Banoogatch Hills.
On the West—Mouzahs Myzedee, Bagulpore, and Kallapore, of Pergunnah Chowtullee.
On the North—Chowtullee Hills.
On the South—Mora Sowan Chora, Sunduck Bhanga Road, and Chowtullee Hills. These boundaries contain 2030*a*. 2*r*.

No. 2 LOT.—On the East—Pergunnah Chycherry Hills.
On the West—Mouzahs Neetasshur, Kodopore, Akberpore, Gansnuggur, and Myzedee, Pergunnah Chowtullee.
On the North—Hills of Mouzah Burseejoorah, of Pergunnah Chowallis.
On the South—Hills of Pergunnah Chowtullee. These boundaries contain 3029*a*. 2*r*. of lands, of which 97*a*. and 2*r*. of lands are awarded to the Mirasdars for Jhoom cultivation. The remaining 2932*a*. are liable to sale.

No. 3 LOT.—On the East—Hills of Banoogatch.
On the West and South—Hills of Pergunnah Balleesecrah.
On the North—Hills of Pergunnah Chowtullee. These boundaries contain 1592*a*. 32*p*.

T. WALTON,
Offg. Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 112 Acres, more or less, situated in Doar Choygong, Mouzah, Dhalaparah, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1866, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Dated GOWHATTY,
The 7th March 1866.

Boundaries.

North—by Low land.
South—by Joree and Kurdoye (Kamrangah) trees.
East—by Holu and fallow land.
West—by Low land.

J. SHERER.
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 7th March 1866.

FORM A. (REFERRED TO IN RULE 5.)

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about 300 Acres, situate in Mouzah Mazbat, Zillah Durrung, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1866, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

DURRUNG,
The 13th March 1866.

Boundaries of the Lot No. 1.

North—A line running south-west from mound of earth B. to mound of earth A., 2,472 feet.

South—A carved line bounded on the east by low land running from mound of earth C. in a north-easterly direction to mound D., 3,672 feet.

East—The west bank of the Munkra-Kunkra Jullie and Ghiladorg Nuddee from mound of earth B. running in a south-easterly direction to mound D., 2,448 feet.

West—The east bank of the Morra Rhotas from mound A. to mound C., 6,000 feet.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

High Court.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Talooks, Zemindaries, and other valuable properties belonging to the Estate of the late Prankissen Biswas, deceased, which were advertised for sale on the 21st of March instant by Charles Swinton Hogg, Esquire, the Receiver of the High Court, and Receiver appointed in a certain suit wherein Chundernauth Biswas is Plaintiff, and Bissonauth Biswas and others are Defendants, has been postponed by an Order of this Court till Wednesday, the fourth of April next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, when the same will be peremptorily sold at the Office of the said Receiver, No. 5, Strand, Calcutta, by virtue of Orders of the High Court made in a suit wherein Emily Temple is Plaintiff, and the said Chundernauth Biswas is Defendant.

The 23rd March 1866.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Aushootosh Day,
versus
Rajcoomary Dossee and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 10th day of April 1866, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esquire, the Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for lease the following Zemindaries, &c., belonging to the Estate of Kistonondo Biswas, deceased, upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known, and upon such security as he may think fit, that is to say:—

In 24-Pergunnahs, within the District of the Magistrate of Baraset—

The following Dhees and Mouzahs of eight annas share of Pergunnah Aunorpore, No. 146, *viz.*,—

Dhee Bissonothpore, Dhee Shohye Bangah, Dhee Balooria, Dhee Kootubsoho, Dhee Kistopore, Dhee Kallikapore, Dhee Bacanda, Dhee Basdebpore, Dhee Bodye, Dhee Chorekhorah, Dhee Baroon, and Dhee Shayrah, and Mouzah Tal Dhathea, Panybarah, Babarry and Bonomallypore, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazaars, Ghauts, Tanks, Gardens, Shops, Factories, save and except the implements of Muddoomorally Factory, and all other profits and appurtenances to the said eight annas share of the said Dhees and Mouzahs, &c. Debtro resumed permanently-settled Mohul called Kismut Madhubpore, &c., No. 1178, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazaars, Ghauts, &c., &c., as stated above.

In 24-Pergunnahs, within the District of the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs—

The following Turruffs, Mouzah, and Kismut of the eight annas share of Mohul Madrasa, No. 145, *viz.*,—

Turruff Jangrah, Panchoaria, Haultoo, Kodolia, and Hutgachee, Mouzah Bonehoogy, and Kismut Khundah, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazaars, Tanks, Gardens, Shops, &c., &c., as stated above.

The following Turruffs, Mouzahs, and Kismut of the eight annas share of the Zemindary, No. 147, Bowatah, known by the name of Sreebanty, in Pergunnah Calcutta, *viz.*,—

Turruffs Byrampore, Mawsool, and Rogoonauthpore, and Mouzah Doorgahatty, and Kismut Khurdoh, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazaars, &c., &c., as stated above.

The following Turruffs, Mouzahs, and Kismuts of the Zemindaries, No. 169, called Hautiarah, *viz.*,—

Turruff Niz Hautiarah, and Khorumbah, and Mouzah Burra, Phallah, Auharampore, Ghantee, and Bygatchee, &c., and Kismut Sautgachee, Donorut, and Chapra, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazaars, Sawyers, Ghauts, Tanks, Gardens, Shops, &c., &c., as stated above.

One-fifth of one anna and three pies share of the Zemindary of the late Gocool Chunder Gossain, No. 217, called Kismut Khurdah, with Katcharry Batties, Hauts, Bazaars, &c., &c., as stated above.

Pergunnah Calcutta, Mohal Madrasa, Turruff Hadiah, Mouzah Niz Hadiah, and Mouzah Kayodoha, Pergunnah Calcutta, Mehal Sreebautty, Mouzah Coomar Pookeerreah.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
Calcutta, No. 5, Strand,
The 16th March 1866.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending the 20th March 1866.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,19,521 14 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 77,57,590 11 8	
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	71,98,708 15 5	1,49,56,299 11 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,87,78,954 8 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,27,470 13 7
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	1,60,880 0 0
Sundries	...	...	10,11,897 10 5
	Rupees	...	5,88,55,027 10 5

ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	50,59,337 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,49,01,100 0 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	19,47,799 0 5
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	1,90,88,881 10 9
Dead Stock ditto	...	...	6,30,297 7 11
Stamps ditto	...	...	11,109 12 0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	2,66,693 11 0
Sundries	...	...	4,01,205 11 10
			4,22,18,504 1 11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	Rs. 91,15,223 14 7	
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	75,20,299 9 11	1,66,36,523 8 6
	Rupees	...	5,88,55,027 10 5

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Asstt. and Deputy Secretary.

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days, *viz.*:—

On Good Friday, the 30th March, and on Saturday, the 31st March, in conformity with Government Notification No. 64 of 16th April 1862.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1866.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein Ramchand Seal is Plaintiff, and J. Carrau is Defendant, on and bearing date the 23rd day of September 1864, by the Officiating Registrar of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on an early day, the following property, that is to say—

All that lower-roomed messuage, tenement or Dwelling-house, together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation 16 cottahs, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being in Goriah Meahtollah Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, and numbered 10, and bounded on the North partly by the house and premises now or lately belonging to Mr. Turner; on the East by the public Lane or Street called Goriah Meah Lane; on the West by a piece or parcel of a tenanted land or ground the property of Mr. Bartan, and on the South by a house and premises late property of Mr. Bael, but now belonging to Mr. Richard Cohura.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. Swinhoe, Law and Co., Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

(Sd.) C. T. DAVIS,
Offg. Registrar.

CALCUTTA;
High Court,
The 19th March 1866.

SWINHOE, LAW AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Notice.

MR. WATSON and MR. PATRICK C. HART, of Glasgow, have been admitted Partners in our Firm since 1st instant.

RANDLE E. GREEN & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1866.

WITH reference to the preceding Advertisement, we beg to intimate that our business from this date will be conducted under the style and Firm of Watson, Green, and Hart.

RANDLE E. GREEN & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1866.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John Stewart Paul, who formerly resided at No. 18, Theatre Road, in Calcutta, afterwards at No. 10, Middleton Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, subsequently at No. 16, Arlington Street, in the City of Glasgow, in Scotland, and at present residing at No. 5, Hastings' Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, late an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., at No. 1, Fairlie Place, in Calcutta, aforesaid, Merchants and Agents, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 20th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hechle and Oliver, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of William Noel Bagot, formerly known as William Noel Watson, of No. 4, Church Lane, in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business as Merchant and Agent, under the name and style of W. N. Bagot and Co., an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of James Thomas D'Cruz, of Mullungah, in Calcutta, late a Stevedore, and at present under the employ of Baboo Dwarkanauth Doss, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 12th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Sibnauth Doss, of No. 158, Rambagaun, Manicktollah Street, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, but formerly of Jogsur, in Bhaugulpore, in the Province of Bengal, Zemindar and Agent, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 15th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dover, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Hadjee Ibraham Bin Ismael Bin Ahmed, of Moorgeehuttah, in Calcutta, Merchant, and Shipowner, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 8th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Edward Rosewell Gonsalves, of Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Bengal Legislative Department, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of William McKenney Wall, Licensed Mate Pilot, late of No. 13, Creek Row, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 17th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th March 1866.

In the matter of William Mckenney Wall, Licensed Mate Pilot, late of No. 13, Creek Row, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXII., was filed in the Office of Chief Clerk on the 17th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of William Mckenney Wall, Licensed Mate Pilot, late of No. 13, Creek Row, in the Town of Calcutta, but at present a prisoner for debt in the Presidency Jail, an Insolvent

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Narain Doss, of Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, Cloth Dealer, lately carrying on business at Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, in the name of Narain Doss, Omrow Sing, and at Rowaree, in the Zillah of Goorgow, at Agra, Gazeepore, and Benares, in the Upper Provinces, in the name of Man Sing, Narain Doss, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 23rd day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fenn, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Narain Doss, of Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, Cloth Dealer, lately carrying on business at Burra Bazaar, in Calcutta, in the name of Narain Doss, Omrow Sing, and at Rowaree, in Zillah Goorgow, at Agra, Gazeepore, and Benares, in the upper Provinces, in the name of Man Sing, Narain Doss, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 23rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fenn, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Woomachurn Mookerjee, of Simlah, in Calcutta, late a Godown Sircar in the service of Messrs. Wiseman, Snead and Co., of Calcutta, Merchants, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

W. C. Bonnerjee, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Woomachurn Mookerjee, of Simlah, in Calcutta, late a Godown Sircar in the service of Messrs. Wiseman, Snead and Co, of Calcutta Merchants, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 22nd day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

W. C. Bonnerjee, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Woomachurn Mookerjee, of Simlah, in Calcutta, late a Godown Sircar in the service of Messrs. Wiseman Snead and Co, of Calcutta, Merchants, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 22nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

W. C. Bonnerjee, *Attorney*.

In the matter of James Charles Dickinson, late of Loll Bazaar, in Calcutta, carrying on business with one Howard Clarton under the name, style, and firm of Howard, Clarton and Co., and afterwards Dickinson, Clarton and Co., as Auctioneers, and at present residing at No. 2, Camac Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 20th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys*.

In the matter James Charles Dickinson, lately of Lall Bazaar, in Calcutta, carrying on business with one Howard Clarton under the name, style, and firm of Howard, Clarton and Co., as Auctioneers, and at present residing at No. 2, Camac Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 20th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Khojah Vullie Goolwany, of of Portuguese Church Street, in Calcutta, Merchant, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic, cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 21st day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapiet, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Khojah Vullie Goolwany, of Portuguese Church Street, in Calcutta, Merchant, an Insolvent

On Wednesday, the 21st day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Carapiet, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Mohanund Shaw, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of March instant, it was ordered that the order of adjudication made in this matter on the 22nd day of March 1864 be set aside and revoked and that the vesting order made thereon and all subsequent proceedings had herein be discharged and set aside, and that John Cochrane, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court, and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the Estate and Effects, monies, goods, books, and papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvent after deducting therefrom his commission and all lawful charges incurred by him, and that any act or thing done by the said Assignee prior to this order shall not be annulled or in any wise affected thereby.

Pearson, *Attorney*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 27th March 1866.

North-West Indigo Association, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the past season, and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

S. G. BALMER,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th March 1866.

North-West Indigo Association, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Association will be held at the registered Office, No. 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock, at which it is intended to propose Special Resolutions altering and making new provisions in lieu of, and in addition to, the Regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Association. The object of such alterations and new provisions being to give power to the Directors to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion or portions of the Estates and property of the Association and to borrow money upon the security of the Estates and property of the Association or otherwise. The said Extraordinary Meeting is also called for the purpose of determining what (if any) compensation should be paid to the Proprietors of the Hatrass Indigo Concern in respect of its use and occupation by the Association during the last season. Dated this 1st day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

By Order of the Directors,
S. G. BALMER,
Secretary.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby beg to give notice that the Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company has been unavoidably postponed. Due notice will be given of the date when the Meeting will be held.

By Order of the Directors,
TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Secretaries.

1, LOYNS' RANGE,
The 27th March 1866.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Friday, the 27th day of April proximo, at noon precisely, for the purpose of conforming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 26th instant.

By Order of the Directors,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th March 1866.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that a call of Ten Rupees per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 5th of April next.

Shareholders are requested to pay into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, on or before the above date, the amount due on their respective Shares, forwarding their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement, accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 1st March 1866.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 27th January last, to receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 31st October 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order,
B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th March 1866.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association, Limited.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Thursday, 29th March 1866, at noon.

The Books and Accounts are open to the inspection of Shareholders.

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1866.

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Eleventh Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 14, Strand, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

Bengal Mills Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office at Soorah at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, the 11th of April 1866, for the purpose of passing Resolutions for winding up the affairs of the Company voluntarily and nominating a Liquidator, and such other Resolutions as may be necessary to carry out such objects.

By Order of the Board,

JOY KISTO CHUNDER,
Manager.

SOORAH,
The 27th February 1866.

Notice.

MR. STEPHEN GEORGE BALMER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.

R. GENTLE.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1866.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand, at noon on Wednesday, the 28th instant, to receive the Directors' Report and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

S. G. BALMER,
Acting Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1866.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 30th day of March 1866, at 4 P. M.

This same Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed on the 28th February 1866 expunging Article XXIII. of the Articles of Association of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors,

E. HICKIE,
Acting Secretary.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of this Company on Monday, the 9th April, at 4 P. M., to elect an Auditor.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Shareholders in this Company are requested to send in their Share Certificates for enfacement not later than the 7th April in accordance with the third Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 24th February 1866, and confirmed at a Meeting held on the 26th March 1866.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

3, FAIRLIE PLACE,
The 26th March 1866.

Notice.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Steam Tug Company, "Limited," adjourned on the 3rd and 5th February last, for want of a quorum, shall be held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Old China Bazaar Lane, on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting whatever other business may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,

HAJEE JACKARIAH MAHOMED & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1866.

Spence's Hotel Company "Limited."

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS OF STOCK.

AT an adjourned General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st instant an *ad interim* Dividend of 5 per cent., or Rupees 12-8 per Share, for the year ending 31st December 1865, was declared payable on the 11th proximo.

Registered Proprietors are requested to forward their Share Certificates, in order that Dividend Warrants may be prepared.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. A. BOUND,
Manager.

Notice.

MR. A. R. MCINTOSH has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from the 1st day of January last.

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS.

Notice.

ANY persons holding the Left-half of the Government Currency Note No. A/36005, for Rupees 20, dated July 11th 1861, or the Right-half of the Government Currency Note No. A/79853, for Rupees 20, dated July 11th 1861, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

W. WAVELL,
Offg. Joint-Magistrate.

RUNGPORE,
The 19th March 1866.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Tenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Tuesday, the 10th April 1866, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 28th February 1866, and the declaration of a Dividend.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th March 1866.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS of a Special General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Office of the Company, 3, Fairlie Place, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting held on the 24th day of February 1866.

SHAREHOLDERS PRESENT:

H. Reinhold.	G. M. Struthers.
J. P. Smith, M. D.	F. Schiller.
J. A. Angus, Major.	H. Rhodius.
L. Putz.	Horsloll Mitter.
A. H. Brooks.	George Ham.

C. Marquardt, by his Attorney H. Rhodius.
T. P. Griffiths, by his Attorney J. Murdoch.
And Eighteen Proxies.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read, the following Resolution was submitted and carried:—

"That the Resolutions passed at the Special "General Meeting on the 24th February 1866 "be, and the same are hereby, confirmed."

FERDINAND SCHILLER,
Chairman.

3, FAIRLE PLACE,
The 26th March 1866.

Notice.

PUNKABAREE TEA COMPANY "LIMITED."

THE contributory Shares Nos. 1001 to 1250 of this Company were forfeited on the 24th instant by a Resolution of the Directors.

By Order,
L. PEREIRA,
Secretary.

The 26th March 1866.

Lost,

A RIGHT-HAND half of an India Government Currency Lahore Note, No. $\frac{A}{15}$26311, for Rupees 500, on the 19th February 1866, the payment of which has been stopped at the Officiating Head Commissioner of Government Paper Currency Office.

BAHADOOR SING,
PERTAUB SING, DHUNPUT SING.

Lost or Stolen.

THE Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing or lending money on the security of the Government Promissory Notes noted below. Baboo Narain Doss, the Proprietor thereof, while he was, on the 15th instant, proceeding by the East Indian Railway Company's Train in an Intermediate Class Carriage (which left Jamalpore at 10 P. M. on that day) from Futtoonah Station to the Bankeepore Station, missed a bag (it having been, as he believes, stolen from him) containing among other things the said Government Promissory Notes. Any one giving information which will lead to the discovery of the said Government Promissory Notes, will be rewarded.

Four per cent. Government Promissory Notes of 1854-55,—

Nos.	11573	of 30314,	for Rupees	5,000.
,,	11574	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11575	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11576	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11577	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11578	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11579	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11580	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11581	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11582	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11583	of 33201,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11584	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11585	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11586	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11587	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11588	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11589	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11590	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11611	of 43371,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11612	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11613	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11614	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11615	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11616	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11617	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11618	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11619	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
,,	11620	of ,,	for ,,	5,200.
,,	11629	of 33201,	for ,,	3,000.
,,	11646	of ,,	for ,,	5,000.
			Total, Rupees ...	1,48,200

GREES CHUNDER BONNERJEE,
Attorney-at-Law, for Narain Doss.

Lost,

A SECOND-HALF of a Paper Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{7}$ 54138, for Rupees 10 missing.

Lost,

THE first-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{84}$55478 and $\frac{A}{84}$53879, of Rupees 1,000 each, payment for which has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{9}$40986, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Mint.

Just published.

In Pamphlet Form.

ACTS AND ORDERS relating to the Engagement and Transport of Native Labourers under contract for employment in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet. Price—8 Annas.

To be had on application at the Offices of the Superintendent of Labour Transport, Calcutta, Commissioner of Assam, and Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

Lost,

Two Right-hand halves of Government Currency Notes, for Rupees 20 each. The Nos. are A/5 53007 and A/5 95314, both dated 11th July 1861.

Lost,

RIGHT-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. A/72 64828, for Rupees 100. Payment stopped.

Lost,

IN transmission through the Post, First-half of Government Currency Note No. A/71 41181, for Rupees 50, payment of which has been stopped at the Mint.

Lost,

HALVES of the following Notes:—Nos. A/4 04289, for Rs. 50; A/5 03158, for Rs. 10; A/5 49968, for Rs. 10; A/5 40239, for Rs. 10; A/7 41744, for Rs. 10. Total Rupees 90.

Lost,

FIVE halves of Government Currency Notes Nos. A/71 43127, 69578, Rupees 50 each; Nos. A/72 39751, 10780, Rupees 20 each, and No A/7 20598, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of the Government of India Note No. 85086, for Rupees 50, payment of which has been stopped.

Lost,

ON the 17th March 1866, from Custom House, the Government Currency Note No. A/4 57963, for Rupees 1,000. Payment has been stopped.

Lost,

A LETTER containing half of a Currency Note No. A/1 26042, for Rupees 50. The letter was posted at Kussowlee on the 16th February 1866, directed to C. W. Stowell, Esq., Agra.

Payment has been stopped.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 86.

THE Public are informed that a Government Bullock Train Establishment on a limited* scale has been organized under this Department between Peerpointee and Punkabarree at the base of the Darjeeling Hills *vid* Carragola, Purneah, Kissengunge, and Titalyah, and another between Titalyah and Santrabarree at the foot of the Buxa Dooar *vid* Mynagoorie. The train is chiefly intended for the conveyance of Commissariat and other Military Stores, but as it happens that the train sometimes remains idle, it is notified that goods will be received from the non-official public for conveyance by the above train at the stations named below, and that the following rates will be charged upon such goods:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Peerpointee or Sahebgunge to Carragola	... per Md.	0	2	0
Carragola to Purneah	... „	0	8	0
Purneah to Kissengunge	... „	0	12	0
Kissengunge to Titalyah	... „	0	12	0
Titalyah to Punkabarree	... „	0	8	0
Peerpointee to Punkabarree	„	2	10	0
Titalyah to Santrabarree	... „	1	14	0
Peerpointee to Santrabarree	„	4	8	0

Delivery of goods will be made at the above stations, and passengers, when there is available space, will also be carried by the train on pre-payment of the charge for three maunds. Further, as the down train from Punkabarree to Carragola is expected to return empty, country produce will be received for despatch and charged for at the following rates:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Punkabarree to Titalyah	... per Md.	0	8	0
Titalyah to Kissengunge	... „	0	6	0
Kissengunge to Purneah	... „	0	6	0
Purneah to Carragola	... „	0	4	0
Carragola to Peerpointee	.. „	0	2	0
Punkabarree to Peerpointee	.. „	1	10	0

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1866.

No. 7890.

THE accompanying Notice regarding the new rate postage to be levied on letters posted in India from the 1st proximo for any French Post Office in Turkey (except Constantinople) or for the French Post Offices at Tunis and Tangiers is forwarded for the information and guidance of the Public.

R. W. H. FANSHAWE, *Major,*
Offg. Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1866.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM the 1st proximo letters posted in India addressed to any French Post Office in Turkey* (except Constantinople) or to the French Post Offices at Tunis and Tangiers may be sent at the option of the sender either unpaid or paid, and will be subject to the rates of postage to which they would be liable

* Alexandretta.	Salonica.
Beyrout.	Samsoun.
The Dardanelles.	Sinope.
Galatz.	Smyrna.
Gallipole.	Sulina.
Ibrailla.	Tangiers.
Ineboli.	Trebizond.
Jaffa.	Tripole (in Syria.)
Kerassun.	Tultcha.
Latakia.	Tunis, or
Mersina.	Varna.
Mitylene.	
Rhodes.	

if addressed to France according to the following Table:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
A letter not exceeding in weight ½ oz	0	5	4
Above ½ oz. not exceeding ¼ oz. ...	0	10	8
Above ¼ oz. not exceeding ½ oz. ...	1	0	0

and so on, adding a single rate of postage annas 5-4 for every additional quarter ounce or fraction of a quarter ounce.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1866.

N. B.—The above rates include Indian inland postage.

2. Postage, if pre-paid, must be paid by means of stamps attached to the letter on the side on which the address is written.

3. Unpaid letters received in India will be charged at the rate of annas 8-8 per quarter ounce.

4. Pre-paid letters may be registered, double postage being pre-paid in stamps. No separate registration fee will be levied.

Care should be taken to endorse "By French Post" on letters sent under this Notice.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 363.

The 16th March 1866.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 1st April, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 368.

The 23rd March 1866.—Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 6th April, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 369.

The 24th March 1866.—Mails for Port Blair, for transmission per Steamer *Prince Arthur*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 1st April, at 6 P. M.

No. 370.

The 24th March 1866.—Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizigapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Cochin, Callicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Punjab*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 1st April, at 6 P. M.

No. 371.

The 24th March 1866.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, Countries *vid* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Erymanthee*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 2nd April 1866, at 6 P. M.

Postage to the United Kingdom.

Weight ½ oz.	Rs.	0	6	8
1 oz.	,,	0	13	4
2 oz.	,,	1	10	8

No. 372.

The 24th March 1866.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Bengal* will be closed on Sunday, the 8th April, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	*Vid* Marseilles.			*Vid* Southampton.			
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs.	0	6	8	Rs.	0	4	0
	,, 1 ,, ,,		0	13	4	,,	0	8	0
	,, 2 ,, ,,		1	10	8	,,	1	0	0

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Government Estate of Pergunnah Doorlye, in the District of Tipperah, fixed on the 28th March 1866, is postponed until further orders.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

Fort William,
The 19th March 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
156	2742	Chuck Chowdhry oorf Said Raja, Pergunnah Nonore ...	81 3 39½	148 2 4	1 7 8	149 10 0	296 4 8	These Estates are the confiscated property of the Rebel Deboe Buxh Sing.
	4303	Nadowah, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	128 2 20	232 4 1	2 6 0	234 10 1	464 8 2	
	4304	Puttee Oosaon, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	165 2 16	441 0 0	4 6 9	445 6 9	882 0 0	
	2362	Chhitowna, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	306 1 19	688 0 0	6 14 1	694 14 1	1,376 0 0	
	4305	Ghazeepoor, Pergunnah Deenarah ...	66 1 18½	97 6 0	1 0 0	98 6 0	194 12 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 7th December 1865.

A. T. MACLEAN,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 26th March 1866, corresponding with 25th Cheyt 1273 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
97	1806	Erâzee Inglis, Jonoh Monoomo Bhyro Tewary, Pergunnah Dunwar ...	31 1 7½	61 8 7	0 9 10	62 2 5	123 1 2	
164	2735	Hirdé Sarâe, Pergunnah Sasseram ...	283 3 12	355 13 0	3 8 6	359 5 6	711 10 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 15th February 1866.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1866, corresponding with 27th Cheyt 1273 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.		Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.			
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
204 of 1865.	94	Jageer of Nasir Tandall, Thannah Oodhoa Nullah, Pergunnah Kankjoul.	0 3 37 B. C. D. 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 3	1 4 3	2 8 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Bhaugulpore,
The 11th January 1866.

R. D. MANGLES,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Backergunge, will be put up to sale, in the Backergunge Collectorate, on Thursday, the 29th March 1866, corresponding with the 17th Cheyt 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Mehal.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road expenses.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
7	4398	Kharijah, Pergunnah Edilpore, Roghoonundun Chuckerbutty Talook ...	7 0 10	9 0 0	0 1 6	9 1 6	18 0 0

BROJOKANT ROY,
Deputy Collector, in charge.

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE;
Collector's Office,
The 26th February 1866.

No. 1707.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned Estate, situated in the District of Chittagong, will be put up to sale, in the Chittagong Collectorate, on Monday, the 9th April 1866, corresponding with the 28th Chyte 1272 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P. Yds.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
114	38818	Dukul Salt Agent, Thannah Satkaneeah ...	27 3 7 22½	16 9 9	0 3 0	16 12 9	34 0 0	

A. SMITH,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 8th March 1866.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

Statement of lands taken up for public purposes during 1865 *and of the compensation paid for them.*

Number.	Purpose for which land is taken.	Area of land taken.	Revenue abated.	Cash compensation paid, including other charges.	Remarks.
		B. C. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	For the Sub-Divisional buildings at Modhoobunny, Tirhoot	16 19 2	8 0 2	339 3 9	
2	For a portion of the road from Kooshtea to Salgamoodeah, Jessore, and Nuddea	361 15 11	201 0 4	9,061 1 6	
3	Ditto ditto	118 12 8	67 5 2	1,952 1 0	
4	For the Railway Feeder from Meherpore to Chooadangah, Nuddea	5 0 9	0 5 4½	704 6 0	
5	For Road from Nowadah to the Town of Behar ...	9 18 7	1 11 7½	217 7 1	
6	For the Railway Feeder from Baroon on the Grand Trunk Road to Mouzah Koreenon in Gya	1,701 11 4	174 3 3	30,625 13 1	
7	For a Church at Mooteeharee, Chumparun	6 7 12	0 0 0	200 0 0	
8	For two Road Chowkies on the Baroon and Beetah Road, Gya	3 0 4	0 0 0	160 9 1	
9	For a filth depôt at Dum-Dum	1 0 0	0 5 0	96 14 1	
10	For portion of the Railway Feeder from Baroon to Beetah, Patna	820 4 7	223 10 10	26,773 10 6	
11	For a Road to connect the Sub-Divisional Buildings with Post Office and Excise Buildings at Ranaghat, Nuddea	1 4 0	0 0 0	94 12 11	
12	For the site of the Sub-Divisional Buildings at Kooshtea, Nuddea	16 0 0	4 9 4	1,715 13 8½	
13	For earth-work, brick-making, and for the erection of a Bungalow for the Road Engineer of the Bongong and Chogdah Railway Feeder	154 0 11	0 0 0	512 0 10	
14	For a Lock-up at Behar	2 10 9	0 0 .	38 11 3	
15	For a Cemetery at Magoorah, Jessore	1 17 0½	0 0 0	47 14 0	
16	For the Sub-Divisional Buildings at Bhubooah, Shahabad	24 19 10	10 6 1	305 1 6	
17	For a Tank at Bongong, Jessore	2 10 0	0 0 0	20 4 0	
18	For a Road Chowkey at Tajpore Sub-Division, Tirhoot ...	3 17 10	0 5 1	54 8 4	
19	For a Lock-up at Aurungabad, Gya	4 14 1	0 0 0	30 15 0	
20	For a Road from Nowgong to Laokhowah Ghat, Nowgong	33 10 0	0 0 0	550 13 1	
21	For a Police Station at Gondwarah, Purneah ...	3 4 0	0 0 0	11 11 6	
22	For a new Staging Bungalow at Caragolah, Purneah ...	5 4 0	2 5 5	107 12 4	
23	For a Lock-up at Tajpore Sub-Division, Tirhoot ...	5 12 9	1 10 10	54 5 8	
24	For a Sub-Divisional Police Station at Montessur, Burdwan	1 12 3	0 0 0	189 7 8	
25	For a Railway Feeder between Kujrah and Soorajgurha, Monghyr	287 6 1	91 3 6	3,704 3 5	
26	For encamping grounds in Purneah	361 10 0	52 9 10½	4,627 11 9	
27	For a new Jail in Cachar	222 0 0	58 10 3	3,518 6 10	
28	For Police Lines at Sylhet	16 17 0	0 0 0	362 10 10	
29	For the Sub-Divisional Buildings at Ranaghat, Nuddea.	33 10 12	0 0 0	12,336 6 3	
	For Government purposes ...	4,315 10 2½	893 6 1½	98,504 12 1½	

Number.	Purpose for which land is taken.	Area of land taken.	Revenue abated.	Cash compensation paid, including other charges.	Remarks.
		B. C. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
30	For excavation purposes of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, 24-Pergunnahs	17 4 7	18 1 9	9,913 10 3	
31	For excavation and Road purposes connected with the 4th Class Stations of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company at Dum-Dum, Sodepore and Belghurreah, 24-Pergunnahs	7 3 8	2 1 2½	2,202 11 0	
32	For a Road to connect the Grand Trunk Road with the Burrakar Railway Station, Maunbhoom	19 5 7	0 0 0	1,318 9 6	
33	For the site of Railway Workmen's Cottages at Buxar, Shahabad	13 10 0	2 7 9	363 7 0	
34	For extension of the Jamalpore Station, Mongyhr ..	52 2 0	4 12 6	5,481 8 1	
35	Ditto ditto	707 5 4	153 13 11	62,721 8 4	
36	For the Howrah Terminus	36 0 0	0 0 0	5,00,000 6 0	
37	For the Nulhattee Station of the Indian Branch Railway Company, Moorshedabad	30 15 6½	21 2 7	3,272 10 9	
38	For the Azimgunge Station of the Indian Branch Railway Company, Moorshedabad	10 4 5	5 12 10½	3,087 1 11	
	For Railways ...	893 19 11½	208 4 7½	5,88,361 8 10	
39	For a High Level Sewer connected with the drainage of Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs	31 4 14	50 11 0	40,213 8 7	Paid by the Justices for the Town of Calcutta.
40	For conservancy purposes connected with the Town of Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs	7 16 4	12 5 3	3,740 9 1	
41	For a Cemetery for the Greek Community of Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs	1 0 0	1 8 0	2,074 8 0	
42	For widening Jaun Bazaar 4th Lane, Calcutta ...	1 7 6	6 5 2	33,216 7 11	
43	For widening Ramhurry Mistry's Lane, Calcutta ...	0 16 7	2 14 9½	11,678 6 1½	
44	For widening Moorgheehatta Street, Calcutta ...	9 11 9	41 8 2½	5,77,720 15 10½	
45	For the conservancy of the Town of Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs	2,005 8 4	386 7 1	85,070 10 9	
46	For the improvement of the Sanitary condition of Calcutta, Wood Street	6 3 1	8 7 0	21,407 7 2	
	For the Justices of Calcutta ...	2,063 7 13	509 13 11½	7,45,122 9 8½	
47	For the improvement of the Strand Bank and Road, near the Aheeretollah Ghaut, Calcutta	0 17 4	0 0 0	21,341 5 4	Paid from the Strand Bank Fund.
	Grand Total ...	7,273 14 15	1,611 8 8	14,53,330 4 7½	
	ABSTRACT.				
	For Government purposes	4,315 10 2½	803 6 1½	98,801 12 11½	
	For Railways	893 19 11½	208 4 7½	5,88,361 8 10	
	For the Justices of Calcutta	2,063 7 13	509 13 11½	7,45,122 9 8½	
	For the Strand Bank and Road	0 17 4	0 0 0	21,341 5 4	
	Grand Total ...	7,273 14 15	1,611 8 8	14,53,330 4 7½	

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

Fort William,
The 12th March 1866.

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 10.] [133]

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Baboo Mohindernarain Sing's offer of Lands required for the projected chord line of Railway between Raneegunge and Luckeeserai.

From A. MONEY, ESQ., C. B., Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 139, dated the 6th March 1866.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that Baboo Mohindernarain Sing, Zemindar of Gidhour, District Monghyr, has stated his intention to give to the Government, free of cost, all the land of his zemindary through which the new chord line of Railway may pass. The Baboo verbally expressed this intention to me in November last, but I deferred apprising you of it till he had formally written to the same effect.

2. I would beg to suggest that the Baboo receive the thanks of Government for his liberality in this matter, and that the same publicity be given to it in the *Gazette* as was given to a similar offer of Maharaja Joymungul Sing.

From J. GRIFFOAN, ESQ., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division,—(No. 989, dated the 15th March 1866.)

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 139, dated the 6th instant, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to request that you will convey to Baboo Mohindernarain Sing the thanks of Government for his liberal offer of the lands, appertaining to his estate, required by the Railway Department for the construction of the projected chord line between the Raneegunge and Luckeeserai Stations. This correspondence will be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Report on the state of the Salt Market during the Third Quarter of 1865-66.

From T. BRUCE LANE, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 208, dated the 7th March 1866.)

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following report on the state of the Salt market during the third quarter of 1865-66.

2. The quantity of Government Salt, irrespective of the auction sales in November last, sold under Rowannahs issued by the Board, amounted to maunds 12,805, as shewn in the margin, giving a monthly average of maunds 4,268, or about maunds 13,126 less than the monthly average of the corresponding quarter of 1864-65, and 10 maunds more than that of the last quarter. There has been thus no falling off in the sales at fixed prices, as compared with the sales in the previous quarter, the quantity of 51,000 maunds disposed of at the auction sale of 1st November last being too small to produce any adverse effect on the regular sales. The clearances during the quarter under review are given in the margin.

	Mds.
November 1865 ...	2,150
December " ...	2,775
January 1866 ...	7,880
Total maunds ...	12,805

	Mds.
November 1865 ...	77,098
December " ...	31,830
January 1866 ...	23,670
Total maunds ...	132,598

3. The following are the details of the above-mentioned sales, *viz.*,—at the Tumlook Depôt, maunds 650 against maunds 1,325 in the preceding quarter, and maunds 37,160 in the corresponding quarter of 1864-65; at Hidgellee, maunds 12,145 against maunds 10,600 in the previous quarter, and maunds 13,161 in the corresponding quarter of 1864-65; and at Sulkea, maunds 10.

There were no sales at the Sulkea golahs either in the previous quarter or in the corresponding quarter of the last year, nor at Ghooseiry during the quarter under review.

4. The sales of Excise Salt during the quarter amounted to maunds 525 against maunds 3,094 in the previous quarter, and maunds 2,230 in the corresponding quarter of 1864-65.

5. The quantities of Salt which have been despatched into the interior of the country *vid* the border Chowkey of Ballikhâl up the Hooghly, and by the East Indian Railway from the Howrah Station, are shewn in the following comparative statement :—

Period.	Quantity *vid* Ballikhal.	Quantity by the East Indian Railway.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Third quarter of 1863-64 - - -	171,496	111,393
Ditto of 1864-65 - - -	367,619	164,732
Ditto of 1865-66 - - -	423,021	230,848

6. The total importations and clearances of sea-imported Salt during the quarter are shewn comparatively in the follwoing statement :—

Description of Salt.	Third Quarter, 1863-64.		Third Quarter, 1864-65.		Third Quarter, 1865-66.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	1,074,378	975,727	1,138,449	1,188,881	1,042,571	1,232,500
Foreign Kurkutch ...	134,505	302,235	156,046	332,574	174,085	218,476
Indian „ ...	139,347	195,602	99,837	175,741	125,484	245,443
Ceylon „ ...	....	...	...	...	...	37,910
Total ...	1,348,230	1,473,564	1,394,332	1,697,196	1,342,140	1,734,329

The figures given in the last column, which represent the total quantities for which Rowannahs were issued by the Board during the quarter, include a portion of the clearances from the Custom House in the previous quarter, in respect of which Rowannahs had not been taken out up to 31st October 1865. For the purpose of comparison with the figures of the corresponding quarter of the two previous years, it may be as well to state that the total (details not being available) clearances from the Custom House during the quarter under consideration amounted to maunds 1,733,721, exclusive of Salt for which duty had been paid in the previous quarter.

7. The following are the details of the importations and clearances of Indian Kurkutch given above :—

	Third Quarter, 1863-64.		Third Quarter, 1864-65		Third Quarter, 1865-66.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Bombay ...	10,344	99,740	99,837	125,375	96,464	107,821
Kurrachee ...	81,043	11,326	...	85,540	...	...
Madras ...	37,034	68,636	...	13,626	29,020	137,622
Ennore ...	10,926	15,900	...	...	...	...
Covelong ...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
Total ...	139,347	195,602	99,837	175,741	125,484	245,443

The importations during the quarter, it will be seen, were less than a fourth of what they amounted to in the previous quarter,* the imports from Madras having fallen to a minimum. The clearances are somewhat in excess.

	Mds.
* Imports	614,506
Clearances	243,080

8. The shipments at Liverpool appear, from published market reports and private advices, to have been in—

		Tons.
October	1865	.. 19,189
November	„	... 13,407
December	„	... 8,571
	Total	... 41,167

9. The price of Liverpool Salt, which remained steady throughout October last at Rupees 94, fell to Rupees 82 at the beginning of November, and thereafter gradually until it reached Rupees 65 about the close of that month. Throughout December this rate prevailed. In the beginning of January the price of this Salt began again to rise until it went up to Rupees 82 about the third week of that month, where it remained until the close of the quarter.

10. Madras and Bombay Kurkutch were selling at Rupees 45 and Rupees 50 at the close of the last quarter. In the beginning of November, while the latter continued to sell at Rupees 50, the former fell to Rupees 35; but in about ten days both began to increase in price, and gradually went up to Rupees 65 and Rupees 48, at which they stood firm until the end of January last.

11. The total quantity of Salt that was available on private trade at the several Madras Depôts on the first day of each of the three months of the quarter under review, and of the corresponding quarter of the two previous years, is exhibited below :—

Date.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1st November 1865 - - - -	608,195	763,473	958,864
1st December „ - - - -	700,428	730,206	849,155
1st January 1866 - - - -	678,828	730,206	537,020

Papers regarding the proposed Loan to be granted to the Municipality of Port Canning.

From A. J. R. Bainbridge, Esq., Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Canning, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 10th August 1865.)

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Budget Estimate of the Port Canning Municipality for 1865-66 shewing the works which the Municipal Commissioners propose to undertake, the estimated cost, and the funds which they have to meet the expenditure.

2. The total amount of money required for the works of improvement to be executed in the town and port was estimated at Rupees 20,65,220. The estimated amount of works proposed for execution during 1864-65 was Rupees 5,55,190, and to meet this expenditure last-mentioned the Municipal Commissioners had about Rupees 1,00,000 in hand.

3. In consequence of the practical refusal of Government to provide further funds, and the inability of the Municipal Commissioners to raise more than Rupees 2,50,000 on the loan which they were authorised by Government to open, (*see* Secretary to Government's letter No. 3819 of 21st July 1863,) only about Rupees 1,00,000 was spent during the past financial year.

4. The refusal of Government, and the steps taken thereon, resulted in the formation of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company "Limited," and by subscriptions received from that body, conditional on the loan being closed, the paid-up loan of the Municipal Commissioners was raised to about Rupees 5,00,000.

The above-mentioned Company are now laying out a large sum of money in improving the port and promoting the objects of the Company. To ensure the success of the undertaking, which is of vital importance to the commerce of Bengal, and to keep pace with private enterprise, the Municipal Commissioners propose to expend, during the current financial year, Rupees 4,89,172.

The sum is distributed under seven different heads, or, as it will be convenient to call them, statements shewn in the Budget Estimate, and to meet this expenditure the Municipal Commissioners have in hand Rupees 3,53,227.

The statements are as under:—

I. Expenses on collection.
II. General Establishment.
III. Roads.
IV. Drainage.
V. Interest and Discount.
VI. Miscellaneous.
VII. Medical Charges.*

5. I proceed to notice the statements in their order, explaining the items in each where explanation appears to be called for.

Statement I. STATEMENT I.—Requires no remarks.

6. STATEMENT II.—*Item*, "*Engineers' Department at Canning.*"—The details of office establishment are not given, because the amount shewn represents a consolidated allowance of Rupees 300 a month.

Statement II.

The Municipal Commissioners and the Port Canning Company have the same Engineer, and it was agreed at a general meeting that the Municipal Commissioners should pay this amount towards the maintenance of his common establishment.

The item 13,720 includes the whole working establishment—not office—which the Engineer has thought proper to shew in this statement, rather than under the head of roads, because the duties extend to the supervision of works of every description.

7. STATEMENT III.—The first item, Rupees 1,43,000, covers the expense required for metalling a strip, 40 feet wide, on the two Strand Roads, (a width of 15 feet on the Canning Strand already exists,) and 15 feet wide on all other roads between the following boundaries shewn in the accompanying map:—

Statement III.

Jejeebhoy Street, the two Rivers, the Railway grounds.

The second item, Rupees 1,66,345, is intended to provide for the cost of that portion of the earth-work required for the construction or completion of all the roads within the said above-mentioned boundaries which the Engineer has decided to undertake during the current year; more than half the amount, or Rupees 98,000, is to be applied to throwing back all the lots and so widening the Strand Road, which has been found to be absolutely necessary. Rupees 17,120 is to be devoted to the Stanley Strand, the earth-work of which has only just been commenced.

The balance will be spent upon other roads, in all twenty in number.

8. STATEMENT IV.—The total, Rupees 35,000, represents the unexpended balance of a total estimate of Rupees 60,000 originally sanctioned for this purpose.

Statement IV.

The out-fall works are nearly complete, and as the sale of surplus materials on the ground will cover the remaining expenditure required, it has not been included in the estimate.

9. STATEMENT V.—The bulk of the item, 29,475, is not likely to form a charge, as the Commissioners have reason to believe that most of the holders will turn their debentures into land.

Statement V.

10. STATEMENT VI.—*Item* 1.—The amount shewn under this item appears small; the explanation is, that it is only intended to provide for the banks round the Maidan on the Byddyadurree River, above the Victoria Dock, and on the Mallee and Rae Bagnee Khals. The Port Canning Company are responsible for the banks along the Strands.

Statement VI.

Item 2.—This is expenditure to be incurred for forming a nursery for trees, to be hereafter planted out on the Maidan and other suitable spots.

Item 3.—This item covers the cost price of a Normandy's distiller and working expenses. The Engineer reports that no serious inconvenience is felt on the part of the labourers for want of fresh water, and that, keeping in view the private outlay going on under this head, no larger estimate is necessary.

Item 4.—It is found impossible to retain labour without accommodation, and a large number of coolies is expected, for whom this item is intended to provide shelter.

Item 5.—Requires no explanation.

Item 6.—The want of accommodation for European supervision of labour is much felt, and the Deputy Magistrate's Cutcherry, the only building at present available, is likely to be shortly claimed by Government. It is proposed to expend Rupees 25,000 upon the erection of a pucka building suitable for this purpose.

The remainder Rupees 5,200 is the unexpended balance of the amount sanctioned for a dâk bungalow.

Item 7.—The figures against this item are swelled by an amount of Rupees 20,000 included to meet a claim for compensation on account of land in Lot 54, liability for which is disputed, but which may ultimately fall on the Commissioners.*

11. STATEMENT VII.—Requires no further remarks.

Statement VII.

12. I have now gone through the entire Budget.

The expenditure has been restricted to those works which it is essential the Municipal Commissioners should at once undertake, and the rates have been calculated with due attention to economy; unfortunately, the result shews a heavy deficit, amounting to Rupees 1,29,918, to meet which the Municipal Commissioners have no resources.

Under these circumstances, I am directed to apply to Government for aid, and the grounds

* The above heads are not all strictly after the form from the Municipal Budget Estimate prescribed by Government, the explanation is that the circumstances of the Port Canning Municipality are peculiar, and the expenditure could not be conveniently adapted in every respect to the prescribed form.

* The correspondence which has passed respecting this claim is annexed.

upon which the Municipal Commissioners base this application are shortly as follows:—

General.—The success of Port Canning greatly depends upon the amount of money which the Municipal Commissioners are at present able to lay out upon the place to make it eligible for the investment of private capital. Its success affects the financial interests and general interest of the Presidency of Bengal, and, therefore, the Municipality have a strong claim to moderate and reasonable aid from the revenues of the Presidency.

Special.—On the 14th July 1864 the Government of India were pleased, upon the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to state the conditions on which they had recommended Her Majesty's Government to comply with an application made by them for a loan of 4½ lakhs out of the 20 lakhs said to be required.—*See* their Secretary's letter No. $\frac{486C}{3199}$.

13. The conditions, amongst others not material for the purpose of this letter, were that the Municipal Commissioners should simultaneously raise 15½ lakhs, the reason assigned being that His Excellency the Governor General in Council was of opinion that the mercantile community ought to give proof of their belief in the value of the port as an auxiliary to Calcutta by embarking their own capital in the works needed by the settlement.

That offer was approved by Her Majesty's Government.

14. In point of fact this condition has now been substantially complied with.

True it is that the Municipal Commissioners were then, as they are still, unable to raise the money required; but the essence of the condition was that the mercantile community should give pecuniary proof of their belief in the value of the port as an auxiliary to Calcutta.

This they have done.

15. The mercantile community and the public have subscribed Rupees one crore and twenty lakhs to the capital of the Port Canning Company, of which Rupees 60 lakhs have been paid up, and the said Company are now laying out about 11¼ lakhs of Rupees in improving the port, the details of which are as under:—

Construction of Dock (excavation commenced) ...	Rs.	3,00,000
Construction of Gridiron (¼ completed) ...	„	50,000
Construction of Tramways (rails ordered in England will be shipped in August)	„	2,50,000
Construction of Jetties (already contracted for, 2 on their way out) ...	„	3,00,000
Construction of Buildings, Sheds, and Warehouses. Barracks commenced, and extensive contracts entered into, to commence building after the rains ...	„	2,50,000
Total ...	„	11,50,000

16. The Municipal Commissioners submit that, for the purposes of their argument, it is immaterial whether the money has been raised by subscription to the share list of the Company, or to the loan of the Municipality, because the source of the subscription and the intention are the same.

17. The Municipal Commissioners believe that cases of a similar nature are not wanting in which the aid granted by Government has been on a more liberal scale than anything which has been done for Port Canning. The case of Karwar, between Bombay and Goa, is one in point.

18. The Municipal Commissioners, however, think it would be useless to ask Government for a gift; the proposal which they have to make is this, that the Government should lend them the 4½ lakhs before offered on the security of their property and income, in which case the Municipality offer to pay interest thereon at the rate of 5½ per cent., and to relieve Government in perpetuity of all expenses for port charges, except finding and maintaining lights at the entrance of the port, provided the Government consent to make over to the Commissioners the entire charge of the port, together with port dues.

19. The loan, if conceded, will be tantamount to raising the amount of paid-up subscription to the original loan, closed, under the arrangement noticed in my 3rd paragraph, to the limit sanctioned by Government, Rupees 10,00,000. With regard to the security, I may observe that, practically, the loan will not, as would at first sight appear, be a mere second charge on the Municipal property, because, as already mentioned, the Commissioners have reasonable ground to believe that the great bulk of the debentures of the first loan will be converted into land, a process provided for by the terms of the loan and which is now going on, applications for conversion to the amount of Rupees 3,40,000 having been already received.

20. The property of the Municipal Commissioners consists at present of an area of about 6,800 beegahs within, and 13,121 beegahs without, the limits of the Town of Port Canning, the income derived from which is shewn in Schedule B.

Of this area 900 beegahs, representing the item Rupees 7,800 shewn in the Schedule, is liable to be absorbed by the conversion of debentures. A further deduction from the above gross area within the limits of the town of about 900 beegahs must be made for lands to be given up for public purposes. Supposing this conversion completed and the deduction made, there will remain to the Municipal Commissioners a certain income of Rupees 16,644, besides an area of upwards of 4,500 beegahs of land within the limits of the town at present unleased, and 13,121 beegahs of land without the limits of the town at present leased at nominal rates for rice cultivation, yielding an annual rental of Rupees 5,594, and capable, of course, of great increase hereafter. This property and income, the Municipal Commissioners submit, will be amply sufficient to secure the loan and provide the interest due to Government. I may add that the income of the Municipal Commissioners for 1865-66 shews a gross increase of Rupees 13,134 over that of the past financial year, and the Commissioners have every reason to anticipate a further annual increase to their receipts.

21. Under these circumstances, the Municipal Commissioners trust that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will feel justified in recommending, and the Governor General in Council justified in granting, the loan solicited. For the present year the Municipal Commissioners do not ask for more than the amount of their deficit, or Rupees 1,29,918.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

Budget Estimates of the Receipts and Disbursements of the General Municipal Fund for the Year ending 30th April 1866.

	Actual Receipts, 1864-65.	Estimated Receipts, 1865-66.		Actual Expenditure, 1864-65.	Estimated Expenditure, 1865-66.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Balance on 1st May - - - - - -	42,711 8 1	2,71,680 0 0	Collection Charges, as per Statement No. 1 -	162 6 0	245 0 0
			Establishments at Calcutta and Canning, with travelling and general contingent charges, as per Statement No. 2 - - - - - -	14,120 5 7	29,272 0 0
Debenture Loan, as per Schedule A. - - -	2,96,065 0 0	63,130 0 0	Roads and Tanks, as per Statement No. 3 - -	26,714 9 1	3,09,345 0 0
			Drainage, as per Statement No. 4 - - -	11,914 0 8	35,000 0 0
Land Revenue, as per Schedule B. - - -	11,819 15 7	24,444 0 0	Interest and Discount, as per Statement No. 5 -	3,150 8 7	35,495 0 0
			Miscellaneous, as per Statement No. 6 - -	23,695 1 2	76,935 0 0
			Medical Charges, as per Statement No. 7 - -	532 14 6	2,880 0 0
Miscellaneous - - - - - - -	1,374 1 1	0 0 0	MEMO. OF BALANCE.		
			In Bank of Bengal this day, the 1st May 1865 -	2,65,653 3 1	0 0 0
Deficit - - - - - - -	0 0 0	1,29,918 0 0	With Secretary - - - - - - -	265 3 1	0 0 0
			„ Municipal Engineer - - - -	5,578 9 0	0 0 0
			„ Native Superintendent - - - -	183 12 0	0 0 0
Total, Rs. -	3,51,970 8 9	4,89,172 0 0	Total, Rs. -	3,51,970 8 9	4,89,172 0 0

PORT CANNING MUNICIPACITY.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Expenses on Collection.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Commission on collection of Land Revenue from Lots 50 and 54 ...		245	0	0
Total, Rs. ...		245	0	0

STATEMENT No. 2.

GENERAL CHARGES.

Office Establishment for the Year ending 30th April 1866.

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
CALCUTTA ESTABLISHMENT.							
Secretary, with allowance	...	5,220	0	0			
2 Writers, at Rupees 40 and 30 respectively	...	840	0	0			
2 Peons, at Rupees 7 each	...	168	0	0			
1 Bearer	...	72	0	0			
Office Rent	...	360	0	0			
					6,660	0	0
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT AT CANNING.							
1 Engineer, including allowance	..	6,000	0	0			
Office Establishment, consolidated allowance of Rupees 300 per mensem	...	3,600	0	0			
1 European Inspector, at Rupees 200 per month	...	2,400	0	0			
1 „ „ 60 „	...	720	0	0			
2 Sircars, at Rupees 30 each	..	720	0	0			
					13,720	0	0
NATIVE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT AT CANNING.							
1 Native Superintendent, with allowance at Rupees 91	..	1,092	0	0			
1 Mohurir, at Rupees 10 per month	...	120	0	0			
Peons and other Servants, at Rupees 85 per month	...	1,020	0	0			
					2,232	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Printing, Stationary, Advertising, and Stamps for Debentures		3,500	0	0			
Office Contingencies, including Law Charges	...	2,540	0	0			
Ditto Native Superintendent's travelling and other charges...		900	0	0			
					6,940	0	0
Total, Rs.	...				29,272	0	0

STATEMENT No. 3.

Establishment and formation of Roads and excavating Tanks during the Year ending 30th April 1866.

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Purchasing, breaking, and consolidating 1,237,600 square feet of metal, at Rupees 12-8 per 100 S. feet	...	1,54,700	0	0			
Deduct value of metal stacked on the ground	..	11,700	0	0			
					1,43,000	0	0
Raising and repairing unmetalled Roads and excavating Tanks, 170¼ lacs S. feet of earth-work		21,11,225	0	0			
Less reduction for Leonard Strand, road-work of which held in suspense, Rs. 18,000							
Ditto Stanley Strand, road ditto, „ 26,880		44,880	0	0			
					1,66,345	0	0
Total, Rs.	...				3,09,345	0	0